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1986 · ANNUAL · REPORT

Report to the Governor
and the Legislature

JUDICIAL · COUNCIL
OF · CALIFORNIA

1986 · ANNUAL · REPORT

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
EUREKA

PART I: 1986 Judicial Council Report to the Governor and the Legislature

PART II: Annual Report of the Administrative Office of the California Courts

JUDICIAL · COUNCIL OF · CALIFORNIA

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INTRODUCTION

The Judicial Council of California

The Judicial Council of California is required by the Constitution to survey the condition of business in state courts and to report and make appropriate recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature. (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 6.) This 1986 Judicial Council Report contains the council's report to the 1985–86 Regular Session of the Legislature.

The Annual Report of the Administrative Office of the Courts, the staff agency serving the council, is also included, continuing the practice that started in the Nineteenth Biennial Report. The Annual Report contains summaries of the activities of the Judicial Council and its staff during 1985. It also includes detailed statistical data on the volume of business in all the courts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1985.

* * *

The 1986 Annual Report was produced under the general editorial supervision of Ms. Lynn Holton, Public Information Officer, Administrative Office of the Courts.

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions for the Judicial Council

The Judicial Council was originally provided for in section 1a of article VI of the State Constitution adopted November 2, 1926. This section was amended November 8, 1960. On November 8, 1966, a revised article VI was adopted and the provisions of former section 1a were amended and renumbered as section 6, and further revised November 5, 1974, to read:

> Sec. 6. The Judicial Council consists of the Chief Justice and one other judge of the Supreme Court, 3 judges of courts of appeal, 5 judges of superior courts, 3 judges of municipal courts, and 2 judges of justice courts, each appointed by the Chief Justice for a 2-year term; 4 members of the State Bar appointed by its governing body for 2-year terms; and one member of each house of the Legislature appointed as provided by the house.
>
> Council membership terminates if a member ceases to hold the position that qualified the member for appointment. A vacancy shall be filled by the appointing power for the remainder of the term.
>
> The council may appoint an Administrative Director of the Courts, who serves at its pleasure and performs functions delegated by the council or Chief Justice, other than adopting rules of court administration, practice and procedure.
>
> To improve the administration of justice the council shall survey judicial business and make recommendations to the courts, make recommendations annually to the Governor and Legislature, adopt rules for court administration, practice and procedure, not inconsistent with statute, and perform other functions prescribed by statute.
>
> The Chief Justice shall seek to expedite judicial business and to equalize the work of judges. The Chief Justice may provide for the assignment of any judge to another court but only with the judge's consent if the court is of lower jurisdiction. A retired judge who consents may be assigned to any court.
>
> Judges shall report to the Judicial Council as the Chief Justice directs concerning the condition of judicial business in their courts. They shall cooperate with the council and hold court as assigned.

Other constitutional provisions dealing with the Judicial Council or the Chief Justice are found in article VI, sections 15 and 18(f). There are also a number of statutory provisions referring to the Judicial Council.*

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* Statutory provisions are found in: Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 6180.1, 7085.4; Civ. Code §§ 70, 246, 3259, 4001, 4359, 4363, 4363.1, 4363.2, 4450, 4503, 4530, 4550, 4551, 4552, 4556. 4700.1, 4700.3, 4701, 4801.6; Code Civ. Proc. §§ 75, 77, 93, 116, 116.1, 117.1, 117.8. 117.10, 117.18, 117.20, 117.22, 170, 170.6, 170.8, 194.5, 201a, 203, 394, 404, 404.3, 404.7, 404.8, 412.20, 422.40, 425.12, 429.40, 431.40, 472a, 482.030, 489.230, 516.010, 516.020, 527.6, 543, 575, 575.1, 575.5, 583. 681.030, 693.010, 693.020, 693.030, 693.040, 693.050, 693.060, 700.010, 706.100, 706.103, 706.120, 706.122, 706.126, 706.127, 706.151, 901, 911, 1006.5, 1034, 1089, 1141.12, 1141.14, 1141.15, 1141.18, 1141.19, 1141.22, 1141.23, 1141.29, 1141.31, 1178, 1258.300, 1710.30, 1823.1, 1823.3, 1823.4, 1823.5, 1823.6, 1823.7, 1833, 1833.1, 2019, 2036.5; Evid. Code §§ 451, 754; Gov. Code §§ 1234, 9144, 15424, 19825, 26720.5, 26824, 31680.1, 68070, 68071, 68072, 68090, 68090.2, 68110, 68115, 68116, 68117, 68500, 68500.5, 68501, 68502, 68503, 68503.5, 68504, 68505, 68507, 68508, 68509, 68510, 68511, 68511.2, 68511.3, 68511.5, 68512, 68513, 68513.2, 68513.4, 68514, 68514.2, 68515, 68516, 68517, 68518, 68519, 68519.5, 68520.5, 68521, 68521.5, 68522, 68523, 68525, 68526, 68527, 68528, 68529, 68530, 68531, 68532, 68533, 68534, 68535, 68536, 68540, 68540.5, 68541, 68542.5, 68543, 68543.5, 68545, 68546, 68548, 68551, 68552, 68560, 68561, 68562, 68562.1, 68563, 68564, 68701, 68926, 68926.1, 69508, 69752, 69753, 69796, 69801, 69894.3, 69899.5, 70045.2, 70046.3, 70048, 70114, 70129, 71042, 71180.4, 71386, 71601.3, 71610, 71700, 71702, 71703, 71704, 72194.5, 72274, 72450, 72602.14, 72604.5, 72624, 72631, 73105, 73106, 74748, 74903, 75002, 75003, 75028, 75036, 75060.6, 75080; Pen. Code §§ 190.7, 853.9, 977.2, 1029, 1038, 1050, 1053, 1170, 1170.1, 1170.3, 1170.4, 1170.5, 1170.6, 1191.2, 1213, 1213.5, 1235, 1238.5, 1239, 1240.1, 1241, 1246, 1247k, 1269b, 1269d, 1468, 1471, 1506, 1507, 3041, 13810, 13825, 13830, 13833, 14003, 14101; Prob. Code §§ 303, 1232, 1233, 1456, 1464, 1491, 3084, 3088, 3091; Rev. & Tax. Code § 5161; Veh. Code §§ 40500, 40513, 40522, 40600, 40610, 40618, 40653, 40692; Welf. & Inst. Code §§ 264, 265, 656.2.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To The Honorable George Deukmejian,
Governor of the State of California,
and Members of the Legislature

The 1986 Judicial Council Report is presented pursuant to the provisions of section 6 of article VI of the California Constitution.

January 1, 1986

Hon. Rose Elizabeth Bird,
Chairperson

Hon. Allen E. Broussard
Hon. Arleigh M. Woods
Hon. Pauline D. Hanson
Hon. Elwood Lui
Hon. Florence Bernstein
Hon. Barnet M. Cooperman
Hon. Leslie C. Nichols
Hon. Mario G. Olmos
Hon. Gerald E. Ragan
Hon. Frances Munoz

Hon. Maxine F. Thomas
Hon. Earl Warren, Jr.
Hon. Brian L. Rix
Hon. Mikio Uchiyama
Hon. Bill Lockyer
Hon. Elihu M. Harris
Mr. Gert K. Hirschberg
Mr. Kevin W. Midlam
Mr. Anthony Murray
Mr. Robert D. Raven

Mr. Ralph J. Gampell, *Secretary*

The Judicial Council of the State of California [1]

HON. ROSE ELIZABETH BIRD
Chief Justice of California
Chairperson of the Judicial Council
State Building, San Francisco

HON. ALLEN E. BROUSSARD
Associate Justice, Supreme Court
State Building, San Francisco

HON. ARLEIGH M. WOODS
Presiding Justice, Court of Appeal
Second Appellate District, Division Four
Los Angeles

HON. PAULINE D. HANSON [2]
Associate Justice, Court of Appeal
Fifth Appellate District
Fresno

HON. ELWOOD LUI
Associate Justice, Court of Appeal
Second Appellate District, Division Three
Los Angeles

HON. FLORENCE BERNSTEIN
Judge of the Superior Court
Los Angeles County, Los Angeles

HON. BARNET M. COOPERMAN
Judge of the Superior Court
Los Angeles County, Los Angeles

HON. LESLIE C. NICHOLS [3]
Judge of the Superior Court
Santa Clara County, San Jose

HON. MARIO G. OLMOS
Judge of the Superior Court
Fresno County, Fresno

HON. GERALD E. RAGAN
Judge of the Superior Court
San Mateo County, Redwood City

HON. FRANCES MUNOZ
Judge of the Municipal Court
Orange County Harbor Municipal
Court District, Newport Beach

HON. MAXINE F. THOMAS
Judge of the Municipal Court
Los Angeles Municipal Court District
Los Angeles

HON. EARL WARREN, JR.
Judge of the Municipal Court
Sacramento Municipal Court District
Sacramento

HON. BRIAN L. RIX
Judge of the Justice Court
Paradise Justice Court District
Paradise

HON. MIKIO UCHIYAMA
Judge of the Justice Court
Fowler-Caruthers Justice Court District
Fowler

HON. BILL LOCKYER [4]
Senator, 10th District
Alameda

HON. ELIHU M. HARRIS [5]
Assemblyman, 13th District
Oakland

MR. GERT K. HIRSCHBERG [6]
Attorney at Law
Los Angeles

MR. KEVIN W. MIDLAM [7]
Attorney at Law
San Diego

MR. ANTHONY MURRAY [6]
Attorney at Law
Los Angeles

MR. ROBERT D. RAVEN [7]
Attorney at Law
San Francisco

MR. RALPH J. GAMPELL
Administrative Director of the Courts
and Secretary of the Judicial Council
San Francisco

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[1] Except as otherwise indicated, members were appointed by the Chief Justice on February 1, 1985, for two-year terms expiring January 31, 1987.

[2] Appointed by the Chief Justice on November 8, 1985, vice Hon. Gerald Brown.

[3] Appointed by the Chief Justice on May 10, 1985, vice Hon. Donald B. Constine.

[4] Appointed by the Senate Rules Committee pursuant to article VI, section 6 of the Constitution and Senate Rule 13 of the 1985–86 Regular Session of the Legislature.

[5] Appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly pursuant to article VI, section 6 of the Constitution and subdivision (L) of Assembly Rule 26 of the 1985–86 Regular Session of the Legislature.

[6] Appointed by the State Bar Board of Governors for a two-year term expiring January 31, 1986.

[7] Appointed by the State Bar Board of Governors for a two-year term expiring January 31, 1987.

Judicial Council Committees

Executive Committee [1]
Hon. Rose Elizabeth Bird, Chairperson
Hon. Florence Bernstein
Hon. Allen E. Broussard
Hon. Mario G. Olmos
Hon. Earl Warren, Jr.

Appellate Court Committee [1]
Hon. Allen E. Broussard, Chairperson
Hon. Florence Bernstein
Hon. Pauline D. Hanson
Hon. Elwood Lui
Hon. Arleigh M. Woods
Hon. Elihu M. Harris
Mr. Anthony Murray
Mr. Robert D. Raven

Court Management Committee [1]
Hon. Florence Bernstein, Chairperson
Hon. Allen E. Broussard
Hon. Barnet M. Cooperman
Hon. Pauline D. Hanson
Hon. Mario G. Olmos
Hon. Gerald E. Ragan
Hon. Mikio Uchiyama
Hon. Arleigh M. Woods
Hon. Elihu M. Harris
Mr. Anthony Murray

Superior Court Committee [1]
Hon. Mario G. Olmos, Chairperson
Hon. Barnet M. Cooperman
Hon. Elwood Lui
Hon. Frances Munoz
Hon. Leslie C. Nichols
Hon. Gerald E. Ragan
Hon. Brian L. Rix
Hon. Maxine F. Thomas
Hon. Earl Warren, Jr.
Hon. Bill Lockyer
Mr. Gert K. Hirschberg
Mr. Kevin W. Midlam
Mr. Robert D. Raven

Municipal and Justice Court Committee [1]
Hon. Earl Warren, Jr., Chairperson
Hon. Frances Munoz
Hon. Leslie C. Nichols
Hon. Brian L. Rix
Hon. Maxine F. Thomas
Hon. Mikio Uchiyama
Hon. Bill Lockyer
Mr. Gert K. Hirschberg
Mr. Kevin W. Midlam

Advisory Committee on Legal Forms [2]
Hon. William H. Lally, Chairperson
Hon. Isabella H. Grant
Hon. Linda Hodge McLaughlin
Hon. Maxine F. Thomas
Hon. Elizabeth N. Zumwalt
Mr. William Acker
Mr. Richard Bedal
Ms. Elizabeth Franco Bradley
Mr. G. Brent Gammon
Mr. Robert T. Haden
Ms. Marcia Haber Kamine
Mr. Owen Lee Kwong
Ms. Alexandra Leichter
Ms. Karen Goodson Pierce
Mr. John L. Replogle
Mr. George H. Rhodes
Mr. William A. Robinson
Mr. Frank Roesch
Mr. Hal F. Seibert
Mr. Joseph White

Advisory Committee on Calendar and Caseflow Management
Hon. Homer B. Thompson, Chairperson
Hon. Florence Bernstein
Hon. Carol S. Brosnahan
Hon. Donald B. Constine
Hon. Reginald M. Watt
Mr. Melvin M. Belli
Mr. William F. Brown
Mr. Sheldon Fortman
Mr. James A. Pregerson
Ms. Roberta Ritter
Mr. Alan Slater
Mr. Charles S. Vogel

Advisory Committee for a Court of Appeal Procedures Manual

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Mr. James Christiansen
Ms. Janice L. Feinstein
Ms. Jeff Garland
Ms. Jeff Giarde
Mr. Richard Mansfield
Ms. Susan Miner
Ms. Jean Perloff
Ms. Barbara Perry
Ms. Margot Plant
Ms. Maureen Robertson
Mr. Alan Strong
Ms. Marcia Teasdale
Ms. Dolores Watson
Mr. Edward M. Wright

Advisory Committee on Prehearing Motion Proceedings

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Hon. Judith M. Ryan
Hon. Jack Tenner
Mr. Paul F. Cohen
Mr. Lawrence P. Grassini
Mr. Ian Herzog
Mr. H. Gilbert Jones
Mr. Michael Maroko
Mr. George F. Martin
Mr. W. Marshall Morgan

Advisory Committee to Implement Proposition 32

Hon. Allen E. Broussard, Chairperson
Hon. George A. Brown
Hon. James R. Browning
Hon. Robert Feinerman
Hon. Jack E. Goertzen
Hon. Joseph R. Grodin
Hon. Earl Johnson, Jr.
Hon. John K. Van de Kamp
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Hon. Robert K. Puglia
Hon. Steven J. Stone
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Dean Florian Bartosic
Ms. Victoria De Goff
Mr. Robert Formichi
Mr. Ralph J. Gampell
Mrs. Victoria Gibson
Mr. Ellis J. Horvitz
Mr. Charles Marson
Mr. Anthony Murray
Mr. Arthur E. Schwimmer
Mr. Bernard E. Witkin

Advisory Committee on the Publication of the Official Reports

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Hon. William Stein
Hon. Leon Thompson
Mr. Ralph J. Gampell
Mr. Richard Jacobs
Mr. Gerald Z. Marer
Mr. Anthony L. Miller
Mr. Darrell L. Sackl

Governing Committee of the Center for Judicial Education and Research [3]

Hon. Isabel R. Cohen, Chairperson [5]
Hon. Thomas M. Jenkins, Vice-Chairperson [4]
Hon. Read Ambler [5]
Hon. Florence Bernstein [5]
Hon. Robert K. Byers [4]
Hon. Robert Feinerman [4]
Hon. Steven R. McNelis [4]
Hon. Sheila Prell Sonenshine [5]
Mr. B. E. Witkin [6]

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[1] All members of this committee are members of the Judicial Council.

[2] One-half of the members of this committee are nominated by the State Bar for appointment by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council.

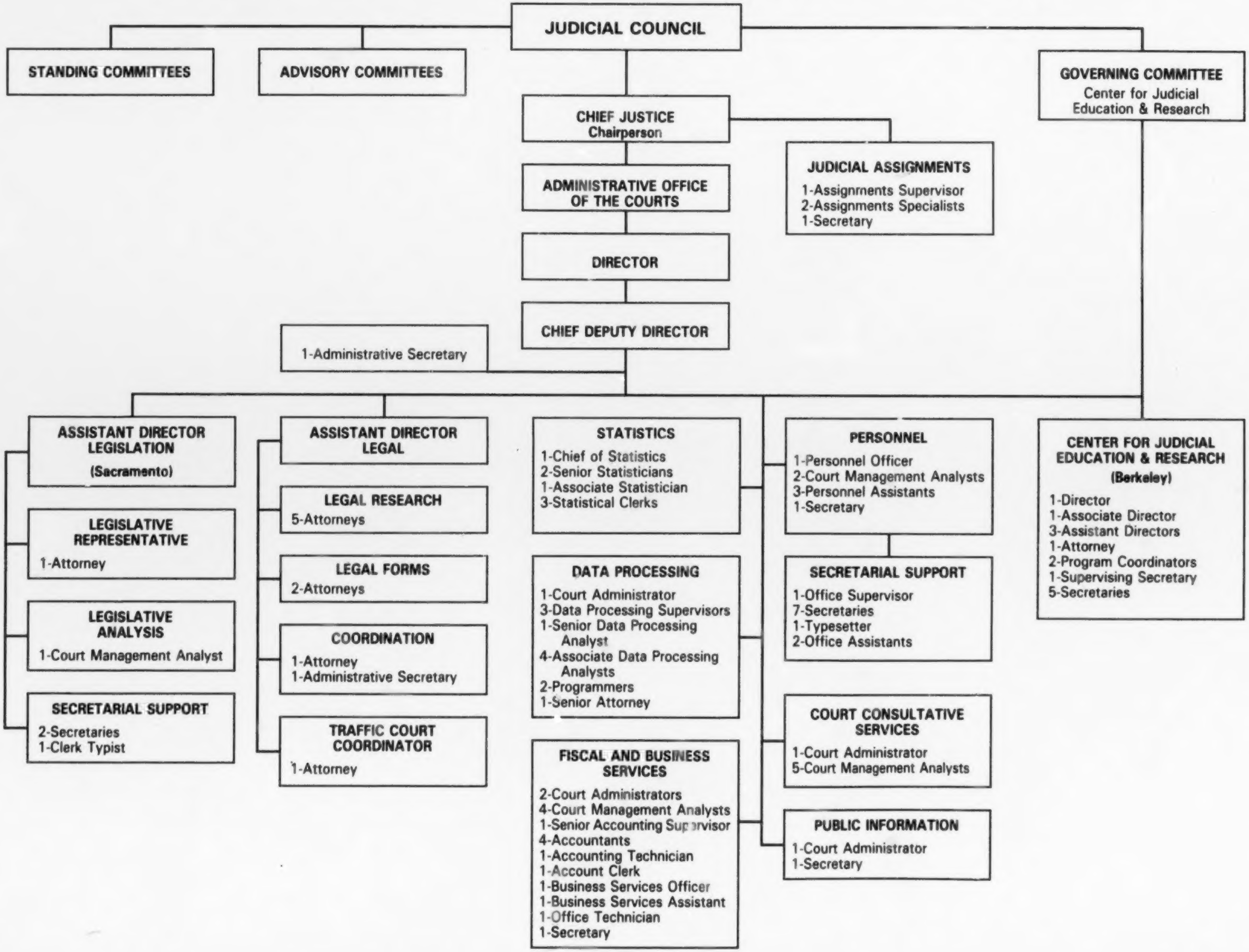
[3] An advisory committee appointed by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council with equal representation from the Judicial Council and the California Judges Association.

[4] California Judges Association representative.

[5] Judicial Council representative.

[6] Advisory member, not a member of the Judicial Council.

1985 CALIFORNIA JUDICIAL COUNCIL ORGANIZATION CHART


JUDICIAL COUNCIL
STANDING COMMITTEES
ADVISORY COMMITTEES
GOVERNING COMMITTEE
Center for Judicial Education & Research
CHIEF JUSTICE
Chairperson
JUDICIAL ASSIGNMENTS
1-Assignments Supervisor
2-Assignments Specialists
1-Secretary
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
DIRECTOR
CHIEF DEPUTY DIRECTOR
1-Administrative Secretary
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR LEGISLATION
(Sacramento)
LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE
1-Attorney
LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS
1-Court Management Analyst
SECRETARIAL SUPPORT
2-Secretaries
1-Clerk Typist
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR LEGAL
LEGAL RESEARCH
5-Attorneys
LEGAL FORMS
2-Attorneys
COORDINATION
1-Attorney
1-Administrative Secretary
TRAFFIC COURT COORDINATOR
1-Attorney
STATISTICS
1-Chief of Statistics
2-Senior Statisticians
1-Associate Statistician
3-Statistical Clerks
DATA PROCESSING
1-Court Administrator
3-Data Processing Supervisors
1-Senior Data Processing Analyst
4-Associate Data Processing Analysts
2-Programmers
1-Senior Attorney
FISCAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES
2-Court Administrators
4-Court Management Analysts
1-Senior Accounting Supervisor
4-Accountants
1-Accounting Technician
1-Account Clerk
1-Business Services Officer
1-Business Services Assistant
1-Office Technician
1-Secretary
PERSONNEL
1-Personnel Officer
2-Court Management Analysts
3-Personnel Assistants
1-Secretary
SECRETARIAL SUPPORT
1-Office Supervisor
7-Secretaries
1-Typesetter
2-Office Assistants
COURT CONSULTATIVE SERVICES
1-Court Administrator
5-Court Management Analysts
PUBLIC INFORMATION
1-Court Administrator
1-Secretary
CENTER FOR JUDICIAL EDUCATION & RESEARCH
(Berkeley)
1-Director
1-Associate Director
3-Assistant Directors
1-Attorney
2-Program Coordinators
1-Supervising Secretary
5-Secretaries

Profile of the California Judicial System

The California Constitution vests the judicial power of the state in a Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, superior courts, municipal courts and justice courts (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 1). The superior, municipal, and justice courts are the state's trial courts; the Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal are appellate courts that primarily review trial court decisions.

The Constitution also provides for these agencies concerned with judicial administration: the Judicial Council, that improves and expedites the administration of justice (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 6); the Commission on Judicial Appointments, that votes to confirm gubernatorial appointees to appellate court vacancies (Cal. Const., art. VI, §§ 7, 16); and the Commission on Judicial Performance, that deals with the admonishment, censure, removal or retirement of judges for misconduct or disability (Cal. Const., art. VI, §§ 8, 18).

The California judicial system consists of 233 courts and 1,373 authorized judgeships.[1] The names of judges of the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal and superior courts are listed in the *California Official Reports*. Over eighteen million cases were filed during fiscal year 1984–85; parking violations accounted for almost nine million of these cases.

The annual cost of the judicial system, not including capital outlay for facilities, is $899 million, with $165 million supplied by the state and the remainder funded by local county governments. Court revenues from fines, forfeitures, penalties and court fees, $802 million annually, are distributed to the state, counties and cities.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of California is the state's highest court, and its decisions are binding on all other California state courts.

The Supreme Court, which consists of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, has original jurisdiction in proceedings for extraordinary relief in the nature of mandamus, certiorari, and prohibition. The court also has original jurisdiction in habeas corpus proceedings. (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 10.)

Members of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments. To be considered for appointment, a person must be an attorney admitted to practice law in California or have served as a judge of a court of record in this state for 10 years immediately preceding appointment (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 15). Regular sessions are held in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento; the court may also hold special sessions elsewhere. More than 4,000 matters were filed in the Supreme Court during fiscal year 1984–85; about 3,400 were petitions for hearing in cases previously decided by the Courts of Appeal.

The state Constitution gives the Supreme Court the authority to review decisions of the state Courts of Appeal. (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 12.) This reviewing power enables the Supreme Court to decide important legal questions and to maintain uniformity in the law.

Proposition 32, a recently enacted amendment to the state Constitution, allows the Supreme Court to select specific issues for consideration in Court of Appeal cases in which review is sought by the litigants, rather than having to decide all the issues in every case that it accepts. This amendment, approved by the voters at the November 1984 general election, permits the Supreme Court to focus its attention on the most important issues.

The state Constitution directs the Supreme Court to review all cases in which a judgment of death has been pronounced by the trial court. (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 11.) Under state law, these cases are automatically appealed. (Pen. Code, § 1239, subd. (b).)

In addition, the Supreme Court reviews the recommendations of the Commission on Judicial Performance and the State Bar of California concerning the discipline of judges and attorneys for misconduct.

Decisions of the Supreme Court are published in the *Official Reports*.

COURTS OF APPEAL

The Courts of Appeal, established by a constitutional amendment in 1904, are California's intermediate courts of review. They have appellate jurisdiction when superior courts have original jurisdiction, and in certain other cases prescribed by statute. Like the Supreme Court, they have original jurisdiction in habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari and prohibition proceedings (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 10). Over 16,700 appeals and original proceedings were filed during fiscal year 1984–85.

California has six appellate districts, each with at least one division. Each division is headed by three or more justices, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments. The same rules governing the selection of Supreme Court justices apply to those serving on the Courts of Appeal. The Legislature has constitutional authority to create new Court of Appeal districts and divisions (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 3).

The six operating appellate districts are composed of 18 divisions and 77 justices. District headquarters are: First District, San Francisco; Second District, Los Angeles; Third District, Sacramento; Fourth District, San Diego; Fifth District, Fresno; Sixth District, San Jose.

---

[1] As of July 1, 1985, there were 1,326 filled judgeships in California. The number of filled judgeships during the fiscal year ranged from 1,301 to 1,321. References to judgeships in this summary refer to authorized positions.

Cases are decided by three-judge panels. Decisions of the panels, known as opinions, are published in the *California Appellate Reports* if those opinions meet certain criteria for publication. In general, the opinion is published if it establishes a new rule of law; involves a legal issue of continuing public interest; criticizes existing law or makes a significant contribution to legal literature (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 14; Cal. Rules of Court, rule 976). During fiscal year 1984–85, 14 percent of Court of Appeal opinions were certified as meeting the criteria for publication.

SUPERIOR COURTS

The superior court is the trial court of general jurisdiction. It is sometimes called the trial court of residual jurisdiction, because it accepts all matters except those statutorily given to other trial courts (Code Civ. Proc., § 82). The superior court sits as a probate court, juvenile court and conciliation court (see Prob. Code, § 301; Welf. & Inst. Code, § 245; Civ. Code, § 4351; Code Civ. Proc., § 1733).

In addition, the superior court has trial jurisdiction over all felony cases, and all civil matters above the jurisdiction of the municipal and justice courts (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 10; Pen. Code, § 1462; Code Civ. Proc., § 86). The superior court also handles cases asking for special relief, such as an injunction or a declaratory order.

There is a superior court in each of California's 58 counties; case workload determines the number of judges as fixed by the Legislature (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 4). The number in each court ranges from one in the sparsely-populated counties to more than 200 in Los Angeles County, reaching a total of 677 judges statewide. (See Gov. Code, § 69580 et seq.) More than 825,000 cases were filed during the 1984–85 fiscal year, including 590,000 civil filings, 115,000 juvenile filings and 82,000 criminal filings.

Superior court judges serve six-year terms and are elected by voters of the county on a nonpartisan ballot at a general election (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 16(b) and (c); Elec. Code, § 37). Vacancies are filled by appointment of the Governor. A superior court judge must be an attorney admitted to practice law in California or have served as a judge of a court of record in this state for at least 10 years immediately preceding election or appointment (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 15).

The superior court also hears appeals from decisions of municipal and justice courts (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 11). All appeals, other than those in small claims cases, are heard by a three-judge appellate department in each county and are governed by rules adopted by the Judicial Council (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 6; Code Civ. Proc., §§ 77, 117.10, 901; Pen. Code, § 1468). Appeals also may be transferred to the Courts of Appeal (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 61–69).

MUNICIPAL COURTS

The two types of trial courts below the superior court are municipal and justice courts. Since January 1, 1977, the civil and criminal jurisdiction of municipal and justice courts has been the same (Code Civ. Proc., § 86; Pen. Code, § 1462).

There are 85 municipal courts with a total of 529 judges. State legislation authorizes the county boards of supervisors to divide counties into judicial districts.

A municipal court is automatically established when the judicial district's population exceeds 40,000 (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 5).

Municipal courts have original trial jurisdiction in criminal misdemeanor and infraction cases (Pen. Code, § 1462). Until January 1, 1986, the civil jurisdiction included cases arising within the municipal court district involving $15,000 or less. Effective January 1, 1986, the limit was increased to cases involving $25,000 or less (Code Civ. Proc., § 86). Municipal courts also exercise small claims jurisdiction in cases not exceeding $1,500 (Code Civ. Proc., § 116.2); these cases are heard under simplified procedures, without attorneys. In addition, judges at this level act as magistrates, presiding over preliminary hearings in felony cases to determine whether there is reasonable and probable cause to hold a defendant for further proceedings in superior court.

Almost 18 million cases were filed in both municipal and justice courts during the 1984–85 fiscal year, including almost nine million parking violations. Over 8.4 million nonparking cases were filed in municipal courts. Almost 600,000 nonparking cases were filed in justice courts.

Municipal court judges are elected for six-year terms on a nonpartisan ballot by voters residing in the judicial districts in which their courts are located (Gov. Code, § 71145). Vacancies are filled by the Governor (Gov. Code, § 71180). To be eligible, candidates must have been admitted to the practice of law in California for at least five years immediately preceding election or appointment (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 15).

JUSTICE COURTS

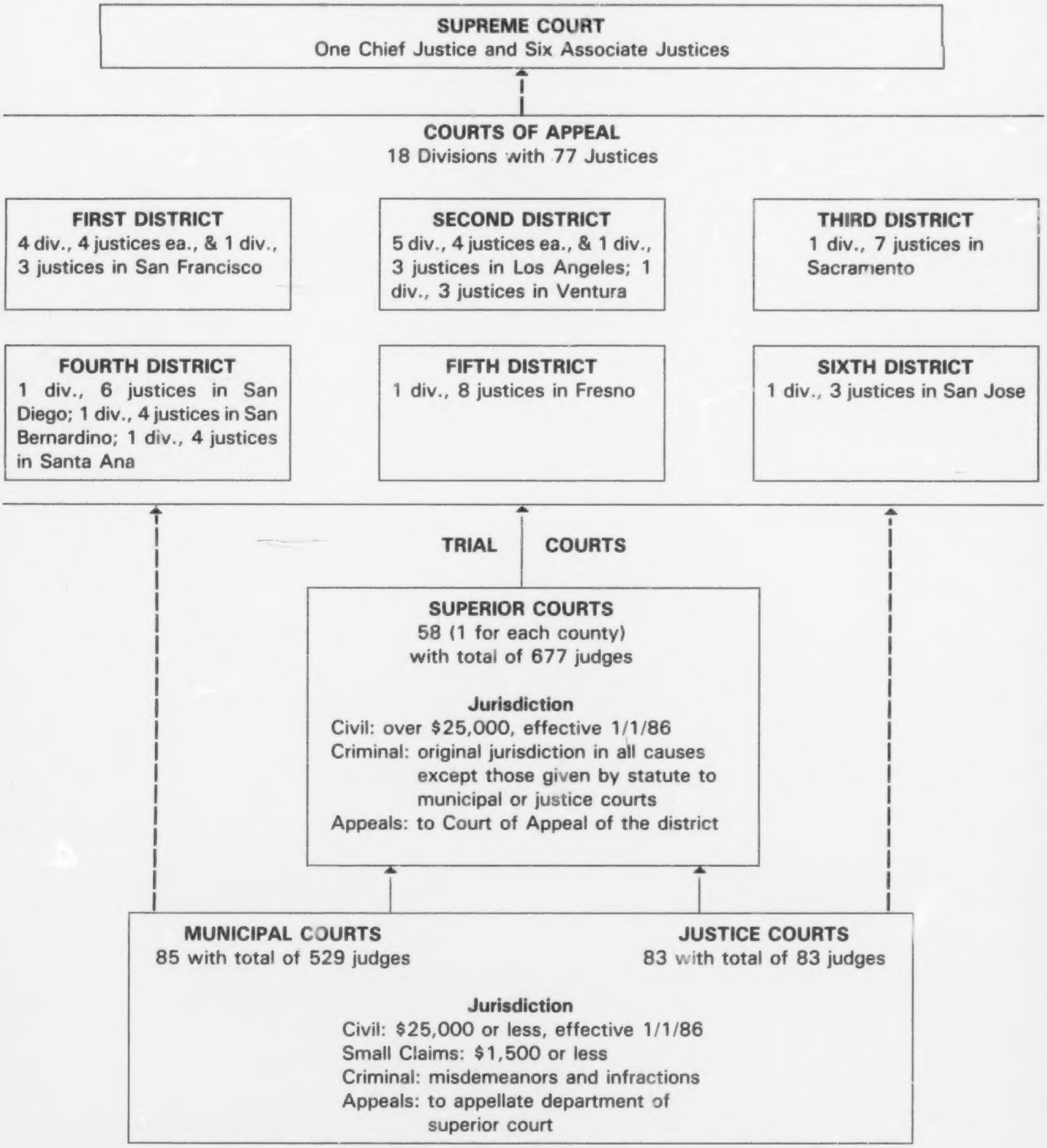
Constitutional provision is made for the establishment of a justice court in each judicial district having a population of 40,000 or less (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 5(a)). There are 83 justice courts in the state.

Justice court judges are elected for six-year terms with vacancies filled by appointment of local county boards of supervisors, or by election. Boundaries and number of justice court districts are also set by the boards of supervisors. Before February 18, 1975, a justice court judge was required to be an attorney admitted to the California State Bar or to pass a qualifying examination given by the Judicial Council. (See Hennessy, *Qualification of California Justice Court Judges: A Dual System*, 3 Pacific L.J. 439 (1972).) Under legislation (Stats. 1974, ch. 1493) effective after the decision in *Gordon* v. *Justice Court* (1974) 12 Cal.3d 323, justice court vacancies must be filled by attorneys (Gov. Code, §§ 71601, 71701).

Since most justice courts have part-time caseloads, judges may supplement their judicial compensation with a private law practice. They may not practice law, however, before justice courts within their own county. Under legislation adopted after the *Gordon* case, the Chief Justice has designated several incumbent judges to serve as full-time circuit justice court judges. These judges receive salaries fixed by statute and paid through a state appropriation.

Judges of the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, superior courts and municipal courts may not practice law and are ineligible for any other public employment or public office. A superior or municipal court judge may, however, become eligible for election to another public office by taking a leave of absence without pay before filing a declaration of candidacy for that office. Acceptance of the new office constitutes resignation as a judge (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 17).

CALIFORNIA COURT SYSTEM*



SUPREME COURT
One Chief Justice and Six Associate Justices

COURTS OF APPEAL
18 Divisions with 77 Justices

FIRST DISTRICT
4 div., 4 justices ea., & 1 div., 3 justices in San Francisco

SECOND DISTRICT
5 div., 4 justices ea., & 1 div., 3 justices in Los Angeles; 1 div., 3 justices in Ventura

THIRD DISTRICT
1 div., 7 justices in Sacramento

FOURTH DISTRICT
1 div., 6 justices in San Diego; 1 div., 4 justices in San Bernardino; 1 div., 4 justices in Santa Ana

FIFTH DISTRICT
1 div., 8 justices in Fresno

SIXTH DISTRICT
1 div., 3 justices in San Jose

TRIAL COURTS

SUPERIOR COURTS
58 (1 for each county)
with total of 677 judges

Jurisdiction
Civil: over $25,000, effective 1/1/86
Criminal: original jurisdiction in all causes except those given by statute to municipal or justice courts
Appeals: to Court of Appeal of the district

MUNICIPAL COURTS
85 with total of 529 judges

JUSTICE COURTS
83 with total of 83 judges

Jurisdiction
Civil: $25,000 or less, effective 1/1/86
Small Claims: $1,500 or less
Criminal: misdemeanors and infractions
Appeals: to appellate department of superior court

____________ Line of Appeal
------------ Line of Discretionary Review

* Total number of judges refers to authorized judicial positions as of July 1, 1985.

AOC-44

PART I

JUDICIAL COUNCIL REPORT

Chapter 1

STATE FUNDING OF TRIAL COURTS

I. INTRODUCTION

Assembly Bill No. 19, authored by Assembly Member Richard Robinson, enacted the Trial Court Funding Act of 1985 (Ch. 1607 of the Statutes of 1985). The act provides for state funding of the trial courts with retention of local administrative control.

The enacted version is substantially the same as two bills passed by the Legislature in 1984 but vetoed by the Governor—Assembly Bill No. 3108 by Assembly Member Robinson, and Senate Bill No. 1850 by Senator Barry Keene. (See Chapter 1, "State Funding of the Trial Courts," pp. 3 to 8, inclusive, 1985 Judicial Council Annual Report.)

AB 19 was coauthored by Assembly Speaker Willie L. Brown, Jr. and Assembly Public Safety Committee Chairman Larry Stirling.

II. PRINCIPLES OF STATE FUNDING PLAN

The state funding plan embodies principles outlined by Chief Justice Rose Elizabeth Bird in her 1983 "State of the Judiciary" address to the State Bar, and supported by the Chief Justice and the Judicial Council of California since the enactment of Proposition 13 in 1978.

The principles are:

1. The trial courts are a part of a single state court system;
2. State funding should pay for trial court operations while retaining local administrative control;
3. A cap should be placed on escalating civil filing fees limited to a cost-of-living type adjustment to avoid restricted access to the courts by middle income litigants, or the development of a user fee-funded court system.

The bill was structured in several parts, each addressing a separate issue related to the present county property tax based system of support for the courts, and the distribution of fines, forfeitures, and filing fees between county and city governments.

III. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF OPTIONAL STATE FUNDING SYSTEM

The bill provides block grants to counties based on a formula of reimbursement for statutorily authorized judicial positions. The money would be used only for "court operations," as defined. A county could elect into the system annually by majority vote of the superior and municipal court judges, voting separately, and the county board of supervisors.

In return, the county would give up the right to set filing fees, and revenue from fines, forfeitures and filing fees would go to the Court Funding Trust Account in the state's General Fund. Block grant and civil filing fees increases would be keyed to a formula based on state employee salary increases.

Cities in option counties would be held harmless of financial loss under the act.

The statement of legislative intent declared in part that the method of financing trial courts should not create financial barriers to the fair and proper resolution of court cases, create barriers to access to the courts, nor create disparity in the availability of courts to attain dispositions of cases.

IV. FIRST TRIAL COURT REFORM SINCE 1949 RELIEVES COUNTY PROPERTY TAXPAYER BURDEN

The Trial Court Funding Act of 1985 marks the first major reform in trial court operations since the abolition of the proliferating city and police courts by Chief Justice Phil S. Gibson in 1949.

Chief Justice Rose Elizabeth Bird welcomed the signing of AB 19, the Trial Court Funding Act of 1985, a concept supported by the Chief Justice and the Judicial Council of California since the enactment of Proposition 13 in 1978.

"The signing of the state funding bill is truly a victory for good government," the Chief Justice said.

Trial courts have depended heavily on county revenues from property taxpayers, Chief Justice Bird noted, and the state has only picked up 10 percent of the cost.

The bill provides block grants to counties which elect into the program in the amounts of $495,895 for a superior court judgeship; $483,052 for a superior court commissioner or referee; $489,614 for a municipal court judgeship; and $469,435 for a municipal court commissioner or referee.

The Trial Court Funding Act is operational upon a subsequent appropriation. The full block grant amount received by an option county must be expended on the operation of the superior, municipal, and justice courts in the county. The exercise of the option requires approval by the board of supervisors, the superior court, and the municipal court.

State funding would release $340 million to the counties for property taxpayer relief or for property related services such as fire and police protection, hospitals and roads.

"Counties, cities, property taxpayers, and middle income litigants will all benefit from this urgently needed legislation," Chief Justice Bird said.

"If you want a civil justice system that is accessible to the average citizen, you start by making sure that everyone can afford the cost of bringing their case to court. AB 19 will help do that."

AB 19, by Assemblyman Richard Robinson, passed the Legislature with strong, bipartisan support, including the endorsement of both the County Supervisors Association of California and the League of California Cities.

V. TEXT OF TRIAL COURT FUNDING ACT OF 1985

Assembly Bill No. 19

Chapter 1607 of the Statutes of 1985

Portions of Assembly Bill No. 19 which relate to state funding of trial courts appear below. Sections deleted concern the creation of additional superior court judgeships, the state Controller's preliminary inquiry regarding state funding costs, and state pick-up of a share of municipal court salaries.

The Trial Court Funding Act becomes operational upon a subsequent appropriation being made by the Legislature.

CHAPTER 13. OPTIONAL STATE FUNDING OF TRIAL COURTS

Article 1. General Provisions

77000. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Trial Court Funding act of 1985.

77001. The following definitions govern the construction of this chapter:

(a) "Block grant" means the amount of state funds to be provided to a participating county for the support of the operation of the trial courts, as determined by the product of the rate of reimbursement under Section 77200 multiplied by the number of reimbursable positions.

(b) "Board" means the board of supervisors of a county.

(c) "Court operations" means the county share of superior and municipal court judges' salaries, benefits, and public agency retirement contributions, and the salary, benefits, and public agency retirement contributions for justice court judges, subordinate judicial officers, other court staff including all municipal court staff positions specifically prescribed by statute, one bailiff per authorized judicial position, and materials and supplies relating to court operations, and actual indirect costs, not to exceed 18 percent of the block grant, for county general services attributable to court operations, but specifically excluding, but not limited to, law library operations conducted by a trust pursuant to statute; courthouse construction; or district attorney services; probation services; indigent criminal defense; grand jury expenses and operations; and pretrial release services.

(d) "Filing fees" means any and all fees and charges, liberally construed, collected or collectible for filing, processing, copying, endorsing, or for any other service related to court operations as defined in subdivision (c).

(e) "Fine" means any monetary penalty collected for a violation of law, to the extent it would otherwise accrue to the benefit of a city, county, or city and county, including any penalty assessments or surcharges, whether collected by a court or agency of a county or city or city and county and regardless of the stage of the process after citation at which it is collected, except law library trust fund fees, criminal justice facility construction fees, courthouse construction fees, and money collected under any state law relating to the protection or propagation of fish and game.

(f) "Forfeiture" means all money forfeited by a person charged or cited for a violation of law, to the extent it would otherwise accrue to the benefit of a city, county, or city and county, except any money collected under any state law relating to the protection or propagation of fish and game, including bail, any penalty assessments or surcharges, whether collected by a court or agency of a county or city or city and county and regardless of the stage of the process after citation at which it is collected.

(g) "Option county" means a county or city and county which has adopted the provisions of this chapter for the current fiscal year.

(h) "Penalty assessment" means any amount charged as a proportion of any fine or forfeiture and collected in addition thereto, to the extent it would otherwise accrue to the benefit of a city, county, or city and county, except any money collected under any state law relating to the protection or propagation of fish and game.

(i) "State-mandated local program" means any and all reimbursements owed or owing by operation of either Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California

Constitution, or Section 2231 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, or both.

(j) "Subordinate judicial officer" means a court commissioner or referee authorized by statute.

(k) "Trial court" means a superior court, municipal court, or justice court.

Article 2. Legislative Findings

77100. The Legislature finds and declares that:

(a) The trial of civil and criminal actions is an integral and necessary function of the judicial branch of state government under Article VI of the California Constitution.

(b) All citizens of this state should enjoy equal and ready access to the trial courts.

(c) Local funding of trial courts may create disparities in the availability of the courts for the resolution of disputes and the dispensation of justice.

(d) The method of funding trial courts should not create financial barriers to the fair and proper resolution of civil and criminal actions.

(e) Many people defend their personal and property rights in the courts, and seek redress through the judicial system only when compelled by sheer necessity of circumstance.

(f) This chapter is enacted to promote the general welfare and to protect the public interest in a viable and accessible judicial system.

77101. The Legislature further finds and declares that the expenditure of the state funds under the provisions of this chapter is in the public interest and necessary to the accomplishment of the purposes set forth above.

Article 3. State Finance Provisions

77200. The Controller shall transmit to each option county from the Court Funding Trust Account quarterly payments on the block grant owing to that county based upon the following rate of reimbursement:

(a) Four hundred ninety-five thousand eight hundred ninety-five dollars ($495,895) for each superior court judgeship; plus

(b) Four hundred eighty-three thousand fifty-two dollars ($483,052) for each superior court commissioner or referee; plus

(c) Four hundred eighty-nine thousand six hundred fourteen dollars ($489,614) for each municipal court judgeship; plus

(d) Four hundred sixty-nine thousand four hundred thirty-five dollars ($469,435) for each municipal court commissioner or referee.

77201. The sums set forth in Section 77200 shall be increased for each fiscal year by a percentage equal to the overall average percentage increase, if any, granted to state employees for salaries for the preceding state fiscal year, as determined by the Controller. This increase shall be cumulative but not compounded beginning with an adjustment for the 1987–88 fiscal year based on the 1986–87 state employees adjustment.

77202. (a) The number of judges, commissioners, and referees for the purpose of calculating the block grant for a county shall be as follows:

(1) The number of judges for purposes of calculating the block grant shall be those authorized by statute.

(2) The number of subordinate judicial officers for purposes of calculating the block grant shall be the number of full-time commissioners and referees authorized by statute and funded, except that if a board of supervisors is authorized by statute to increase the number of subordinate judicial officers, then the number shall be those authorized and funded pursuant to that authority as of July 1, 1985.

(b) The number of commissioners and referees shall not be changed during the first three years in which this chapter is in operation, and thereafter by specific statutory creation. An option county shall report the nature and quantity of the work performed by commissioners and referees, including the amount of stipulated cases heard by subordinate judicial officers, as required by the Judicial Council. The Judicial Council shall report on this data by December 31, of the second year following the year in which this chapter becomes operative.

(d) It is the intent of the Legislature that judicial duties be performed to the extent possible by judges and not by subordinate judicial officers, that the number of commissioners and referees be reduced, that those not performing subordinate judicial duties be replaced by the equivalent number of judges, and that nothing in this chapter shall be construed as legislative intent to provide block grants permanently for subordinate judicial officers who perform the duties of judges.

77203. Reimbursement to an option county pursuant to this chapter shall be in lieu of any sixty thousand dollar ($60,000) block amount traditionally provided by the Legislature for superior court judgeships established since January 1, 1973, for which such grants would otherwise be provided, payment for any prior or current program for which reimbursement of state-mandated local programs for the trial courts is claimed, and payment as provided in Section 77203.5.

77203.5. The initial decision by a county to opt into the system pursuant to Section 77300 shall constitute a waiver of all claims of reimbursement for state-mandated local programs not theretofore approved by the State Board of Control, the Commission on State Mandates, or the courts to the extent the Governor, in his discretion, determines that waiver to be appropriate. The waiver shall not apply to or otherwise affect any claims accruing after initial notification. Renewal, renegotiation, or subsequent notification to continue in the program shall not constitute a waiver.

77204. An amount not less than the block grant owing to an option county shall be expended by the county for court operations. However, an option county shall also continue to provide the trial courts with the same proportionate level of indirect services as was provided in the 1984–85 fiscal year, shall also fulfill its shared financial and other obligations pursuant to Section 68073 of the Government Code, and shall budget for judicial arbitration and court mediation and conciliation services at a level of service proportionate to the number of cases filed subject to such programs in the 1984–85 fiscal year.

77205. The option county shall receive block grant disbursement from the state quarterly.

The Controller shall adopt appropriate regulations for recordkeeping, accounting, and reporting by an option county in order to determine the expenditures and revenues relating to this chapter. The Controller shall perform an annual financial and compliance audit of the reports submitted by option counties under this chapter. The Judicial Council may adopt other pertinent rules to further the implementation of this chapter.

Article 4. County Option Procedure

77300. An option county shall notify the state of its intent to opt into the system on or before August 1 of the year in which this chapter becomes operative, or on or before May 1 of any succeeding year, with annual renewal resolutions to be filed on or before May 1 of any succeeding calendar year, with regard to the immediately following fiscal year.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the state and an option county by mutual agreement from entering into a two-year option term.

By accepting state funding of trial courts, the county agrees to perform all duties and provide services required by this chapter and all other provisions of law.

77301. A county shall notify the state of its intent to opt into the system by transmitting to the Secretary of State and the Controller a resolution, agreeing to be bound by the provisions of this chapter in consideration for state funding of trial courts in that county.

The resolution shall be signed by the chairperson of the board of supervisors, the presiding judge of the superior court, and the presiding judge of the municipal court district in which the county seat is located, if there is a municipal court, and shall certify that a majority of each of the board of supervisors, the judges of the superior court, and the judges of the municipal courts in the county request state funding.

Article 5. Revenue Recapture

77400. After disposition of all Vehicle Code fines and forfeitures, or portions thereof, in accordance with Sections 1463.02 to 1463.20, inclusive, of the Penal Code, all fines and forfeitures, or portions thereof, which otherwise would accrue to the benefit of a city or cities within an option county, and all filing fees and fines and forfeitures, or portions thereof, which otherwise would accrue to an option county, shall all be transmitted quarterly by the option county to the state.

77401. All moneys so transmitted to the state shall be deposited by the Controller into the Court Funding Trust Account, which is hereby created in the General Fund. Interest on the account shall be to the sole benefit of the state.

77402. In the first year in which a county receives state funding for the trial courts under this chapter, the minimum amount of a county's transmittal of fines and forfeitures shall be equal to the higher of the actual amounts reported, or otherwise determined by the Controller, for the 1984–85 fiscal year or the actual amounts thereof collected in the first fiscal year for which state funding for trial courts is received, whichever is greater.

77403. In the second and each succeeding fiscal year, the county transmittal amount to the state shall be increased by any increase over and above the preceding year's total amount transmitted to the state or the actual transmittal amount in the preceding fiscal year, whichever is the greater amount.

77404. If the Controller has not received all fines and forfeitures transmitted pursuant to Section 77400 by the tenth day after the end of the month concluding the quarter, the Controller shall withhold subventions to the option county until the money is received by the state.

Article 6. Filing Fees and Inflator Factor

77500. The filing fees in the superior court of an option county shall be the same as those lawfully charged on January 1 of the year in which this chapter becomes operative, subject to the provisions of Section 77501.

The filing fees in a municipal or justice court in an option county shall be the same as those lawfully charged on January 1 of the year in which this chapter becomes operative, subject to the provisions of Section 77501.

77501. On January 1 of the year following the year in which this chapter becomes operative, and on January 1 of each year thereafter, the filing fees in each option county shall be increased by the overall average percentage increase granted to state employees for salaries for the preceding state fiscal year, as determined by the Controller.

Article 7. Reimbursement Distributions

77600. A city in an option county shall be reimbursed by the Controller in the amount it would have received in the prior fiscal year if that city were not in an option county. Such reimbursement shall be made from moneys in the Court Funding Trust Account in two substantially equal payments on or before August 1 and November 1.

77601. This chapter shall not apply in any county for any fiscal year in which the distribution of moneys to cities in that option county is not made as provided in this article.

77602. If, by arrangement with a court, a city in an option county collects parking violation revenue, then that city shall retain that revenue, which shall be reported to the Controller and independently audited at the city's expense. The amount otherwise owing under Section 77600 shall be reduced by the amount of such revenue.

77603. If an option county elects not to opt into this chapter in a succeeding year or the chapter otherwise becomes inoperative in the county for a succeeding year, then the state or city shall pay, as the case may be, the difference between the amount the city would have received from fines, forfeitures, and penalties in the preceding option year. This payment shall be made by November 1 of the succeeding year.

77604. If any portion of this chapter is declared to be unconstitutional or void, the entire chapter shall become inoperative.

Chapter 2

REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO IMPLEMENT PROPOSITION 32

Proposition 32, a constitutional amendment that streamlines Supreme Court procedures, was approved by the voters at the November 1984 general election. Proposed by Chief Justice Rose Elizabeth Bird, the measure allows the Supreme Court to consider specific issues in cases accepted for review from the Courts of Appeal, rather than having to decide all the issues raised in every case on appeal.

Designed to help the Supreme Court run more efficiently, Proposition 32 gives the justices more time to focus on the most important issues. The change brings the California Supreme Court into conformity with the practices of the United States Supreme Court and the high courts of virtually every other state.

Proposition 32 was supported by the Attorney General, the State Bar, the California Judges Association, the California Academy of Appellate Lawyers, and the California Taxpayers Association.

Soon after the voters' approval of this measure, Chief Justice Bird appointed an advisory committee to assist the Judicial Council in devising rules for its implementation. Chaired by Associate Justice Allen E. Broussard, the committee was composed of members of the bench, the bar, and the academic community. Public comment was solicited, and a number of thoughtful responses were received and considered.

With the aid of this advisory committee, the Judicial Council acted on April 4, 1985, to adopt a number of changes in the California Rules of Court to help ensure the effectiveness of Proposition 32. The Supreme Court then adopted additional rules with that same goal in mind. These rules, along with Proposition 32 itself, went into effect on May 6, 1985.

The report of the Advisory Committee to Implement Proposition 32 follows. The rules of court adopted by the Supreme Court appear at the end of the advisory committee report.

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO IMPLEMENT PROPOSITION 32

March 29, 1986

Proposition 32, approved by the voters in the November 1984 election, amended article VI, section 12 of the California Constitution to authorize the Supreme Court to review all or part of a decision of a Court of Appeal. Before the amendment, the Constitution was interpreted to require the Supreme Court, once it granted a "hearing," to consider and decide all issues in the case as though the case had never been in the Court of Appeal.

Proposition 32 takes effect on May 6, 1985, six months after its approval by the voters.

This report to the Supreme Court and to the Judicial Council is prepared at the direction of the Advisory Committee to Implement Proposition 32. A list of the advisory committee's membership appears on page 22.

The general organization of this report is reflected in the following table:

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   Arguments against retention in bound volumes .... page 11
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  Rule 977 .... page 11
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III. Rules to be considered by the Judicial Council .... page 13
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IV. Conclusion .... page 13
V. Text of amended article VI, section 12 (Proposition 32) .... page 21
VI. List of Advisory Committee members .... page 22

I. SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW

The advisory committee held five meetings;[1] the final recommendations contained in this report evolved from the committee's study of successive drafts of proposed rules during the course of those meetings. It wishes, in particular, to acknowledge the assistance it received from the State Bar Appellate Courts Committee, whose chair attended most of the committee's meetings at the committee's request.

Following the January 31st meeting, a draft of rules and comments reflecting the committee's decisions to that date was released to the press and mailed to an extensive list of members of the bench and bar, and to interested organizations. The March 22nd meeting was devoted primarily to a review of the resulting comments.

There was a high degree of consensus in the committee on the following issues:

1. Although it would be possible to conform the rules to the language of Proposition 32 by making more limited changes, the committee was of the view that, in light of the basic change effected by the constitutional amendment, broader modifications of practice and procedure before the Supreme Court would be appropriate to allow the court and litigants to gain the maximum benefit from the adoption of Proposition 32.

The committee rejected the suggestion that the rules adopted at this time be designated "temporary," although it recognizes that some amendments will undoubtedly be necessary in the light of experience.

2. Key aspects of practice before the United States Supreme Court should be adapted for use in California. The most important appear to be:

a. Petitions invoking the Supreme Court's discretionary jurisdiction should be kept shorter and more precisely directed to the question why the case warrants Supreme Court review, to conserve the court's time.

b. Issues should be identified in the petition; all subsequent proceedings will normally be limited to the issues identified by the petitioner.

c. The parties should be expected to file new briefs in the Supreme Court if review is granted, because: (1) new briefs on the merits will help make it feasible to keep petitions short and focused on the reasons why review is appropriate; (2) counsel are likely to want to reorganize their arguments in light of the limited issues before the Supreme Court; and (3) both the parties and the court will be helped if the briefs address the issues in terms of the Court of Appeal decision.

On the other hand, as discussed below, there was no clear consensus on possible amendments to rules 976 and 977 governing the publication and citation of Court of Appeal opinions after review is granted. The committee found that these two rules presented the most difficult policy questions it addressed; and, in the course of its deliberations, took tentative positions that it later reconsidered and changed. Its final recommendations as to these two rules, therefore, must be viewed in the light of these facts.

II. RULES TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE SUPREME COURT *

Two rules reviewed by the committee, rules 976 and 977, fall within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court: rule 976, because it implements the court's power under the Constitution (article VI, section 14) over publication of opinions; and rule 977 because it modifies rules of stare decisis laid down in the court's decisions, and implements rule 976. The remaining rules are within the jurisdiction of the Judicial Council, although they affect the Supreme Court directly.

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* After consideration of the Advisory Committee report and recommendations, the Supreme Court adopted the rules that appear on page 23.

RULE 976

Rule 976 governs the publication of Court of Appeal opinions; subdivision (d) of that rule provides that an opinion superseded by a grant of hearing is not to be published. (As a practical matter, the opinion is likely to be published in an advance sheet, but deleted from the bound volume.) This publication practice follows logically from the legal doctrine that a grant of hearing nullifies the Court of Appeal decision. That legal doctrine is changed by Proposition 32: the Court of Appeal action in the case stands as a valid judgment subject to possible reversal upon review, just as a superior court judgment stands as a valid judgment subject to possible reversal during the pendency of an appeal to a Court of Appeal.

Recognizing the importance of this change in legal doctrine, the advisory committee voted to recommend that rule 976(d) be changed, but directed the staff to present for the Supreme Court's consideration a second version of the rule retaining the present publication practice. The first version is:

Version 1:

Rule 976. Publication of appellate opinion

(a)–(c) * * *

(d) [Superseded opinion] No opinion superseded by the granting of a hearing *(prior to May 6, 1985)*, rehearing, or other judicial action shall be published.

Unless otherwise ordered by the Supreme Court, grant of review by the Supreme Court of a decision of a Court of Appeal does not affect the certification of the Court of Appeal opinion for publication or partial publication pursuant to subdivision (c)(1) or rule 976.1.

The arguments in support of and against retaining these opinions in the bound volumes may be summarized:

Arguments for retention in bound volumes:

1. For those doing research, it will be possible to see how the approach to the identical question differed when the case reached the Supreme Court.
2. The Supreme Court's task of opinion writing may, in some cases, be simplified when it can refer to a published Court of Appeal opinion for further factual detail, or for a discussion of a legal question.
3. When the Court of Appeal has decided issues not dealt with by the Supreme Court, the intermediate court opinion is not lost as a statewide precedent if the opinion is retained in the bound volume.
4. This is the procedure followed in the federal system and in other states having intermediate appellate courts.

Arguments against retention in bound volumes:

1. Research may be complicated. There will be more risk of counsel erroneously relying on the Court of Appeal opinion in a case in which the Supreme Court has granted review.
2. Confusion may arise if the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeal opinions deal with the issues in different terms.
3. Publication of Court of Appeal opinions that are reviewed by the Supreme Court will result in the bound volumes containing large quantities of extraneous material that, at best, is not useful as precedent.
4. If, on the other hand, the rule were to provide that after review is ordered the Court of Appeal opinion shall not be published unless by specific order of the Supreme Court, there would be a maximum of flexibility for the court to provide for publication—immediately or in conjunction with its opinion—when it would be useful.

The advisory committee recognized that the Supreme Court might not wish to adopt "Version 1" of rule 976. The version of the rule retaining the present publication practice follows:

Version 2:

Rule 976. Publication of appellate opinions

(a)–(c) * * *

(d) [Superseded opinions] No opinion superseded by the granting of a hearing, *review*, rehearing, or other judicial action shall be published.

After decision on review or dismissal of review and remand as improvidently granted, the Supreme Court may order the opinion of the Court of Appeal published in whole or in part. If it does so, the opinion of the Court of Appeal is deemed to have been first published upon its publication in the advance sheets to the Official Reports after that order.

Committee comment:

This version would continue, for the new procedure of review, the prior practice of withdrawing a Court of Appeal opinion from publication. The Court of Appeal opinion would thus lose precedential value unless the Supreme Court expressly orders it published at a later time. The last sentence of (d) clarifies when the republished Court of Appeal opinion has precedential effect.

RULE 977

The advisory committee found a significant divergence of views concerning rule 977, which governs the citation of Court of Appeal opinions. This becomes important if rule 976(d) is modified to retain in the bound volumes some or all Court of Appeal opinions in cases reviewed by the Supreme Court. If rule 976(d) remains substantially unchanged, as in Version 2 above, no change in rule 977 need be contemplated.

Several possible citation rules were considered, including:

1. The federal rule: the Court of Appeal opinion not only may be cited during and after Supreme Court review, but it retains its stare decisis impact (cf., "the law of the circuit") until the Supreme Court rules otherwise.

2. Making the Court of Appeal opinion citable as to any issue, but without binding force pending review (i.e., modifying the *Auto Equity Sales* rule.)

3. Making the Court of Appeal opinion uncitable as to any issue while review is pending, but citable thereafter except to the extent that the Supreme Court ruled differently.

4. Permitting the Court of Appeal opinion to be cited while review is pending, on issues not designated by order of the Supreme Court (if the court issued such an order); not citable on any issue pending review, in the absence of an order of the Supreme Court designating issues; and citable after review, to the extent that the Supreme Court did not rule differently.

Among the factors considered by the advisory committee were: the desirability of retaining as precedent the Court of Appeal decision on questions not reviewed by the Supreme Court; the relative ease or difficulty of legal research; and the possibility of errors by counsel.

During the course of the committee's meetings, various of these alternatives received favorable votes. For example, the possible rule summarized in paragraph 4 above received a favorable vote at one meeting; but upon seeing the rule drafted, the committee concluded that it was excessively complicated.

The alternative that finally received a favorable vote of the committee was version 1, below:

Version 1:

Rule 977. Citation of unpublished opinions *and opinions after review granted* prohibited; exceptions

(a) [~~Rule~~ **Unpublished opinions**] An opinion that is not ordered published shall not be cited or relied on by a court or a party in any other action or proceeding except as provided in subdivision (b).

(b)–(c) * * *

(d) ***[Citation and precedential force after review ordered]*** After the Supreme Court has ordered review of a decision of a Court of Appeal:

(1) [Pending review] Unless otherwise ordered by the Supreme Court, pending decision by the Supreme Court a published opinion of a Court of Appeal in the cause is without binding or other precedential value, and shall not be cited except to inform a court of the grant of review and the issues involved. Any reference to the Court of Appeal opinion shall include citations to the grant of review and any subsequent action by the Supreme Court.

(2) [After decision on review] After decision by the Supreme Court, a published opinion of a Court of Appeal in the cause is not binding upon trial courts or appellate departments to the extent that it [differs from] [is inconsistent with][2] or is disapproved by the Supreme Court.

The fact that the Supreme Court opinion does not discuss an issue is not an expression of the opinion of the Supreme Court on the correctness of the correctness of any discussion of it in the Court of Appeal opinion.

Committee comment:

Under *Auto Equity Sales, Inc.* v. *Superior Court* (1962) 57 Cal.2d 450, 455, "decisions of every division of the [Courts of Appeal] are binding upon all the justice and municipal courts and upon all the superior courts of this state. . . ." As the grant of review casts doubt upon the viability of the Court of Appeal decision, however, it would seem appropriate to modify the rule of *Auto Equity Sales* once review has been granted. By adopting this amendment to the rule, the Supreme Court makes *Auto Equity Sales* inapplicable pending decision on review, and also prohibits citation of the Court of Appeal opinion during that period even as persuasive authority. This conforms to long-established California practice under which a Court of Appeal opinion loses precedential value when hearing is granted. In unusual situations, the Supreme Court may by order preserve the precedential value of the Court of Appeal opinion pending Supreme Court review. The Court of Appeal opinion may, in any event, be cited to inform a court of the grant of review and the issues involved in the case before the Supreme Court.

After decision by the Supreme Court, the opinion of the Court of Appeal, if published, regains precedential value to the extent it is not inconsistent with the Supreme Court opinion. In this respect, the amendment departs from prior California practice.

An alternate version, preferred by a substantial number of committee members, is:

Version 2:

Rule 977. Citation of unpublished opinions *and opinions after review granted* prohibited; exceptions

(a) [~~Rule~~***Unpublished opinions***] An opinion that is not ordered published shall not be cited or relied on by a court or a party in any other action or proceeding except as provided in subdivision (b).

(b)–(c) * * *

(d) [Citation and precedential force after review ordered] After the Supreme Court has ordered review of a decision of a Court of Appeal:

(1) [Pending review] Unless otherwise ordered by the Supreme Court, pending decision by the Supreme Court a published opinion of a Court of Appeal in the cause may be cited but is without binding authority. Any reference to the Court of Appeal opinion shall include citations to the grant of review and any subsequent action by the Supreme Court.

(2) [Same as in Version 1, above.]

This version would, pending review, place the Court of Appeal opinion in the same category as a decision in another jurisdiction: possibly persuasive, but not binding.

In presenting the Supreme Court with these alternative versions of rules 976 and 977, it is the intent of the advisory committee to identify the policy questions clearly, while deferring to the court for resolu-

III. RULES TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Discussion and Highlights

Proposition 32 authorizes the Judicial Council to:

> provide, by rules of court, for the time and procedure for transfer and for review, including, among other things, provisions for the time and procedure for transfer with instructions, for review of all or part of a decision, and for remand as improvidently granted.

In addition, under its preexisting rulemaking power (art. VI, sec. 6), the Judicial Council has historically made and amended rules governing the petition for hearing process, and for procedure in reviewing courts generally.

The new and amended rules recommended by the advisory committee, along with its proposed official committee comments, are attached. Several changes were made in the draft rules in the light of the suggestions received after they were circulated for comment; these changes do not significantly affect the general structure of the rules as circulated. The following summarizes the highlights of the proposed amendments and new rules:

Rule 22 (Oral argument)—The petitioner for review would have the right to open and close oral argument, unless otherwise ordered.

Rule 25 (Remittitur)—Technical changes.

New rule 27.5 (Transfer before decision)—Procedure and criteria spelled out for the first time. "Before decision" means before the decision is final as to the Court of Appeal.

Rule 28 (Review by Supreme Court)—

a. "Hearing" is changed to "review" in light of the new constitutional language.

b. The time for the court to grant review on its own motion is unchanged.

c. Time for the court to grant on petition is changed to run from filing of petition; initial jurisdictional period is changed to 60 days, but permissible extension cut to 30 days, leaving total at 90 days.

d. Time for answer is 20 days from filing of petition.

e. The petition is required to state issues on which review is sought (compare rule 21.1, Rules of the United States Supreme Court); answer may state additional issues on which review is sought only if the petition is granted. These statements govern the scope of briefing and argument unless the court specifies the issues differently.

f. Petitioner is allowed to file a reply if the answer states new issues.

g. Permissible length of the petition and answer is reduced to 30 pages (25 if printed) from 50 pages (40 if printed), because new briefs are likely if the petition is granted.

Rule 29 (Grounds for review)—Technical amendment only.

New rule 29.2 (Issues on review)—Clarifies the Supreme Court's power to decide causes on limited issues; and to specify the issues to be briefed and argued.

New rule 29.3 (Briefs on the merits)—Requires that new briefs on the merits be filed, or that a party express intention to rely on the Court of Appeal brief and submit copies of it for the Supreme Court. Allows less time for a party to give notice of intention to rely on the Court of Appeal brief than is allowed for a new brief. Provides expressly for supplemental briefs addressing new authorities.

New rule 29.4 (Disposition of causes)—Enumerates the ways in which the Supreme Court can dispose of a cause.

New rule 29.6 (Errors in terminology)—States a rule of liberal construction.

New rule 29.9 (Transitional provisions)—Generally provides that the date of grant determines whether the cause is before the Supreme Court on hearing or on review; a petition for hearing pending on the changeover date is automatically deemed a petition for review. Grants a grace period to August 1, 1985, for filing petitions conforming to the new requirements.

Rule 44 (Color of covers)—Technical amendment.

Rule 45 (Extension)—Clarifies power to extend time under the new procedure.

IV. CONCLUSION

The advisory committee has presented two alternative versions of amendments to rules 976 and 977 for the Supreme Court's consideration. Recommended new and amended Judicial Council rules follow, for the council's consideration.

California Rules of Court, rules 22, 25, 28, 29, 44 and 45 would be amended, and new rules 27.5, 29.2, 29.3, 29.4, 29.6 and 29.9 would be adopted, to read:

Rule 22. Oral argument

Unless otherwise ordered: (1) counsel for each party shall be allowed 30 minutes for oral argument, except that in a case in which a sentence of death has been imposed each party shall be allowed 45 minutes; (2) not more than one counsel on a side may be heard except that different counsel for the appellant or the moving party may make opening and closing arguments and in a case in which a sentence of death has been imposed two counsel may be heard in either opening or closing argument for each side; (3) each party and intervener who appeared separately in the court below may be heard by his *or her* own counsel; and (4) the appellant *on a direct appeal* or the moving party shall have the right to open and close. *On Supreme Court review of a Court of Appeal decision, the petitioner for review is the moving party.*

If two or more parties file notices of appeal or petitions for review, the court will indicate the order of argument.

Rule 25. Remittitur

(a) [Issuance and transmission] A remittitur shall issue after the final determination of *(1) Supreme Court review of a decision of a Court of Appeal;* ~~(1)~~ *(2)* any appeal ~~,~~ ~~or~~ *;* ~~(2)~~ *(3)* any original proceeding in which an alternative writ or order to show cause has been issued addressed to a lower court, board or tribunal ~~,~~ *;* or ~~(3)~~ *(4)* any original proceeding determining on the merits the validity of the decision of a lower court, board or tribunal without issuance of an order to show cause or alternative writ. A remittitur shall not be issued when an original petition is summarily denied.

Unless otherwise ordered, the Clerk of the Supreme Court shall issue the remittitur when a judgment of that court becomes final, and the clerk of a Court of Appeal shall issue the remittitur *(i)* upon the expiration of the period during which ~~a hearing~~ *review* in the Supreme Court may be determined including any extension of the period in the particular cause *or (ii) as provided in this subdivision or rule 29.4(c)*. The remittitur shall be deemed issued on the clerk's entry in the record of the case, and shall be transmitted immediately, with a certified copy of the opinion or order, to the lower court, board or tribunal. *On Supreme Court review of a decision of a Court of Appeal the remittitur shall, unless otherwise ordered, be addressed to the Court of Appeal, accompanied by a second certified copy of the remittitur and by two certified copies of the opinion or order; and the Court of Appeal shall issue its remittitur forthwith after an unqualified affirmance or reversal of its judgment by the Supreme Court, or after finality of such further proceedings as are mandated by the Supreme Court.*

Whenever the judgment of the reviewing court changes the length of a sentence to state prison or changes the *applicable* credits ~~applicable thereto~~ , or changes the maximum permissible period of confinement of a person committed to the custody of the Youth Authority, without requiring further hearing in the trial court, the clerk of the reviewing court shall also transmit a copy of the remittitur and the opinion to the Department of Corrections or to the Youth Authority.

(b)–(e) * * *

[New] Rule 27.5. Transfer before decision

(a) [Transfer] On its own motion or on petition of a party, the Supreme Court may order a cause pending in a Court of Appeal transferred to itself. For purposes of this rule, a cause is pending until the decision of the Court of Appeal is *final as to that court*; a cause decided by the appellate department of a superior court is not pending in a Court of Appeal until it is ordered transferred pursuant to rule 62.

(b) [Grounds] Transfer before decision will not be ordered unless the cause presents issues of imperative public importance requiring prompt resolution by the Supreme Court, and justifying a departure from normal appellate processes.

(c) [Procedure] A party seeking transfer shall serve and file in the Supreme Court a petition setting forth the nature of the cause, the issues presented and how they arose, and why those issues warrant a transfer of the cause.

An answer to the petition may be served and filed within 20 days after the service of the petition.

(d) [Form of petition and answer] The petition and any answer shall conform as nearly as practicable to the requirements of rule 28(e).

(e) [Determination of petition] Transfer is granted by an order of the Supreme Court made on the affirmative votes of at least four judges.

Committee comment:

Transfer of a cause from a Court of Appeal to itself before decision has been a power of the Supreme Court under the current and predecessor language of the California Constitution. A recent case, under the version of article VI, section 12, in effect prior to May 6, 1985, is *Brosnahan* v. *Brown* (1982) 32 Cal.3d 236.

Rule 20 also applies to these transfers, and is cited in *Brosnahan*. However, rule 20 furnishes neither a procedure for seeking transfer before decision nor an indication of the criteria for determination of when a transfer is appropriate. This new rule, which is called for by article VI, section 12, as amended effective May 6, 1985, supplements rule 20 by providing the procedure and criteria.

Subdivision (b) is drawn from rule 18 of the United States Supreme Court Rules, applicable to petitions for certiorari prior to decision by a lower federal court. The language is chosen to emphasize the extraordinary nature of this procedure, and the fact that the Supreme Court will entertain a petition only under the most compelling circumstances.

Rule 28. ~~Hearing in~~ *Review by* Supreme Court

~~(a) [Time within which court may grant hearing] Within 30 days after a decision of a Court of Appeal becomes final as to that court, the Supreme Court, on its own motion, or on petition as provided in subdivision (b), may order the cause transferred to itself for hearing and decision, and within the original 30-day period or any extension thereof the Supreme Court may for good cause extend the time for one or more additional periods not to exceed a total of an additional 60 days.~~

(a) [Time within which the court may order review]

(1) [On own motion] *If no petition for review is filed, within 30 days after a decision of a Court of Appeal becomes final as to that court the Supreme Court, on its own motion, may order review of the Court of Appeal decision. Within the original 30-day period or any extension of it the Supreme Court may, for good cause, extend the time for one or more additional periods amounting to not more than an additional 60 days in the aggregate. The total time, including extensions, shall not exceed 90 days after the decision becomes final as to the Court of Appeal.*

(2) [On petition] Within 60 days after the filing, as provided in subdivision (b), of the last timely petition for review, the Supreme Court may order review of a Court of Appeal decision. Within the original 60-day period or any extension of it the Supreme Court may, for good cause, extend the time for one or more additional periods amounting to not more than an additional 30 days in the aggregate. The total time, including extensions, shall not exceed 90 days after the filing of the last timely petition for review.

(b) [Time for filing petition] A party seeking ~~a hearing~~ *review* must serve and file a petition ~~there/for~~ within 10 days after the decision of the Court of Appeal becomes final as to that court, ~~except that~~ *but* a petition may not be filed after denial of a transfer to a Court of Appeal in a case within the original jurisdiction of a municipal or justice court. Proof shall be ~~made~~ *filed* of the delivery or mailing of one copy of the petition to the clerk of the Court of Appeal which rendered the decision~~. When such copy is delivered to the clerk of the Court of Appeal, he~~, who shall forthwith transmit to the *C*lerk of the Supreme Court the original record, briefs, and all original papers and exhibits on file in the cause. If the petition is denied, the Clerk of the Supreme Court shall return them to the clerk of the proper Court of Appeal. If the petition is granted, they shall be retained and properly numbered by the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

A petition for review submitted for filing prior to the finality of the Court of Appeal decision as to that court shall be received by the clerk and shall be deemed to have been filed on the day after the decision becomes final as to the Court of Appeal.

(c) [Time for filing answer] An answer may be served and filed within 20 days after the ~~decision becomes final as to the Court of Appeal~~ *filing of the petition.*

(d) [Reply] *If the answer presents additional issues for review, the petitioner may serve and file a reply limited to those additional issues within 10 days after the filing of the answer.*

~~**(d)**~~ ***(e)*** **[Form of petition, ~~and~~ answer *and reply*]**

(1) Except as provided ~~herein~~ *in this rule*, the petition, ~~and~~ answer *and reply* shall, insofar as practicable, conform to the provisions of rule 15.

(2) At the beginning of the body of the petition, the petition shall state the issues presented for review, expressed in the terms and circumstances of the case but without unnecessary detail. The statement should be short and concise and should not be argumentative or repetitious. The statement of an issue will be deemed to comprise every subsidiary issue fairly included in it. Only the issues set forth in the petition and answer or fairly included in them need be considered by the court.

(3) The petition shall be as concise as possible, and shall address, in particular, why the cause is appropriate for review under the criteria stated in rule 29.

~~(2)~~ *(4)* Each copy of the petition shall contain or be accompanied by a copy of the opinion of the Court of Appeal, showing the date of ~~its~~ filing.

~~(3)~~ *(5)* The petition shall be a single document including a brief in support of the request for ~~hearing~~ *review*. All contentions in support of the petition shall be included ~~therein~~, including all legal authorities and argument. If a party files an answer to the petition, it shall be a single document which includes all ~~of his~~ contentions in opposition to the petition.

The answer of a party opposing review may request the court to consider additional issues if review is granted as to any or all issues raised in the petition. An answer stating additional issues shall conform to the requirements of paragraph (2).

No authorities or argument may be incorporated by reference from another document into the petition, ~~or into the~~ answer~~; except that~~ *or reply, but* the petition, ~~or~~ answer *or reply* may incorporate by reference specified portions of a petition for ~~hearing~~ *review*, ~~or~~ answer *or reply* filed in the Supreme Court by another party in the same case, or filed in the Supreme Court in a connected case wherein a petition for ~~hearing~~ *review* is also pending *or has been granted*. No discussion of authorities or argument, however denominated, may be annexed to or filed with the petition, ~~or~~ answer *or reply*, ~~except where such~~ *unless the* annexed material is page-numbered consecutively with the body of the petition, ~~or~~ answer *or reply* and the total length, including the annexed material, does not exceed the limit established in paragraph ~~(4)~~ *(6)*.

~~(4)~~ *(6)* A petition or answer shall not exceed ~~40~~ *25* pages if printed or ~~50~~ *30* pages if typewritten or produced by other process of duplication, exclusive of the Court of Appeal opinion, index of contents and table of authorities, and any other indices. *A reply shall not exceed 10 pages if printed or 15 pages if typewritten or produced by other process of duplication, exclusive of index of contents and table of authorities.* There shall be no exhibits or appendices, however denominated, annexed ~~thereto~~ *to it* or filed ~~therewith~~ *with it* other than the opinion of the Court of Appeal and any annexed material permitted by paragraph ~~(3)~~ *(5)*, except ~~that, if it is of unusual significance,~~ an evidentiary exhibit or order of a lower court may be annexed if it *is of unusual signifi-*

cance and does not exceed 10 pages. In all other instances, reference to evidentiary matters and lower court orders shall be by appropriate reference to the record, if they cannot be included in the body of the petition, ~~or~~ answer *or reply* without exceeding the length limitations ~~previously stated~~ *provided in this rule*. The Chief Justice may permit petitions, ~~or~~ answers *or replies* of greater length, or the inclusion of more annexed material, upon written application.

~~(e)~~ *(F)* **[Determination of petition]** ~~A hearing in~~ *Review by* the Supreme Court~~,~~ ~~after~~ *of a* decision ~~in the~~ *of a* Court of Appeal~~,~~ may be granted by an order, signed by at least four judges ~~assenting thereto~~, and filed with the clerk. The denial of ~~a hearing~~ *review* may be evidenced by an order signed by the Chief Justice and filed with the clerk. If no order is made within the time specified in subdivision (a) of this rule, the petition ~~for hearing~~ shall be deemed denied and the clerk shall enter a notation in the register to that effect.

~~(f)~~ *(G)* **[Oral argument]** When ~~a hearing~~ *review* is granted, the cause shall be placed on the calendar for oral argument~~,~~ unless oral argument is waived, or ~~unless~~ the Court transfers the cause to a Court of Appeal~~.~~*, dismisses review as improvidently granted, orders the cause held pending decision of another cause, or issues a peremptory writ.*

Committee comment:

As amended effective May 6, 1985, this rule makes substantial changes in the prior procedure for petitions for "hearing." The time limits are changed. In particular, the time within which the Supreme Court has jurisdiction to order review is now measured from the date of filing of the petition for review, and not from the date of finality of the Court of Appeal decision.

The following table compares the time schedule for handling a petition for hearing under prior practice with the schedule set out in amended rule 28 for a petition for review, using as an example a case in which each document is filed and served on the last permissible day:

	Under former rule	*Under Amended rule*	
		On petition	*On own motion*
Finality in Court of Appeal	Day 0	Day 0	Day 0
Petition filed	Day 10	Day 10	—
Answer filed	Day 20	Day 30	—
Reply filed *	—	Day 40	—
Time for court to act w/o extension	Day 30	Day 70	Day 30
Time for court to act with maximum extension	Day 90	Day 100	Day 90

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* Allowed only if the answer presents additional issues; limited to those issues.

Several new provisions are adapted from United States Supreme Court practice on petition for writ of certiorari. Subdivision (e) (2) is adapted from United States Supreme Court rule 21.1, and requires a succinct statement of the issues presented for review.

Under subdivision (e) (5), the answer to the petition may present additional issues that the answering party wants reviewed only if the petition is granted. E.g., a civil defendant who was unsuccessful on a statute of limitations defense but successful on the merits might include in its answer to the petition for review a request that if review is granted, the Supreme Court also consider the statute of limitations issue. The answer may not be used as a substitute for an independent petition for review on issues the answering party wishes the Supreme Court to review regardless of its action on the original petition.

Subdivision (e) (2) also provides that "[o]nly the issues set forth in the petition and answer or fairly included in them need be considered by the court." The statement of issues is, therefore, far more than a means of persuading the Supreme Court to grant review: the statement also defines the scope of the issues to be considered on the merits if review is granted, unless the Supreme Court determines otherwise. The committee expects the Supreme Court to follow the practice of the United States Supreme Court under its rule 21.1, and decline (in most cases) to consider the merits of questions that were not set out in the petition for review or answer. However, the rule does not limit the Supreme Court's power to make exceptions.

The 1985 amendment limits petitions for review to a shorter length than was permitted for petitions for hearing. This is because a new brief on the merits is now expected (see new rule 29.3). A reply is now permitted, but only if the answer stated additional issues for review.

It has long been established in California law that a denial of hearing is not an expression of the Supreme Court on the merits of the cause. E.g., *People* v. *Davis* (1905) 147 Cal. 346, 350; *People* v. *Triggs* (1973) 8 Cal.3d 884, 890–91. Adoption of the new "review" procedure does not affect this legal doctrine, and denial of review will not be an expression of the opinion of the Supreme Court on the correctness of the judgment of the Court of Appeal or on the correctness of any discussion in the Court of Appeal opinion. A specification of issues to be argued, in connection with a grant of review, will not be an expression of the opinion of the Supreme Court on the correctness of the resolution of other issues by the Court of Appeal or on the correctness of any discussion of them in the Court of Appeal opinion.

The Supreme Court may review Court of Appeal interlocutory orders and orders summarily denying writs within their original jurisdiction, as well as decisions on the merits resolving the ultimate outcome of the cause. Summary denials of writ petitions are, under rule 24, final immediately upon filing, allowing immediate filing of a petition in the Supreme Court; interlocutory orders of Courts of Appeal may also be deemed final forthwith.

Rule 29. Grounds for ~~hearing~~ *review* in Supreme Court

(a) [Grounds] ~~A hearing in~~ *Review by* the Supreme Court ~~after~~ *of a* decision ~~by~~ *of* a Court of Appeal will be ordered (1) where it appears necessary to secure uniformity of decision or the settlement of important questions of law; (2) where the Court of Appeal was without jurisdiction of the cause; or (3) where, because of disqualification or other reason, the decision of the Court of Appeal lacks the concurrence of the required majority of qualified judges.

(b) [Limitations] As a matter of policy, on petition for ~~hearing~~ *review* the Supreme Court normally will not consider:

(1) any issue that could have been but was not timely raised in the briefs filed in the Court of Appeal;

(2) any issue or any material fact that was omitted from or misstated in the opinion of the Court of Appeal, unless the omission or misstatement was called to the attention of the Court of Appeal in a petition for rehearing. All other issues and facts may be presented in the petition for ~~hearing~~ *review* without the necessity of filing a petition for rehearing.

[New] Rule 29.2. Issues on review; grant and hold

(a) [Decision on limited issues] On review of the decision of a Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court may review and decide any or all issues in the cause.

(b) [Specification of issues] After granting review of a decision of a Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court may specify the issues to be argued. Unless otherwise ordered, briefs on the merits and oral argument shall be confined to the specified issues and issues fairly included in them.

Notwithstanding its specification of issues, the Supreme Court may order argument on fewer or additional issues, or on the entire cause. The court shall give the parties reasonable notice of any specification of the issues to be argued and of any change in its specification of issues.

(c) [Grant and hold] After granting review of a decision of a Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court may order action on the cause deferred until disposition of another cause pending before the court.

Committee comment:

Under subdivision (a) the Supreme Court may determine—either immediately after granting review or at any time before completion of its opinion—that only one or a limited number of issues in the cause require decision by the Supreme Court. Unless the court wishes to limit argument by an order issued under subdivision (b), no prior notice of the court's intention to decide the cause on less than all issues is required. The parties are not prejudiced as they have *not* been told to omit argument on any issue. If the Supreme Court decides only limited issues, other issues in the cause will be disposed of by the Court of Appeal as the Supreme Court directs. If the Court of Appeal is not directed to take further action, the original Court of Appeal resolution of the other issues stands as between the parties. See rule 977 on the precedential value of the Court of Appeal opinion pending Supreme Court review and after decision by the Supreme Court.

Subdivision (b) may be used by the Supreme Court when its grant of review is intended to permit clarification of specified issues of importance, and permits the court to focus argument on these questions. The court is not limited by its preliminary specification of issues, however.

[New] Rule 29.3. Briefs on the merits in the Supreme Court

(a) [As matter of right] After the filing of an order granting review, the petitioner shall serve and file in the Supreme Court a brief on the merits, as follows:

(1) The number of copies of the brief filed in the Court of Appeal required by rule 44(b) (1) (ii), and a notice of intention to rely on that brief, within 15 days after the filing of the order; or

(2) a new brief on the merits, within 30 days after the filing of the order.

After the filing of the petitioner's notice of intention to rely on the brief filed in the Court of Appeal or new brief on the merits, or the expiration of time for filing a new brief, the opposing party shall serve and file in the Supreme Court a brief on the merits, as follows:

(1) The number of copies of the brief filed in the Court of Appeal required by rule 44(b) (1) (ii), and a notice of intention to rely on that brief, within 15 days after the filing of the petitioner's notice or brief, or expiration of the time for it; or

(2) a new brief on the merits, within 30 days after the filing of the petitioner's notice or brief, or expiration of the time for it.

Within 20 days after the filing of an opposing party's brief, the petitioner may file a reply brief.

The Supreme Court, may by order, designate which party is deemed to be the petitioner or otherwise direct the order in which briefs are to be filed.

When a party desires to present new authorities, newly enacted legislation, or other intervening matters, not available in time to have been included in the party's brief on the merits, the party may serve and file a supplemental brief no later than 10 days before oral argument. A supplemental brief shall be confined to the new matter and shall not exceed eight pages if printed or 10 pages if tyepwritten or produced by other process of duplication.

(b) [On request] The Supreme Court may request additional briefs on all or any issues, whether or not the parties have filed new briefs.

(c) [Form and content] The briefs provided for in this rule shall conform, as nearly as possible, to the requirements of rule 15. Unless otherwise ordered, the petitioner's and opposing party's briefs on the merits shall not exceed 40 pages if printed or 50 pages if typewritten or produced by other process of duplication, and a petitioner's reply brief shall not exceed 10 pages if printed or 15 pages if typewritten or produced by other process of duplication, excluding tables, indices and the quotation of issues required by this rule.

The petitioner's brief on the merits, at the beginning of the body, shall quote any order of the Supreme Court specifying the issues or, in the absence of an order specifying the issues, quote the statement of issues included in the petition for review and any additional issues stated in the answer to the petition. Unless otherwise ordered, briefs on the merits shall be confined to those issues, and issues fairly included in them.

Committee comment:

This rule is adapted from United States Supreme Court rule 34.1(a) (statement of issues) and rule 35 (timing of briefs).

[New] Rule 29.4. Disposition of causes

(a) [Decision of cause on review] On review of a Court of Appeal decision, unless another disposition is ordered, the judgment of the Supreme Court shall be that the judgment of the Court of Appeal is affirmed, reversed, or modified as the Supreme Court may order.

(b) [Decision of limited issues and transfer for decision of others] In any cause, the Supreme Court may decide one or more issues and transfer the cause to a Court of Appeal for decision of any remaining issues in the cause.

(c) [Dismissal of review] The Supreme Court may dismiss review of a cause as improvidently granted and remand the cause to the Court of Appeal. The order of dismissal and remand shall be sent by the clerk to all parties and to the Court of Appeal. On filing of the order in the Court of Appeal, the decision of the Court of Appeal shall become final and the clerk of the Court of Appeal shall issue a remittitur forthwith.

(d) [Retransfer of cause not decided] After transferring to itself, before decision, a cause pending in a Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court may retransfer the cause to a Court of Appeal upon deciding that transfer was improvidently ordered.

(e) [Transfer with instructions] After granting review of a decision of a Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court may transfer the cause to a Court of Appeal with instructions to conduct such further proceedings as the Supreme Court deems necessary.

Committee comment:

Subdivision (a) emphasizes the major change effected by the recent amendment of Constitution article VI, section 12: the usual judgment of the Supreme Court on review will be that the Court of Appeal judgment is affirmed, reversed or modified. (Under prior practice, the *Court of Appeal* judgment having been vacated and nullified by the grant of hearing, it was the *trial* court judgment that the Supreme Court affirmed, reversed or modified upon its decision of an appeal.)

Subdivision (b) clarifies the power of the Supreme Court to decide only those issues that it deems of major importance, and then transfer the cause to a Court of Appeal for final resolution. This is, in effect, a special form of transfer with instructions. The application of this procedure to a cause transferred to the Supreme Court before decision is obvious, where the Supreme Court resolves a key question of law, but the outcome of the cause may depend on a review of factual questions in the record. On review of a Court of Appeal decision, this procedure is mostly likely to be used when the original Court of Appeal opinion did not reach issues because it reversed on an overriding ground (e.g., statute of limitations) that the Supreme Court determines to be erroneous.

If the Supreme Court dismisses review as improvidently granted under subdivision (c) the cause is restored to the posture it had before the Supreme Court granted review: the decision of the Court of Appeal is final. If the Supreme Court wishes to reconfer jurisdiction on the Court of Appeal, it will do so by transfer under subdivision (b), (d), or (e).

[New] Rule 29.6. Errors in terminology to be disregarded; rule of construction

(a) [Errors in terminology] A petition to the Supreme Court for transfer, hearing or review shall be liberally construed as a request for the appropriate relief.

(b) [Construction of "hearing"] A reference in the statutes or rules of this state to "hearing" in the Supreme Court includes review by the Supreme Court of a Court of Appeal decision unless the context or circumstances indicate a contrary intent.

Committee comment:

Subdivision (a) of this rule follows the general policy of liberal construction for the purpose of granting or denying relief on the basis of the circumstances well pleaded rather than the technical form or prayer of the petition. It is added because of the anticipation that mistakes in terminology will occur before the new constitutional procedure is fully understood.

[New] Rule 29.9. Transitional provisions

Unless otherwise ordered by the Supreme Court:

(a) [Remittitur] If hearing is granted before May 6, 1985, the remittitur shall issue as provided in rule 25 as it existed before that date. If review is granted on or after May 6, 1985, the remittitur shall issue as provided in rule 25 as amended effective that date.

(b) [Transfer before decision] New rule 27.5 applies to all causes pending in the Courts of Appeal on and after May 6, 1985.

(c) [Whether hearing or review granted] If the Supreme Court grants hearing before May 6, 1985, the cause is before the Supreme Court on hearing for all purposes until its final disposition by the Supreme Court, unless otherwise provided in this rule, or by order of the Supreme Court.

Any timely petition for hearing pending on May 6, 1985, is deemed a petition for review without further action by the petitioner, and is subject to the rules and amendments adopted effective May 6, 1985. The court may direct a petitioner or opposing party to file a statement of issues conforming to rule 28(e) (2).

(d) [Time for ordering review] The Supreme Court may, within the time provided in rule 28 as amended effective May 6, 1985, order review of the decision of a Court of Appeal in any cause decided by a Court of Appeal before or after that date.

If this subdivision has the effect of expanding the time within which the court may order review, no order is needed to effectuate that expansion of time.

This subdivision shall not reduce the amount of time to a period less than the time within which the court could have granted a hearing under rule 28 as it existed prior to May 6, 1985, and shall not shorten the time allowed under any valid extension of time ordered before that date.

(e) [Time for filing petition and answer] If the time for filing a petition for hearing expires before May 6, 1985, the Chief Justice may relieve a party from a default for failure to file a timely petition and extend the time, to allow the petition for review to be filed no more than 30 days after the decision of the Court of Appeal becomes final as to that court.

(f) [Form of petition and answer] Until August 1, 1985, any petition for review or answer that does not conform to rule 28(e) as added effective May 6, 1985, but that conforms to rule 28(d) as it existed before that date, shall be accepted for filing as a matter of course. The court may direct a petitioner or opposing party to file a statement of issues conforming to rule 28(e) (2).

(g) [Briefs on the merits] New rule 29.3 is applicable to all causes in which review is ordered on or after May 6, 1985. If proceedings in the Supreme Court were initiated by a petition for hearing, a party may serve and file notice of intention to rely on the petition for hearing or answer in lieu of a new brief on the merits or the Court of Appeal brief.

Rule 44. Form and filing of papers

(a) * * *

(b) **[Number of copies]** When a brief, paper, or document, other than the record, is filed in a reviewing court the following number of copies shall be filed:

(1) If filed in the Supreme Court:

(i) An original and 14 copies of a petition for ~~hearing~~ *review* or other petition, or an answer, opposition or other response to any such petition.

(ii) An original and 10 copies of a brief in a cause pending in that court.

(iii) An original and 7 copies of a notice of motion, motion, or opposition or other response to a motion.

(iv) An original and one copy of any other document or paper.

(2) If filed in a Court of Appeal:

(i) An original and 3 copies of a petition or an answer, opposition or other response to a petition.

(ii) An original and 3 copies of a brief with, in civil actions, proof of delivery of 7 copies to the Supreme Court.

(iii) An original and 3 copies of a notice of motion, motion, or opposition or other response to a motion.

(iv) An original and one copy of any other document or paper.

(c) So far as practicable, the covers of briefs and petitions should be in the following colors:

Appellant's opening brief *(rule 16(a))*	green
Respondent's brief *(rule 16(a))*	yellow
Appellant's reply brief *(rule 16(a))*	tan
Amicus curiae brief	gray
Petition for ~~hearing or~~ rehearing	orange
Answers to petition for ~~hearing or~~ rehearing	blue
Petition for original writ or answer (opposition) to writ petition	red
Petition for review (rule 28(b))	*white*
Answer to petition for review (rule 28(c))	*blue*
Reply to answer (rule 28(d))	*white*
Petitioner's brief on the merits (rule 29.3(a))	*white*
Answer brief on the merits (rule 29.3(a))	*blue*
Reply brief on the merits	*white*

A brief or petition not conforming to this subdivision shall be accepted for filing; but in case of repeated violations by an attorney or party, the court may proceed as provided in rule 18.

Rule 45. Extension and shortening of time

(a)–(b) * * *

(c) [Extension of time] The time for filing a notice of appeal, *filing a petition for Supreme Court review of a Court of Appeal decision* or the granting or denial of a rehearing in the Court of Appeal shall not be extended. The time for the granting or denial of ~~a hearing in the~~ Supreme Court *review of a* ~~after~~ decision ~~by~~ *of* a Court of Appeal shall only be extended as provided in subdivision (a) of rule 28. The time for the granting or denial of a rehearing in the Supreme Court shall only be extended as provided in subdivision (a) of rule 24. The time for ordering a case transferred from the superior court to the Court of Appeal as provided in rule 62 shall not be extended, and the time for a superior court to certify the transfer of a case to the Court of Appeal shall not be extended except as provided in subdivision (d) of rule 63. The Chief Justice or Presiding Justice, for good cause shown, may extend the time for doing any other act required or permitted under these rules. ~~and~~ *The Chief Justice or Presiding Justice* may relieve a party from a default for failure to file a timely petition for ~~hearing or~~ *review or* rehearing ~~or an answer thereto~~ if the time within which the court ~~must act on the petition~~ *could order review or rehearing on its own motion* has not expired. An application for extension of time shall be made as provided in rule 43.

(d)–(e) * * *

Committee comment:

Extensions of time for petitions for hearing under former rule 28 were acceptable because the time within which the Supreme Court could order hearing ran from finality in the Court of Appeal; the extension did not affect that time. As rule 28 is amended effective May 6, 1985, time for the Supreme Court to act runs from the filing of the petition. An extension of that time would extend the time for the Supreme Court to act. Rule 45(c) is therefore amended to prohibit those extensions, and restrict grants of relief from default, assuring a clear time limit on the Supreme Court's jurisdiction to grant review.

V. TEXT OF PROPOSITION 32

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 29

RESOLUTION CHAPTER 64

Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 29—A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the state, by amending Section 12 of Article VI thereof, relating to the courts.

[Filed with Secretary of State June 28, 1984]

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCA 29, Watson. Supreme Court: transfer of causes.

(1) The Constitution presently provides that the Supreme Court may, before a decision becomes final, transfer to itself a cause in a court of appeal.

This measure would revise the above provision to authorize such a transfer only before a decision. In addition, the measure would authorize the Supreme Court to review the decision of a court of appeal in any cause. These provisions would not apply to an appeal involving a judgment of death.

(2) The Constitution also presently authorizes, before decision, the transfer of a cause by the Supreme Court from itself to a court of appeal or from one court of appeal or division to another.

This measure would retain this provision but would specify that it does not apply to an appeal involving a judgment of death.

(3) The Constitution presently provides for the adoption of rules of court, not inconsistent with statute, by the Judicial Council.

This measure would require the Judicial Council to provide, by rules of court, for the time and procedure for transfer or review of a cause, including, among other things, provisions for the time and procedure for transfer with instructions, for review of all or part of a decision, and for remand as improvidently granted. These rules would not apply to an appeal invovving a judgment of death.

(4) The changes made by this measure would take effect 6 months after the date on which it is approved by the electorate.

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Legislature of the State of California at its 1983–84 Regular Session, commencing on the sixth day of December, 1982, two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two houses of the Legislature voting therefor, hereby proposes to the people of the State of California that the Constitution of the State of California be amended, as follows:

First—That Section 12 of Article VI thereof is amended to read:

SEC. 12. (a) The Supreme Court may, before decision, transfer to itself a cause in a court of appeal. It may, before decision, transfer a cause from itself to a court of appeal or from one court of appeal or division to another. The court to which a cause is transferred has jurisdiction.

(b) The Supreme Court may review the decision of a court of appeal in any cause.

(c) The Judicial Council shall provide, by rules of court, for the time and procedure for transfer and for review, including, among other things, provisions for the time and procedure for transfer with instructions, for review of all or part of a decision, and for remand as improvidently granted.

(d) This section shall not apply to an appeal involving a judgment of death.

Second—That the amendment to Section 12 of Article VI shall take effect six months after the date on which it is approved by the electorate.

VI. JUDICIAL COUNCIL ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO IMPLEMENT PROP. 32

Hon. Allen E. Broussard, Chairperson
Associate Justice
California Supreme Court

Hon. Joseph R. Grodin
Associate Justice
California Supreme Court

Hon. John K. Van de Kamp
Attorney General
Department of Justice

Hon. James R. Browning
Chief Judge
United States Court of Appeals
Ninth Judicial Circuit

Hon. George A. Brown
Presiding Justice
Court of Appeal
Fifth Appellate District

Hon. Robert Feinerman
Presiding Justice
Court of Appeal
Second Appellate District, Division Five

Hon. Mildred L. Lillie
Presiding Justice
Court of Appeal
Second Appellate District, Division Seven

Hon. Robert K. Puglia
Presiding Justice
Court of Appeal
Third Appellate District

Hon. Steven J. Stone
Presiding Justice
Court of Appeal
Second Appellate District, Division Six

Hon. John K. Trotter, Jr.
Presiding Justice
Court of Appeal
Fourth Appellate District, Division Three

Hon. Arleigh M. Woods
Presiding Justice
Court of Appeal
Second Appellate District, Division Four

Hon. Earl Johnson, Jr.
Associate Justice
Court of Appeal
Second Appellate District, Division Seven

Hon. Don R. Work
Associate Justice
Court of Appeal
Fourth Appellate District, Division One

Hon. Jack E. Goertzen
Judge of the Superior Court
Los Angeles County

Mr. Stephen Adams
Attorney

Dean Florian Bartosic
University of California
School of Law

Ms. Victoria De Goff
Attorney

Mrs. Victoria Gibson
Attorney

Mr. Ellis J. Horvitz
Attorney

Mr. Charles Marson
Attorney

Mr. Anthony Murray
Attorney

Mr. Arthur E. Schwimmer
Attorney

Mr. Bernard E. Witkin
Attorney

Mr. Ralph J. Gampell
Director
Administrative Office of the Courts

Mr. Robert Formichi
Reporter of Decisions
California Supreme Court

AMENDMENTS TO THE CALIFORNIA RULES OF COURT

Adopted by the Supreme Court of the State of California
Effective May 6, 1985

Rule 976. Publication of appellate opinions

(a)–(c) * * *

(d) [Superseded opinions] *Unless otherwise ordered by the Supreme Court,* no opinion superseded by ~~the granting of a hearing~~ *a grant of review,* rehearing, or other ~~judicial~~ action shall be published. *After granting review, after decision, or after dismissal of review and remand as improvidently granted, the Supreme Court may order the opinion of the Court of Appeal published in whole or in part.* [*As amended effective May 6, 1985; previously amended effective Jan. 1, 1983; previously relettered effective Jan. 1, 1972.*]

(e) * * *

Rule 977. Citation of unpublished opinions prohibited; ~~exceptions~~ *opinions ordered published by Supreme Court.*

(a) [~~Rule~~ ***Unpublished opinions***] * * * [*As amended effective Jan. 1, 1983; adopted effective Jan. 1, 1974.*]

(b) * * * [*As amended effective Jan. 1, 1983; adopted effective Jan. 1, 1974.*]

(c) * * * [*As amended effective Jan. 1, 1983; adopted effective Jan. 1, 1974.*]

(d) **[*Opinions ordered published by Supreme Court*]** *An opinion of the Court of Appeal ordered published by the Supreme Court pursuant to rule 976 is citable.*[3] [*Subdivision adopted effective May 6, 1985.*]

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[1] December 14, 1984; January 11, 1985; January 25, 1985; January 31, 1985; March 22, 1985.

[2] Alternate language.

[3] Any citation to the Court of Appeal opinion shall include reference to the grant of review and any subsequent action by the Supreme Court.

Chapter 3

REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENTS IN CRIMINAL APPEALS

I. INTRODUCTION

Item 0250-001-001, subparagraph 3, of the Supplemental Report on the 1983 Budget Act required the Judicial Council to develop a reporting system concerning compensation of court-appointed attorneys representing indigent appellants. The reporting system was to include the type of case, hours claimed, and compensation paid, based on information forwarded to the Judicial Council by each appellate court. The Judicial Council also was required to report this information to the Legislature and the Legislative Analyst by April 1, 1984.

A report was filed by the Judicial Council, in the form of a preliminary staff draft, on March 28, 1984. It covered the first four months' experience, from November 1, 1983 through February 29, 1984.

A further report was filed on January 18, 1985, for the full one-year period of November 1, 1983 through October 31, 1984.

The present report covers the two-year period from November 1, 1983 through October 31, 1985. This report, which includes three and a third times the number of completed cases compared to the previous report, gives the most complete picture of the compensation of court appointed counsel in the categories specified by the Legislature.

II. IMPLEMENTATION of ITEM 0250-001-001

As detailed in the March 28, 1984, report, the reporting system was installed through the introduction of a uniform compensation claim form in all the Courts of Appeal.

The form breaks down the steps in an appeal according to functions suggested at a meeting of representatives of the Judicial Council and the State Public Defender to develop a common reporting system for the information specified in the budget items. The form was filled out by counsel when interim or final compensation was requested, reviewed by the court for approval and sent to the Judicial Council for both accounting and reporting purposes. A separate form was developed for the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court form was filled out by counsel, to summarize the detailed invoices submitted to the court.

During the period November 1, 1983 through October 31, 1984, 9,414 compensation forms were received from the Courts of Appeal. For some cases, two forms were received, one interim and one final. In about 26 percent of the cases, only a partial claim was received during the study period.[1] Of the 9,414 forms received, 6,021 reflected full compensation for a case. Only these were included in this report.

Twenty-six claims were received from the Supreme Court, representing complete payment. These were for cases appealed from the Courts of Appeal in which a hearing or review was granted by the Supreme Court. During the study period, remittiturs were filed in 275 cases. One hundred seventy-eight were civil and 97 criminal. The State Public Defender or retained counsel represented defendants in a number of the criminal cases. Other cases appear to have been completed, but counsel did not submit the summary form.

III. METHODOLOGY

Cases in the Courts of Appeal and those in the Supreme Court were processed separately.

For the Courts of Appeal, 6,021 completed cases that were included in the study were grouped according to type of case as shown in Item 1 of the form, "Counts of Conviction" (major crime). The hours claimed were derived from Item 14, "Total Hours." "Total Expenses," Item 17, and "Total Claim," Item 18, also were included. Compensation paid was calculated by multipyling Item 20, "Allowable Hours" by the prevailing hourly compensation rate and adding "Approved Expenses," Item 21, to obtain the approved payment, Item 22. Similar information for Supreme Court cases was obtained from the summary forms filled out by counsel.

The compensation guidelines for the appellate courts, including the Supreme Court and the Courts of Appeal, provide for specified compensation at the prevailing rate for each allowable hour plus necessary expenses.[2] An allowable hour is measured by the time an attorney who is experienced in handling criminal appeals might have devoted to the appeal. For all appellate courts, the compensation rate for non-capital cases during the study period was $40 per allowable hour for services rendered before July 1, 1984, and $50 per allowable hour for services thereafter.[3] The compensation rate for death penalty cases in the Supreme Court changed from $40 per allowable hour to $60 per allowable hour on February 1, 1984.[4]

IV. FINDINGS

Applying the factors discussed above to the data from the Courts of Appeal for the 6,021 complete claims, the following averages were obtained:

Average hours claimed	35.85
Average hours approved	28.25
Average expenses claimed	$57.10
Average expenses approved	$47.18
Average compensation claimed	$1,525.63
Average compensation approved	$1,180.30

Averages for the complete claims in the Supreme Court were as follows:

Average hours claimed	54.19
Average hours approved	54.12
Average expenses claimed	$148.55
Average expenses approved	$135.77
Average compensation claimed	$2,457.81
Average compensation approved	$2,412.39

Specific findings are set forth in the separate statistical summaries for the Courts of Appeal [5] and the Supreme Court [6] that follow this narrative.

For each type of case (major crime) there is shown the number of cases in each category and the average hours claimed, hours approved, expenses claimed, expenses approved, compensation claimed, and compensation approved.

V. CONCLUSION

This will be the last report on compensation of court-appointed counsel in the format suggested by item 0250-001-001, subparagraph 3, of the Supplemental Report on the 1983 Budget Act. Further reports will be in response to item 0250-001-001 of the Supplemental Report on the 1985 Budget Act, which requires more detailed data to determine the complexity of appeals handled by appointed counsel, compared to those in which representation is by the State Public Defender.

PAYMENT GUIDELINES FOR APPOINTED COUNSEL REPRESENTING INDIGENT CRIMINAL APPELLANTS IN THE CALIFORNIA APPELLATE COURTS

Reasonable Compensation

1. The compensation rate for appointed counsel for indigent criminal appeals is $50 per allowable hour, except for automatic appeals to the Supreme Court, for which the rate is $60 per allowable hour.

2. The compensation rate is multiplied by the number of allowable hours of appellate work to determine a reasonable sum for compensation.

3. The number of allowable hours is an estimate of the amount of time an attorney, experienced in the handling of criminal appeals, might have devoted to the appeal.

4. Appointed counsel should record the number of allowable hours devoted to the following phases of appellate work:

a. Communications with appellant and/or trial counsel;
b. Reviewing the record on appeal;
c. Motions and applications;
d. Writs;
e. Briefs;
f. Oral arguments;
g. Travel (specify location and purpose);
h. Post-decision petitions;
i. Other services (specify).

5. The following factors are considered in determining the number of allowable hours.

a. Length of the record;
b. Complexity and novelty of the legal issues;
c. Quality of work.

6. Be able to justify time spent on exceptional procedural matters, such as repeated applications for augmentation of the record on appeal.

7. In a case the court deems extraordinary, the exceptional circumstances of the case will be considered by the court in ordering reasonable compensation. If you believe you have such a case, explain your reasoning at the time your claim for payment of compensation and expenses is presented.

8. In the Courts of Appeal for the First, Second, Fourth, and Fifth Districts, you may submit one request for an interim payment of compensation and reimbursement of necessary expenses actually incurred up to that time, at the time of, or after, the filing of the opening brief.

9. In the Courts of Appeal the final claim for payment of compensation and expenses is not to be submitted until your services have been concluded; i.e.,

after the Supreme Court of California has granted a hearing or the time within which it can do so has expired, or after your services have been otherwise terminated.

10. In the Supreme Court you may submit a request for payment of compensation and expenses every 60 days.

Necessary Expenses

The hourly fee should cover all overhead related to a case, with the exception of the reimbursable expenses listed below. These expenses will be reimbursed to the extent that they are itemized and are reasonable and necessarily incurred during the course of the appeal. Prior approval may be required for extraordinary expenses, such as for travel, expert witnesses and investigators.

1. *Photocopying.*

The costs of photocopying will be reimbursed, whether the copying is done on counsel's machine or by a copying service.

2. *Postage and delivery costs.*

3. *Telephone charges.*

4. *Travel expenses.*

The court will determine the reasonableness and necessity of travel expenses on a case-by-case basis. Counsel is cautioned that travel expenses are not considered necessary when the purpose of a trip may reasonably be accomplished in another way, such as by telephone or correspondence. When travel is required, reasonable and necessary meals and lodging will be reimbursed.

5. *Services of paralegals, law clerks and associated counsel.*

Counsel shall be reimbursed for the compensation of paralegals and law clerks who are not members of the State Bar of California, at the rate of $10 per allowable hour. Compensation of members of the State Bar shall be reimbursed at the same rate per allowable hour as appointed counsel.

Reimbursement of the compensation of all persons performing legal services, other than appointed counsel, shall be subject to the following conditions:

a. In submitting a claim for reimbursement, counsel shall describe the legal services performed by each other person so the court can evaluate the reasonableness of the services and expenses as part of appointed counsel's overall claim. It is expected that the time that is devoted to legal services by others will reduce the time that appointed counsel will devote to those services.

b. Appointed counsel shall not delegate to others those functions that require the ability and experience for which counsel was appointed.

c. Appointed counsel shall supervise and have full responsibility for the services performed by others.

6. *Expert witnesses.*

7. *Services of investigators.*

Secretarial Services Not Reimbursable

The costs of secretarial services, word processing and the like are considered part of counsel's overhead and are not reimbursable, whether performed by an employee or an independent contractor.

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[1] Some appeals were filed in the latter part of this study. Services were commenced, the appellant's opening brief was filed and an interim claim was submitted, but services were not completed.

[2] The compensation guidelines for the Courts of Appeal appear on pages 28–35.

[3] For cases pending during the transition, the compensation form permitted separate entries for each hourly rate, according to when services were performed.

[4] In both instances the changes in the compensation rate reflect cost of living increases, prevailing rates of private criminal appellate counsel in California, and the need to obtain competent counsel to represent indigents in criminal appeals. The higher rate for death penalty appeals was justified by the greater technical problems and other difficulties of those appeals and the greater experience and expertise required.

[5] At pp. 28–35.

[6] At p. 36.

COMPENSATION OF COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL
COURTS OF APPEAL
STATISTICAL SUMMARY
NOVEMBER 1, 1983 THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 1985

TYPE OF CASE	*NUMBER OF CASES*	*AVERAGE HOURS CLAIMED*	*AVERAGE HOURS APPROVED*	*AVERAGE EXPENSE CLAIMED*	*AVERAGE EXPENSE APPROVED*	*AVERAGE COMPENSATION CLAIM*	*AVERAGE COMPENSATION APPROVED*
Bus. & Prof. 25662 (Minor in possession of alcohol)	1	30.40	30.42	$50.93	$50.93	$1,266.93	$1,267.00
CC232 (Freedom of child from parental custody)	62	30.80	21.59	$33.94	$27.20	$1,253.51	$933.76
CC242 (Termination of parental rights)	1	13.30	13.30	$46.09	$26.09	$578.09	$558.09
CC7017(b) (Termination of parental rights—adoption)	1	23.50	23.50	$0.00	$0.00	$940.00	$940.00
Corp. Code 25110 (Selling securities without permit)	4	87.58	88.07	$82.46	$82.46	$3,613.71	$1,904.19
FG8685.5 (Fishing violations)	2	9.75	9.75	$50.33	$50.33	$480.33	$480.33
HS11137–78 (Non-narcotic offenses)	1	28.50	25.00	$83.00	$61.90	$1,508.00	$1,151.90
HS11251 (Unauthorized sales at wholesale)	1	66.60	51.74	$10.61	$10.61	$2,761.61	$2,097.61
HS11252 (Orders and forms required by federal law)	1	35.30	35.30	$65.84	$65.84	$1,569.84	$1,565.84
HS11350–55241 (Narcotic controlled substance offenses)	224	37.80	26.24	$60.01	$50.32	$1,564.50	$1,084.09
HS11357–61 (Marijuana offenses)	111	24.49	19.24	$40.39	$30.33	$1,216.41	$819.20
HS11377–78 HS11379 (Non-narcotic offenses)	143	24.51	20.47	$41.62	$36.54	$1,128.19	$855.71
HS11378.5 HS11379.5 HS11383–84 (PCP offenses)	52	21.94	20.70	$26.67	$22.65	$1,068.70	$907.29
HS11380 (Non-narcotic offenses)	6	70.59	56.59	$121.53	$72.94	$3,327.20	$2,648.27
HS11483 (Methadone maintenance)	1	19.80	19.80	$0.00	$0.00	$980.00	$980.00
HS11550 (Controlled substance violations)	4	14.96	8.30	$50.49	$13.35	$733.11	$457.43
HS13001 (Carelessly starting fire)	1	40.60	25.00	$58.45	$33.45	$1,705.45	$1,037.45

COMPENSATION OF COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL
COURTS OF APPEAL—*Continued*

STATISTICAL SUMMARY
NOVEMBER 1, 1983 THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 1985

TYPE OF CASE	*NUMBER OF CASES*	*AVERAGE HOURS CLAIMED*	*AVERAGE HOURS APPROVED*	*AVERAGE EXPENSE CLAIMED*	*AVERAGE EXPENSE APPROVED*	*AVERAGE COMPENSATION CLAIM*	*AVERAGE COMPENSATION APPROVED*
Ins. Code 556 (Submitting false insurance claim)	7	46.29	28.35	$36.88	$31.28	$1,678.28	$1,192.19
PC32 (Accessory to felony)	12	29.54	21.97	$32.67	$29.89	$1,285.71	$968.10
PC107 (Escape from reformatory, or county hospital)	1	30.00	25.00	$0.00	$0.00	$1,200.00	$1,000.00
PC118 (Perjury)	7	40.29	24.95	$106.28	$58.68	$1,839.74	$1,055.36
PC136.1 (Attempting to dissuade person who was victim of crime)	6	33.58	29.32	$62.93	$65.92	$1,608.01	$1,362.59
PC137 (Influencing testimony; bribe or fraudulent inducement)	1	190.30	194.30	$737.78	$354.63	$8,828.78	$8,096.63
PC146 (False arrest)	1	6.00	6.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$300.00
PC148 (Resisting or obstructing peace officer)	11	35.08	28.38	$78.06	$70.03	$1,518.97	$1,061.96
PC164.1 (Criminal contempt)	2	48.40	33.45	$54.59	$54.59	$1,976.50	$1,456.50
PC182 (Conspiracy)	43	66.45	54.38	$37.31	$35.09	$3,056.63	$2,348.92
PC187 (Murder-first degree)	348	69.59	59.75	$121.72	$85.68	$3,104.77	$2,279.02
PC187 (Murder-second degree)	194	52.70	47.81	$102.80	$77.11	$2,319.91	$1,872.76
PC187 (Murder-unspecified)	69	57.00	40.64	$70.21	$58.32	$2,412.11	$1,768.87
PC187/664 (Attempted murder)	90	41.11	37.28	$56.63	$52.75	$1,839.56	$1,540.13
PC192 (Manslaughter-unspecified)	27	33.28	21.82	$36.86	$36.25	$953.23	$874.23
PC192.1 (Voluntary manslaughter)	58	40.17	31.72	$53.46	$49.93	$1,728.16	$1,334.61
PC192.1/664 (Attempted voluntary manslaughter)	5	40.08	36.08	$40.44	$40.44	$1,664.64	$1,305.81
PC192.2 (Involuntary manslaughter)	19	32.17	20.96	$128.99	$27.42	$1,447.07	$976.42
PC192.2/664 (Attempted voluntary manslaughter)	1	23.30	18.00	$0.00	$0.00	$1,165.00	$900.00

COMPENSATION OF COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL COURTS OF APPEAL—*Continued*

STATISTICAL SUMMARY NOVEMBER 1, 1983 THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 1985

TYPE OF CASE	*NUMBER OF CASES*	*AVERAGE HOURS CLAIMED*	*AVERAGE HOURS APPROVED*	*AVERAGE EXPENSE CLAIMED*	*AVERAGE EXPENSE APPROVED*	*AVERAGE COMPENSATION CLAIM*	*AVERAGE COMPENSATION APPROVED*
PC192.3 (Vehicular manslaughter)	19	30.16	28.92	$39.69	$38.49	$1,356.73	$1,178.01
PC203 (Mayhem)	11	33.21	32.58	$62.17	$62.17	$1,288.80	$1,281.20
PC207–209 (Kidnapping)	115	43.62	32.22	$61.19	$47.17	$2,052.13	$1,325.82
PC211 (Robbery)	923	32.70	25.78	$54.22	$47.29	$1,399.77	$1,089.18
PC211/664 (Attempted robbery)	45	27.23	21.84	$78.13	$49.45	$1,118.37	$975.03
PC217 (Assault on government official)	3	29.83	19.83	$13.33	$13.33	$1,211.33	$473.33
PC219 (Train wrecking)	2	31.00	30.00	$38.77	$38.77	$1,278.77	$1,238.77
PC220 (Assault with intent to commit mayhem, rape, sodomy, oral copulation)	70	25.03	21.52	$41.97	$38.02	$1,151.58	$914.44
PC228 (Duels)	1	34.40	34.40	$2.49	$2.49	$1,378.49	$1,378.49
PC236/237 (False imprisonment)	25	26.59	22.35	$36.39	$25.99	$1,205.19	$931.05
PC240 (Assault)	13	17.61	13.45	$56.00	$42.19	$808.85	$534.35
PC242 PC243 (Battery)	36	17.40	13.31	$19.69	$16.51	$733.89	$558.08
PC245 (Assault with a deadly weapon)	371	30.05	26.42	$54.47	$40.16	$1,288.09	$994.35
PC246 (Prohibited discharge of firearm)	12	29.20	23.71	$37.48	$34.49	$1,295.73	$1,121.30
PC247 (Shooting at aircraft)	1	45.00	45.00	$5.00	$5.00	$2,255.00	$2,255.00
PC251.2 PC254 PC260 (Libel and slander)	5	23.24	21.84	$72.82	$67.82	$1,084.62	$598.09
PC261 (Rape-unspecified)	72	31.96	27.67	$55.95	$51.34	$1,526.23	$1,324.24
PC261.2 (Forcible rape)	186	41.33	32.40	$60.55	$52.07	$1,750.60	$1,326.94

COMPENSATION OF COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL COURTS OF APPEAL—*Continued*

STATISTICAL SUMMARY NOVEMBER 1, 1983 THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 1985

TYPE OF CASE	*NUMBER OF CASES*	*AVERAGE HOURS CLAIMED*	*AVERAGE HOURS APPROVED*	*AVERAGE EXPENSE CLAIMED*	*AVERAGE EXPENSE APPROVED*	*AVERAGE COMPENSATION CLAIM*	*AVERAGE COMPENSATION APPROVED*
PC261.3 PC261.4 PC261.5 (Nonforcible rape)	29	35.17	19.71	$65.09	$41.10	$1,587.76	$782.68
PC261/664 (Attempted rape)	3	41.96	21.00	$54.25	$40.48	$1,736.25	$883.82
PC262 (Spousal rape)	2	23.10	23.10	$34.75	$34.75	$1,046.25	$1,046.25
PC264 (Acting in concert with another to commit rape)	11	42.94	31.80	$114.44	$114.44	$1,896.80	$1,439.62
PC266 (Pimping)	12	73.41	62.69	$116.74	$95.34	$3,627.09	$2,473.49
PC272 (Contributing to delinquency of a minor)	4	48.52	23.50	$84.10	$58.44	$2,025.10	$1,093.44
PC273 (Child abuse)	29	27.59	28.94	$41.98	$34.39	$1,188.63	$1,018.36
PC278 (Child stealing)	6	29.01	23.21	$21.22	$7.62	$1,271.55	$1,025.95
PC281 (c) (Bigamy)	1	129.50	129.50	$65.00	$65.00	$5,245.00	$5,245.00
PC285 (Incest)	5	23.06	21.98	$71.28	$71.28	$1,151.28	$1,080.24
PC286 (Sodomy)	11	33.15	28.36	$79.54	$79.53	$1,521.09	$1,241.98
PC288 (Lewd & lascivious acts with child under 14)	36	43.86	29.19	$78.64	$53.35	$1,569.92	$1,225.25
PC288a (Oral copulation)	253	33.21	24.10	$55.11	$45.91	$1,449.15	$1,122.71
PC289a (Anal or genital penetration with a foreign object)	4	44.93	17.77	$50.76	$50.69	$1,902.51	$1,657.19
PC314 (Indecent exposure)	4	42.62	16.45	$20.40	$8.35	$1,739.65	$755.60
PC337a (Bookmaking)	1	37.50	37.50	$33.17	$33.17	$1,533.17	$1,533.17
PC409 (Riot, rout, or unlawful assembly)	1	1.50	1.50	$0.00	$0.00	$75.00	$75.00
PC415 (Fighting in public)	2	32.35	23.10	$36.03	$36.03	$1,393.93	$873.93
PC417 (Brandishing weapon)	8	21.34	20.85	$28.64	$19.42	$921.02	$901.01

COMPENSATION OF COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL
COURTS OF APPEAL—*Continued*

STATISTICAL SUMMARY
NOVEMBER 1, 1983 THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 1985

TYPE OF CASE	*NUMBER OF CASES*	*AVERAGE HOURS CLAIMED*	*AVERAGE HOURS APPROVED*	*AVERAGE EXPENSE CLAIMED*	*AVERAGE EXPENSE APPROVED*	*AVERAGE COMPENSATION CLAIM*	*AVERAGE COMPENSATION APPROVED*
PC424 (Misappropriation of public funds)	1	17.00	14.00	$8.80	$8.80	$688.80	$568.80
PC439 (Procuring insurance from foreign company not qualified to do business in state)	1	45.00	45.00	$83.50	$83.50	$2,333.50	$1,087.30
PC451 PC452 PC453 (Arson)	44	33.57	27.72	$50.06	$41.92	$1,471.25	$1,195.51
PC455 (Attempted arson)	3	19.20	18.33	$73.67	$73.67	$841.678	$807.00
PC459 (Burglary—first degree)	532	29.48	23.81	$50.28	$42.36	$1,334.58	$1,327.69
PC459 (Burglary—second degree)	214	31.05	23.31	$39.32	$47.97	$1,304.61	$999.70
PC459 (Burglary—unspecified)	121	29.89	20.21	$47.30	$37.04	$1,181.84	$854.48
PC459/664 (Attempted burglary)	28	23.60	19.74	$37.99	$32.53	$1,009.49	$800.05
PC466 (Possession of burglary tools)	1	14.30	14.30	$15.65	$15.65	$587.65	$587.65
PC469 (Unauthorized making, duplicating or possession of key to public building)	2	30.75	30.75	$21.98	$21.98	$1,326.98	$1,326.98
PC470 PC475 PC476 (Forgery, and passing, possessing or making forged instruments)	81	25.15	21.25	$44.27	$38.41	$1,122.00	$871.08
PC484 (Larceny)	23	18.84	15.25	$45.19	$40.91	$879.10	$718.06
PC487 PC489 VC10851 (Grand theft and grand theft auto)	238	31.58	21.90	$46.79	$36.77	$1,205.12	$918.57
PC487/664 (Attempted grand theft)	2	26.75	24.25	$45.42	$45.42	$1,117.92	$1,017.92
PC488 (Petty theft)	10	10.66	9.73	$17.65	$17.62	$473.43	$436.17
PC496 (Receiving stolen property)	175	30.05	21.22	$50.95	$40.75	$1,318.95	$919.88

COMPENSATION OF COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL COURTS OF APPEAL—*Continued*

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

NOVEMBER 1, 1983 THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 1985

TYPE OF CASE	*NUMBER OF CASES*	*AVERAGE HOURS CLAIMED*	*AVERAGE HOURS APPROVED*	*AVERAGE EXPENSE CLAIMED*	*AVERAGE EXPENSE APPROVED*	*AVERAGE COMPENSATION CLAIM*	*AVERAGE COMPENSATION APPROVED*
PC504 PC508 PC510 (Embezzlement)	4	31.33	30.12	$32.83	$32.89	$1,303.18	$804.68
PC518 (Extortion)	1	16.00	16.00	$0.00	$0.00	$800.00	$800.00
PC518/664 (Attempted extortion)	6	16.78	16.78	$10.19	$10.19	$748.57	$748.57
PC537(a) (Nonpayment of hotel bill)	1	2.50	2.50	$8.43	$8.43	$128.43	$128.43
PC548 (Defrauding or prejudicing insurer)	2	53.75	52.75	$50.77	$50.77	$2,376.05	$1,843.27
PC594 (Vandalism)	14	18.98	15.75	$25.90	$20.70	$888.52	$790.53
PC602 (Tresspasses constituting misdemeanor)	3	11.08	10.41	$22.49	$22.49	$536.32	$502.99
PC626.9 (Possession of firearm on school grounds)	5	38.90	33.80	$21.70	$21.70	$1,623.70	$1,419.70
PC632 (Eavesdropping on or recording confidential communications)	1	7.20	7.20	$0.00	$0.00	$288.00	$288.00
PC647 (Disorderly conduct)	7	42.25	38.38	$57.32	$32.82	$1,860.47	$1,648.82
PC653f (Solicitation to commit a felony)	7	29.05	27.40	$43.39	$43.43	$1,254.70	$1,188.45
PC653h (Pirating tape recordings for sale)	1	31.00	31.00	$29.28	$29.28	$1,269.28	$1,269.28
PC666 (Conviction for petty theft after prior for theft, burglary, robbery)	26	31.87	24.00	$42.83	$35.34	$1,371.08	$909.25
PC1026 (Restoration of sanity hearing)	11	20.84	20.84	$13.88	$13.83	$945.34	$945.29
PC1203 (Probation provisions)	5	6.62	6.62	$9.01	$9.01	$335.01	$335.01
PC1203.2(a) (Revocation of probation proceedings)	2	14.00	14.00	$34.37	$34.37	$594.37	$594.37
PC2042 (Escape from Deuel Vocational Institution)	1	23.30	23.30	$58.55	$58.55	$990.55	$990.55

COMPENSATION OF COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL COURTS OF APPEAL—*Continued*

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

NOVEMBER 1, 1983 THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 1985

TYPE OF CASE	*NUMBER OF CASES*	*AVERAGE HOURS CLAIMED*	*AVERAGE HOURS APPROVED*	*AVERAGE EXPENSE CLAIMED*	*AVERAGE EXPENSE APPROVED*	*AVERAGE COMPENSATION CLAIM*	*AVERAGE COMPENSATION APPROVED*
PC2891 (Illegal sale of prison goods)	1	67.50	67.50	$74.44	$74.44	$2,889.44	$836.22
PC4501 (Assault and/or battery by an inmate)	13	32.25	26.02	$52.41	$51.20	$1,426.72	$1,074.11
PC4502 (Possession of a concealed weapon by an inmate)	13	21.29	15.86	$31.95	$25.80	$961.75	$732.21
PC4530 PC4532 (Escape)	29	23.01	18.57	$53.95	$44.76	$1,041.54	$713.35
PC4573 (Smuggling narcotics or liquor into prison)	11	19.45	16.69	$25.33	$23.73	$858.35	$706.60
PC12020-22 PC12025 PC12031 PC12303 PC12560 (Manufacture, importation, sale possession of deadly weapon)	109	40.47	22.19	$42.63	$37.45	$1,310.50	$944.86
VC108.51 (Airbrakes)	1	8.12	8.10	$35.85	$35.85	$441.85	$441.85
VC4463 (False evidence or registration)	1	10.90	10.90	$37.56	$37.56	$579.56	$579.56
VC10750 (Altering or changing vehicle numbers)	1	20.50	20.50	$33.21	$33.21	$1,058.21	$1,058.21
VC10852 (Tampering with vehicle parts)	1	14.00	14.00	$0.00	$0.00	$700.00	$700.00
VC20001 (Hit and run)	11	72.24	26.21	$99.12	$93.55	$1,497.40	$1,213.18
VC20002a (Duty where property damaged)	1	35.40	20.00	$5.26	$0.00	$1,775.26	$1,000.00
VC21460(a) (Double lines)	1	65.00	65.00	$380.33	$380.33	$3,069.33	$3,069.33
VC23101 VC23152 VC23153 (DUI)	39	25.66	20.37	$32.09	$23.91	$1,117.85	$786.00
VC23109 (Speed contest)	1	43.00	11.75	$20.80	$20.80	$608.30	$608.40
VC23152 (DUI)	1	5.80	5.75	$17.31	$20.00	$249.31	$250.00

COMPENSATION OF COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL COURTS OF APPEAL—*Continued*

STATISTICAL SUMMARY NOVEMBER 1, 1983 THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 1985

TYPE OF CASE	*NUMBER OF CASES*	*AVERAGE HOURS CLAIMED*	*AVERAGE HOURS APPROVED*	*AVERAGE EXPENSE CLAIMED*	*AVERAGE EXPENSE APPROVED*	*AVERAGE COMPENSATION CLAIM*	*AVERAGE COMPENSATION APPROVED*
WI300 (Dependency action-judgment that person under 18 be dependent of court)	72	22.61	19.23	$28.55	$30.87	$968.05	$858.77
WI366 (Status review of dependent child in foster care)	3	13.50	13.50	$4.57	$4.57	$544.57	$544.57
WI602 (Jurisdiction to adjudicate ward of court status-criminal behavior)	74	33.62	23.81	$46.97	$39.08	$1,284.25	$995.67
WI631.2 (Misrepresentation of age)	1	26.70	26.70	$66.78	$66.78	$1,401.78	$1,401.78
WI777 (Removal of minor from physical custody of parent)	4	12.38	12.37	$23.85	$23.85	$602.35	$597.45
WI871 (Escape from mental institution or juvenile county home/ranch)	3	18.63	16.50	$43.15	$43.15	$788.48	$703.15
WI1800 (Detention of dangerous persons)	3	37.13	37.13	$142.91	$46.91	$1,619.59	$1,523.59
WI5008 (Determination of persons who may not be judicially committed)	2	4.40	4.40	$0.00	$0.00	$176.00	$176.00
WI5350 WI5361 WI601 (Appointment of conservatorship)	4	19.57	17.57	$42.35	$41.20	$895.62	$739.47
WI11483 (Welfare fraud)	13	26.42	23.07	$30.96	$30.96	$1,195.95	$1,006.26

COMPENSATION OF COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL
SUPREME COURT
STATISTICAL SUMMARY
NOVEMBER 1, 1983 THROUGH OCTOBER 31, 1985

Type of Case	*Number of Cases*	*Average Hours Claimed*	*Average Hours Approved*	*Average Expense Claimed*	*Average Expense Approved*	*Average Compensation Claimed*	*Average Compensation Approved*
PC148 (Resisting arrest)	1	14.20	14.20	$34.88	$35.08	$603.08	$603.08
PC187 (Murder—First degree)	8	109.99	109.99	$224.57	$222.58	$4,892.14	$4,865.63
PC207 (Kidnapping)	2	75.62	74.75	$91.66	$38.12	$3,142.88	$3,054.37
PC211 (Robbery)	5	8.28	8.28	$34.86	$34.86	$448.86	$403.23
PC245a (Assault with deadly weapon)	1	42.50	42.50	$334.33	$294.73	$2,034.33	$1,994.73
PC261 (2) (Forcible rape)	2	35.05	35.05	$117.21	$117.21	$1,530.41	$1,530.41
PC278.5 (Child stealing)	1	13.50	13.50	$225.34	$154.00	$765.34	$694.00
PC286 (c) (Sodomy)	1	57.30	57.25	$231.08	$231.08	$2,521.08	$2,290.00
PC288a (b) (1) (Oral copulation with person under 18)	1	33.70	33.70	$213.39	$164.00	$1,561.39	$1,512.00
PC459 (Burglary)	3	30.00	30.00	$128.92	$114.93	$1,628.92	$1,614.93
PC496 (Receiving stolen property)	1	15.10	15.10	$47.98	$40.88	$802.98	$672.88

Chapter 4

JUDICIAL WEIGHTED CASELOAD STUDY FOR SUPERIOR COURTS

I. INTRODUCTION

The Judicial Council, at its meeting on May 15, 1982, directed the staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to conduct a new superior court judicial weighted caseload study. As part of its budget preparation process for fiscal year 1983–84, the AOC agreed to report the results of that study, if they were approved by the Judicial Council, to the Legislature for use in assessing superior court judgeship bills introduced in 1985. That study was completed in 1985.

II. HISTORY

California was the first state to develop and use a weighted caseload system for determining judicial staffing needs. The system was developed during the early 1960's and applied in 1966. The system has been used in California since that time.

In 1971 and again in 1973, a consultant, Arthur Young and Company, validated the system and updated the values. In 1976, the staff of the AOC Statistics Unit updated the values and simplified the methodology. In 1979, another study to update the superior court weights and judge-year values was undertaken by AOC staff. The Judicial Council, however, declined to adopt the 1979 survey results. As a result, the weights and judge-year values now in use have not been updated since 1976. System users generally agreed that a new study was necessary to insure the accuracy of the system's components.

Following the Judicial Council's 1980 decision not to adopt the 1979 results, Chief Justice Rose Elizabeth Bird, Chairperson of the Judicial Council, appointed an advisory committee to review the weighted caseload system. The committee was composed of four judges, two attorneys, and four university professors. The committee was chaired by Professor Eugene Webb of Stanford University. The committee reviewed the weighted caseload system methodology, solicited and studied comments and suggestions about the system from California judges and court administrators, surveyed the practices of other states in assessing judgeship needs, and considered alternative ways of determining the need for judges.

The committee's final report, entitled *Report of the Advisory Committee to Review the Weighted Caseload System,* concluded that the weighted caseload system is the best available method for determining the need for additional judges in individual courts. The committee's report was approved by the Judicial Council at its meeting on May 15, 1982.

III. THE WEIGHTED CASELOAD METHODOLOGY AND JUDGESHIP NEEDS STUDIES

The weighted caseload system has two major components: case weights and judge-year value. A case weight is the average number of minutes a judicial officer has available to process cases in a year.

The estimated number of judicial positions necessary to process a court's projected workload during a given period is derived as follows.

The projected number of filings in each case category is multiplied by the appropriate weight to determine the weighted value for each case category. These are then totaled. That total is then divided by the judge-year value to determine the number of judicial positions needed to process the court's workload. These projections are only estimates necessary to process future filings; it is not designed nor intended to estimate judicial staffing needs necessary to address either a court's pending or backlogged work.

The weights and judge-year value are used by the Statistics Unit of the AOC in preparing judgeship needs studies of individual courts. A judgeship needs study compares the estimated number of judicial positions that will be required in a court to process its future filings with the present, authorized number of judicial positions.

Judgeship needs studies are initiated at the request of a presiding judge, or a court administrator, or when a bill is introduced in the Legislature which could increase the number of authorized judicial positions in a court. When a judgeship needs study is completed, it is sent to the court's presiding judge for review. If the presiding judge believes that the required number of judicial positions is not sufficient to meet the needs of the court, the presiding judge has the option of developing a written estimate of the number he or she believes will be needed and indicating the factors that he or she considered in arriving at that estimate. This new estimate and material is then made a part of the judgeship needs study.

IV. THE 1985 WEIGHTED CASELOAD STUDY

In accordance with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee to Review the Weighted Caseload System, the staff of the AOC worked with a task force of judges and court administrators in planning the weighted caseload study. The task force provided valuable assistance to staff and, as a result of suggestions made by the task force members, changes were made in the ways the weights were calculated and the judge-year value presented. These changes are discussed below.

Data collection for the current study occurred during May and June of 1984. Participating in the study were 32 superior courts which, in 1983–84, accounted for 91 percent of all superior court cases filed, and 91 percent of the authorized judgeships in all superior courts.

During the 43 days from May 1 through June 30, 1984, on which data for the study were gathered, judicial time reports were submitted reflecting approximately 222,500 hours of judicial activity. Time was reported under three major headings: case-related time, which included time spent by judicial officers, both on and off the bench, conducting activities that could be directly related to the processing of a specific case or category of case; non-case-related time, which included time spent in court administration, civic activities, research, travel, and delay/waiting time; and time absent from court, which included training time, sick leave, vacation, time assigned to other courts, and miscellaneous absences.

The existing weights were calculated by totalling time reported during the 1976 study for each category of case and then dividing by the number of dispositions reported by the participating courts during the study. The resulting average represented the approximate number of judicial minutes necessary to dispose of a case in each case category. This was called a disposition weight. Since not all cases filed reached disposition, the disposition weights were multiplied by the ratio of dispositions occurring during the study to filing to convert the dispositions weights to filing weights.

The method by which the proposed weights were calculated was modified during the 1985 study in two respects. First, the previous weights were calculated using a ratio of dispositions to filings during the two month study period. The new weights were calculated, instead, using a ratio of dispositions to filings occurring during the fiscal year (1983–84) in which the data collection occurred. The effect of this change was to reduce the opportunity for unusual fluctuations in workload during the data collection period to inappropriately influence study results.

Second, in the previous study, the weights were calculated by adding all time reported statewide during the data collection period in each case category and then applying statewide filing and disposition figures to that time. This meant that the greater a court's workload, the greater its influence on the final weights. Thus, small and medium-sized courts had relatively little influence on study results, and the experience of larger courts necessarily controlled the results. To address that problem, the new weights were created by calculating, in each case category, a separate weight for each court that participated in the study and averaging those weights to reach the proposed statewide weight. This method allowed each participating court to equally influence the result.

Another change during the 1985 study involved the judge-year value. In past studies, judge-year value reflected only the amount of time that a judge could be expected to be available to do case-related work. The value did not include a component for necessary non-case-related work, e.g., court administration, research, or committee assignments. Therefore, the judge-year value always reflected considerably less time than most judges actually work.

To more accurately reflect time actually being worked, a new component was adopted for addition to the judge-year value. The new component was called the "justice system support value." The justice system support value would reflect the amount of time allowed for necessary non-case-related work. The judge-year value and the justice system support value would be added to one another to create the "judicial service value," a figure reflective of all time worked, including time for case and non-case-related matters.

To offset the increase in time worked when the judicial service value is used to calculate necessary judgeships, the weighted units required also must include a component to reflect the non-case-related activity. Study data showed this component to be 24 percent of all case-related weighted units. Addition of this descriptive component, however, does not change the result of the calculation of total judgeships needed.

Several points relating to the judge-year value should be noted. First, in past studies different judge-year values were applied to courts dependent on their size, as measured in authorized judgeships. The data collected during the current study do not support separate judge-year values based on court size.

Second, it is important to note, as did the Committee to Review the Weighted Caseload System, that the existing values were erroneously calculated, with vacation, sick, and conference time credited twice. As a result, the existing judge-year value has been too low. The judge-year value appears to have increased to 75,336 case-related minutes per year, from the existing values of 62,100 minutes in the smallest courts to 74,000 minutes in the largest courts. Had the existing values been adjusted to eliminate the twice-counted vacation, sick, and conference time, the values would have been 70,000 in the one- to two-judge courts, 86,000 in the three- to ten-judge courts, and 83,000 in the courts with 11 or more judges. Therefore, although the proposed judge-year value is slightly higher than the existing judge-year value, it is, for most courts, considerably lower than the existing judge-year value would have been if the errors had been corrected.

Third, the new judge-year value reflects a working year of 219 days, three days higher than the 216 days reported in the 1976 study. Vacation days remained the same, using as a standard the 21 days set forth in the California Rules of Court, rule 205. A standard holiday allotment of 12 days, reflecting the holidays set forth in Government Code section 6700, was also used, representing an increase of one holiday over the 1976 study. These data indicated that judges were using an average of six days of sick leave each year per judge, a drop of two days from the 1976 study, and three days of training time, a drop of two days from the 1976 study.

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The adopted weights and judge-year value components of the survey, when compared with the existing weights and judge-year value, result in little change in the calculated need for additional judicial positions, except in one court. The study yielded new weights for each case category as follows: criminal—287, juvenile delinquency—58, juvenile dependency—88, probate—35, family law—61, personal injury/property damage/wrongful death—81, eminent domain—120, other civil complaints—117, other civil petitions—13, appeals—49, mental health—13, and habeas corpus—23. The study also produced a new judicial service value of 94,170 minutes per year.

Chapter 5

TRIAL COURT POLICIES ON SMOKING IN JUROR AREAS

I. INTRODUCTION

In 1983 the Legislature passed Assembly Bill No. 1990, which would have prohibited smoking in jury deliberation rooms and required at least 50 percent of any waiting area for prospective jurors to be set aside for nonsmoking. Governor Deukmejian vetoed this legislation, stating that the regulation of smoking in the courts is best left to local ordinance or court rule.

In December 1984, the Judicial Council received a letter from the Tobacco and Cancer Committee of the American Cancer Society requesting that the council consider the development of a policy and the adoption of appropriate rules regarding the regulation of smoking in jury deliberation rooms and jury waiting areas in the California trial courts.[1]

In accordance with the policy of the Chief Justice, as Chairperson of the Judicial Council, an invitation to comment on this proposal was widely circulated. Recipients were asked whether there should be a statewide smoking policy for jury areas and, if so, what elements should be included in that policy.

There was a heavy response, with strong positions on a statewide smoking policy from both proponents and opponents.

Proponents included judges, court executive officers and clerks, as well as former jurors and members of the health community. They stressed that a uniform policy was necessary to address the increasing concern about the hazard of secondhand smoke.

The opponents also included judges, executive officers and court clerks. Generally, they did not dispute the existence of a problem, but felt that a smoking policy should be left to individual courts to meet local concerns, particularly the physical conditions in each courthouse.

Commentators also expressed the concern that jury deliberations should not be influenced by the desire of jurors to smoke or to avoid smoke.

II. PROPOSED RULE and STANDARD OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION CONCERNING SMOKING IN JUROR AREAS

Although there was strong opposition to specific statewide regulations for smoking in jury areas, it appeared from the comments that there was a consensus for a middle position that reconciled the principal concerns of proponents and opponents of a statewide smoking policy. A proposal emerged for a new rule of court requiring each court to adopt a policy regulating smoking in jury deliberation rooms and waiting areas, but leaving the specifics to local prerogative.

A proposed standard of judicial administration suggested guidelines for a smoking policy, according to local conditions.[2]

The proposed guidelines favored a general prohibition of smoking in the jury deliberation area and waiting areas, with designated areas outside the jury room for smokers. It did not seem practical to have segregated sections for smokers and nonsmokers within jury deliberation rooms, because most of these rooms are relatively small. The proposed guidelines recognized that separation of smokers from nonsmokers in waiting areas sometimes may not be feasible, in which case it was suggested that at least two-thirds of waiting areas be set aside for nonsmokers.[3]

The proposed guidelines suggested that there be recesses in jury deliberations at reasonable intervals to permit smoking outside of the jury deliberation room.[4]

III. ACTION OF THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Based on the considerations discussed above, the Judicial Council, at its June 1985 meeting, directed the Administrative Office of the Courts to publish for comment the text of the proposed new rule and new standard of judicial administration. An invitation to comment was published in a news release of the Administrative Office of the Courts, as well as in the *A.O.C. Newsletter* for June–July 1985. In addition, copies of the proposed rule and standard were sent to the approximately 60 original commentators, with an invitation for further comment.

The responses showed strong support for the proposed rule and standard.

Some changes were suggested.

A municipal court administrator and an attorney expressed concern that a prohibition on smoking in the jury deliberation room might disrupt the deliberation process.

A judge of the Sacramento Municipal Court District, however, reported no such problem in his court under provisions similar to the proposed rule and standard.

The municipal court administrator and a sales representative for the manufacturer of air cleaning systems suggested that a more effective policy would include the use of air cleaning systems. These, apparently, are used in some federal courts and courts in other states. Likewise, the director of a county department of health services recommended exhaust fans for poorly ventilated smoking areas.

The proposed rule and standard left these matters to the local courts, which had strongly urged retention of their authority to develop a smoking policy. It seemed impractical and undesirable for the Judicial Council periodically to evaluate appliances designed to remove smoke from the air in order to set or modify guidelines for local smoking policies.

A member of the State Bar Committee on Rules of Procedures of Court suggested that the proposed rule might conflict with local ordinances which seek to protect nonsmokers generally by establishing no smoking areas in buildings under county jurisdiction. He offered, as an amendment to the proposed rule, a preface limiting the court's responsibility to adopt a policy of regulating smoking if the matter is adequately regulated through local ordinance. However, the proposed rule only required the court to "adopt a policy" regulating smoking in jury areas. A court might comply with the rule by adopting a policy incorporating a local ordinance, in part or in full.

The county health services director stated that the proposed rule did not go far enough in ordering how a new policy would be implemented. He seemed to feel that a prohibition on smoking in the jury deliberation room was of sufficient importance to be mandated by rule, rather than left to the discretion of each court under guidelines in the Standards of Judicial Administration. While a statewide prohibition had been requested by some commentators, the proposed rule and standard were consistent with the consensus that this matter should remain within the discretion of the local courts.

IV. CONCLUSION

After reviewing the comments discussed above, the Judicial Council, at its November 1985 meeting, adopted new rule 847 and new section 17 of the Standards of Judicial Administration to govern local court regulations of smoking in jury areas.

The text of the new rule and standard follow.

Rule 847 is added to the California Rules of Court and a new section 17 is added to the Standards of Judicial Administration effective January 1, 1986, to read:

Rule 847. Local policies on smoking in jury deliberation rooms and waiting areas

Each court shall adopt a policy regulating smoking in jury deliberation rooms and waiting areas for prospective jurors. In adopting the policy, the court shall consider the guidelines in section 17 of the Standards of Judicial Administration.

Sec. 17. Guidelines for local policies on smoking in jury deliberation rooms and waiting areas

In adopting a policy on smoking in jury deliberation rooms and waiting areas pursuant to rule 847, the court should consider the following guidelines:

*(1) [**Jury deliberation rooms**] Smoking should be prohibited in jury deliberation rooms. Recesses in deliberations should be permitted at reasonable intervals to permit smoking outside the jury deliberation room.*

*(2) [**Waiting areas for prospective jurors**] Whenever feasible, a separate no-smoking area should be provided for waiting jurors. This area should be at least two-thirds of the total jury waiting area and, to the extent practical, should be separated from the smoking area by a wall or other barrier.*

*(3) [**Signs**] Conspicuous no-smoking signs should be placed in the jury deliberation rooms and in those waiting areas in which smoking is prohibited. The signs should state the location of smoking areas.*

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[1] Enclosed with the letter was a report on a survey of 132 superior and municipal courts by the American Cancer Society, indicating that 42 percent of the responding courts did not have a smoking policy and that there was substantial variation among the courts with a smoking policy concerning the extent to which deliberation rooms and waiting areas were covered.

[2] The proposed rule and standard follow this report. They have been adopted as rule 847 of the California Rules of Court and section 17 of the Standards of Judicial Administration.

[3] This proportion is consistent with the finding that fewer than 30 percent of the adult California population are smokers.

[4] Since a recess in deliberations is not an adjournment, jurors need not be admonished on each occasion. See *People* v. *Moore* (1971) 15 Cal.App.3d 851, 852–853.

Chapter 6

WORD PROCESSOR PRODUCED FORMS

I. INTRODUCTION

The Judicial Council of California has expanded its experiment that allows family law forms to be produced by word processing equipment and has extended the experiment's expiration date. Rule 1280 of the California Rules of Court, effective January 1, 1985, applied in only five counties and expired at the end of that year. The council amended the rule effective January 1, 1986, to apply in all counties through 1987.

The council sent to the Legislature a report evaluating the results of the first year of the five-county experiment. The report notes that over 92 percent of the judges, court staff, and attorneys who responded to a questionnaire urged that the experiment be continued.

Extending the experiment will permit further experience with word processor produced family law forms and will assist in determining whether use of the forms will improve efficiency in processing family law cases.

Rule 1280 also was amended to permit an alternative format of verbatim reproduction of the form, in 10- or 12-pitch type, with checkboxes. The amended rule states that boldface type is the preferred method both for indicating instructions to the receiving party and for adding material to the form.

II. ADVANTAGES OF WORD PROCESSING

The council's preprinted forms were developed for use with typewriters rather than word processors. The forms, with checkboxes for optional items and spaces to be completed on a typewriter, offer several advantages to attorneys. They not only provide assurance that all necessary allegations are made, they also save time in that it is only necessary to fill in blanks and check applicable boxes.

With word processing equipment it is easy to store the necessary allegations in the memory of the word processor and have the machine type the information on paper when needed. Indeed, this is often easier than having the word processor space to the appropriate location on a preprinted form and type in the needed words. A court paper produced entirely on a word processor, however, has the appearance of a typewritten document and may be more difficult for the court to use than a preprinted form would be.

Rule 1280 was adopted in response to complaints from attorneys about problems in using preprinted forms with word processing equipment. The difficulties most often mentioned include:

1. The line spacing on a form does not always match the line spacing of the word processor printer. The discrepancy in spacing results from reproduction of a form by a method that does not preserve the exact dimensions of the form. (The originals of forms distributed by this office are spaced correctly. However, most offset printing and photocopying processes distort the shape and size of a document by a small amount.)

2. Forms must be hand fed into the word processor printer or specially arranged in the proper order in a sheet feeder. If the forms could be entirely produced by word processing equipment, continuous form paper or blank paper in a sheet feeder could be used.

III. PROPOSAL FOR EXPERIMENT

This project was initiated in May 1984, when the Administrative Office of the Courts circulated for comment a proposal for an experiment to determine whether word processor produced "forms" could be both cost effective and practical as an alternative to certain preprinted forms.

Also in 1984, the Legislature added Section 11475.3 to the Welfare and Institutions Code, which reads:

(a) The Judicial Council shall solicit comment from district attorneys throughout the state regarding the need for computer compatible family law forms, the current method of form preparation, and existing word processing or computer systems and their compatibility with computer compatible family law forms.

(b) Commencing on January 1, 1985, the Judicial

Council shall conduct a statewide project on the use of computer compatible Judicial Council family law forms. In evaluating the project, the Judicial Council shall consider the comment of district attorneys and other members of the State Bar of California, court clerks, and judges.

(c) The Judicial Council shall report to the Legislature by December 31, 1985, on the results of the project and the feasibility of the expanded use of the computer-compatible forms.[1]

Pursuant to that legislation, a group of family support attorneys was selected to assist the Advisory Committee on Legal Forms in the development and testing of proposed rules for computer-compatible family law forms.[2]

The advisors met and studied the various comments and suggestions that had been received. The comments incuded support for the proposed experiment from Los Angeles Superior Court supervising family law judge Richard A. Lavine; the Court Improvements Committee of the Los Angeles County Bar Association and several attorneys.

General opposition was expressed by three clerks, a law office manager, and the Executive Committee of the Trial Lawyers Section of the Los Angeles County Bar Association. Reasons given for opposing the experiment include:

1. Word processor produced forms will take more clerk time to process, and some errors and omissions will not be caught.
2. Preprinted forms promote uniformity, and are clearer, faster and safer.
3. Information is easier to find on the preprinted forms.
4. The notice on the form that it has been adopted by the Judicial Council adds to its significance for the receiving party.
5. It would be difficult to make certain that the latest revised version of the form is being used.
6. There is no need for word processor produced forms and no real benefit for attorneys.

IV. ACTION BY JUDICIAL COUNCIL

After considering all of the comments, the advisors recommended to the Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Legal Forms that the experimental project be conducted as follows:

1. The project should be conducted in Alameda, Kern and Los Angeles Counties, and one or two other counties to be determined after a further survey of district attorneys' word processing capability.
2. The experiment should apply to all family law forms (rules 1281 through 1296.40) except the summons forms (rules 1283 and 1291.40).
3. All litigants in the specified counties should be exempted from the requirement of using the specified mandatory forms.
4. Rule 201 (format requirements) should apply to word processor produced forms except as follows:
    a. Required type size should be 10 characters per inch. The left margin should be one inch and the line length 6.5 inches (65 characters). Lines should be single spaced with an extra line between paragraphs or numbered or lettered items.
    b. Item numbers should be required to conform to the item numbers on the preprinted form.
    c. Each item that is mandatory (i.e., an item that does not have a checkbox in front of it on the council's printed form) should be reproduced verbatim. Instructions to the party filing the paper (material generally in italic type on the printed form) should not be reproduced. Instructions and notices to the person being served should be reproduced in boldface type or all upper case letters.
    d. Each optional item which is included (i.e., an item with a checkbox on the council's printed form that would be checked if the printed form were being used) should be reproduced verbatim.
    e. Items marked for court use should be reproduced in the same general location and occupy approximately the same space as on the printed form.
    f. Material that would be typed on the printed form should be either underlined or printed in italic type or a contrasting type font.
    g. Lines on the page should not be numbered.
    h. The top and bottom margins should be one inch.
    i. Items should appear in the same order as on the preprinted form.
    j. Checkboxes should not be reproduced.
5. The rule should require the attorney or party submitting the word processor produced form to sign a statement certifying that the form complies with the requirements of the experimental rule and giving the effective date of the printed form on which the word processor form is based.

A noteworthy feature of the experiment was that any optional items or allegations (i.e., any items preceded by a checkbox on the preprinted form) do not appear on the word processor produced form unless they are relevant to the particular case.

The recommendations were adopted by the Advisory Committee on Legal Forms at their October 12–13, 1984, meeting. The committee further recommended that San Mateo and Fresno Counties be added to the counties where the experimental project would take place.[3]

The council, acting on the recommendation of the Forms Committee, adopted rule 1280 to provide for a one year experimental exception to the mandatory use of the printed family law forms (except for the summons) in five specified counties, subject to specified format requirements.

Subsequent to the adoption of the experimental rule, two suggestions were made for modification. They were:

1. Permit the form number to be printed at the bottom of each page instead of in the margin of the first page; and
2. Allow warning material which appears at the bottom of the preprinted page to appear at the top of the word processor produced form.

Both suggestions were made to permit greater automation of the forms. They were made by the staff of Continuing Education of the Bar who designed software to produce family law forms. There was no opposition to the proposals and the council, effective July 1, 1985, adopted the amendments. The text of rule 1280, as amended and currently effective, appears on page 47.

V. COMMENTS FROM THE BENCH AND BAR

Following the adoption of rule 1280 an information pamphlet was prepared by the Administrative Office of the Courts and made available, on request, to attorneys desiring to implement rule 1280. The pamphlet contained the text of rule 1280 and samples of preprinted and word processor produced forms. Nearly 250 requests for the pamphlet were received.

In September 1985, a questionnaire was sent to each person who had requested the information pamphlet. Ninety-seven replies were received, a response rate of nearly 40 percent.

Of those responding, approximately 20 percent had implemented the use of word processor produced family law forms. Those using the rule were approximately evenly divided between those who used commercial software and those who designed their own. Over 40 percent of the non-users are certified family law specialists while just over 10 percent of the users are. The non-users average 57 percent of their practice in the family law area while the users average 50 percent.

In addition to the questionnaire concerning use of the rule, the Administrative Office of the Courts also distributed a request for comment to judges, court personnel, and attorneys seeking their response as to whether rule 1280 should be continued in effect and whether the experiment should be expanded to include other counties and other forms. Sixty-seven responses were received.

Over 92 percent of those replying urged the experiment be continued. This included two court administrators, five clerks, one judge and fifty-four attorneys. Those opposing continuation of the experiment included one court administrator, one clerk, two judges, and one attorney. A strong majority were in favor of expanding the experiment to other counties (87 percent including 73 percent who favored expanding the experiment to all counties). A somewhat smaller majority favored the expansion of the experiment to other types of forms (66 percent).

The use of the rule in the five counties and the experience of the counties with the rule varies. It was expected when the rule was first adopted that the prime users in the five counties, at least initially, would be the district attorney family support divisions.

In Alameda County the family support division only recently began using word processor produced forms and finds the time saving is small because relatively little of their work is on preprinted forms. The Family Support Division Administrator, recommended a continuation of the experiment to determine its utility.

Family law judge Demetrios P. Agretelis expressed opposition to the word processor produced forms. He said they are too hard to read and notes that the information on them is hard to locate, particularly when sitting on a large calendar in which nearly all the cases have used the preprinted forms. He added that the word processor produced forms are used very little. He stated:

"During the experimental period I have seen very little use of these forms. What I have seen persuades me that their use should not be continued. The Judicial Council forms are becoming more complicated, especially the forms relating to child support, and word processor produced forms are very difficult to read. A family law judge conducting OSC hearings is severely disadvantaged in dealing with difficult to read forms on long daily calendars." [4]

The Alameda County Chief Deputy Clerk reported that his office had very little experience and no problems with word processor produced forms.

In Fresno County, Judge Ralph Nunez said he had very little experience with word processor produced forms but likes those he had seen because only relevant information appears on the form. Chief Deputy Clerk Lee Palmer suggested the experiment be extended because there had not been enough experience with it to date to properly evaluate it. The Fresno family support division had not yet implemented rule 1280.

The Kern County family support division was the first district attorney family support office to use rule 1280. They reported a significant time savings using the rule. Prior to rule 1280 a good typist in the office took about one hour to prepare the pleadings for a case. Under rule 1280, it took about five minutes to prepare the pleadings (and about 30 minutes for the printer to print the papers). They indicated it would be difficult to handle their workload with the present staffing if they were required to use the preprinted forms.

The Kern County family support division did not comply with the requirements of rule 1280 in a number of respects. Their pleadings reproduce the entire form, including checkboxes, and enter information on the form as required. The Kern form also uses 12 pitch spacing (12 characters per inch) instead of 10 pitch. Neither the family law commissioner nor the superior court clerk's office in Kern County had any objection to the pleadings used by the family support division. They urged that both types of word processor produced forms be allowed, at least on an experimental basis.

Kern County Family Law Commissioner William Helms said the word processor produced forms used by private practitioners, which reprint only the material that is relevant to the particular case, made it easier to spot the issues than either the preprinted forms or the family support division forms. The clerks in Kern County believed the word processor produced forms were a positive help although their experience with them was limited.

In Los Angeles County, the family support division was not yet using the rule but some private attorneys had submitted word processor produced forms. The courtroom clerks reported that the word processor produced forms did not cause any greater difficulty in processing; the counter clerks stated they did not yet have enough experience with the forms to determine if they would cause an increase in processing time. Supervising Family Law Judge Steven Lachs reported little experience with the forms and no trouble with them.

In San Mateo County the family support division had been using rule 1280 since June 1985. The deputy who implemented the change reported that it was working although he questioned whether the results were worth the efforts. He acknowledged, however, that his opinion may be the result of the frustrations of getting the system running correctly.

Family Law Commissioner James Browning said he did not see much difference in working with the word processor produced forms although they took some getting used to initially. Judge Gerald Ragan reported that the word processor produced forms are harder to follow but would not be much of a problem if he were handling the family law calendar regularly. Deputy Clerk Sharon Dixon thought the word processor produced forms were a good idea. She noted few problems processing them once the clerks became accustomed to them.

There were apparently several reasons why word processor produced family law forms had not been more widely used during the first year of the experiment:

1. There was not sufficient time prior to the commencement of the experiment for software publishers to develop and market programs for use by attorneys. Because of the one year length of the experiment, and its restriction to five counties, most publishers were unwilling to commit the money needed to develop a program. Only one commercial product was available, it was not available until well into the year, and it was only available for a few models of word processors.

2. Most attorneys did not have either the time or the expertise to develop their own software to create word processor produced family law forms.

3. Many attorneys who practice in the five experimental counties also have significant practices in adjacent counties. It was not practical for them to use two systems—one for the experimental counties and one for the remaining counties.

4. Some attorneys were unwilling to purchase equipment unless there was a fairly good possibility that the project would continue for more than a year.

A number of persons suggested that the experiment be continued and expanded to all counties to permit a more adequate evaluation of its effectiveness.[5]

The few negative comments concerning the experiment tended to support the views of Judge Agretelis to the effect that word processor produced family law forms are difficult to read and comprehend, and the information needed is difficult to find.

It appeared that the one-year experimental period was too short a time for a meaningful evaluation of word processor produced family law forms and the restriction of the experiment to specified counties unduly limited the participation in the experiment.

Several suggestions were made for changes in the experimental rule. The most significant one was to permit exact copies of the forms to be made, with checkboxes appropriately checked. The existing rule required that only the relevant material from the form be included on the word processor produced copy.

Use of this alternative would provide an advantage in that the word processor produced form would appear similar to the preprinted form and specific information would be found in approximately the same location in both the preprinted and word processor produced forms. The disadvantage to this alternative is that it would increase the number of pages for many forms. The effective use of this alternative would require that 12 pitch type be used.

It appeared desirable for the council to permit both types of word processor produced forms for an extended experimental period to determine which format is preferable.

Several clerks and attorneys suggested that the use of all uppercase letters or underlining made the word processor produced forms difficult to read. Rule 1280(a)(5) provided that instructions to the receiving party may be printed in boldface type or uppercase letters; rule 1280(a)(6) provided that material that would have been typed onto the printed form shall be typed and underlined or typed in a contrasting type style such as italic.

It appeared that the requirements of both

1280(a)(5) and (6) could appropriately be met by requiring boldface type. However, since not all word processor printers are capable of printing boldface type, an alternative should be provided when boldface printing is not available.[5]

The text of the amendments to rule 1280 follows. The new rule took effect January 1, 1986.

Rule 1280. Experimental use of typewritten forms

(a) [Typewritten forms; ~~counties;~~ conditions] Notwithstanding any other rule in this division, forms prepared entirely by typewriter, word processor printer, or similar process may be used in any proceeding under the Family Law Act in ~~Alameda, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, and San Mateo Counties,~~ if the ~~following~~ conditions *in either subdivision (a)(1) or subdivision (a)(2)* are met:

(1) [*Abbreviated form*]

(i) The requirements of rule 201 ~~applies~~ *are observed* except as otherwise provided in this rule, but lines need not be numbered.

~~(2)~~ *(ii)* * * *

~~(3)~~ *(iii)* * * *

~~(4)~~ *(iv)* * * *

~~(5)~~ *(v)* The instructions found on the printed form shall not be copied, except that instructions and notices to a person receiving the form or being served shall be copied in boldface type *if available* or uppercase letters *if boldface type is not available.*

~~(6)~~ *(vi)* Material that would have been typed onto the printed form shall be typed *in boldface type if available or typed* and underlined or typed in a contrasting style such as italic *if boldface type is not available.*

(2) [Replicated form]

(i) The form is a word-for-word copy of the printed form, including checkboxes, with the placement of the material in the same approximate position as on the printed form.

(ii) The requirements of rule 201 are observed except as otherwise provided in this rule, but lines need not be numbered.

(iii) Pica (10 characters per inch) or elite (12 characters per inch) type shall be used as appropriate.

(iv) Material that would have been typed onto the printed form shall be typed in boldface type if available or typed and underlined or typed in a contrasting style such as italic if boldface type is not available.

~~(7)~~ ***(b)* [*Certification*]** * * *

~~(b)~~ *(c)* * * *

~~(c)~~ *(d)* **[Expiration date]** This rule shall expire December 31, ~~1985~~ 1987.

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[1] Stats. 1984, Ch. 1086.

[2] A list of the members is attached at p. 17.

[3] While the legislation called for a "statewide project," the committee concluded that a project that is conducted in selected counties throughout the state would fulfill this requirement. This form of the experiment was recommended by the family law advisors who are representatives of the sponsors of the legislation.

[4] Letter of July 31, 1985, from Judge Agretelis.

[5] E.g., Letters of July 25, 1985, from Yolo Superior Court Judge Harry A. Ackley; July 30, 1985, from William W. Burke, Chief Deputy Clerk, Kern County; September 12, 1985, from Daniel M. Luevano, Head Deputy, Los Angeles County Bureau of Family Support Operations; August 2, 1985, from Francis E. X. Murphy for the West Valley (Santa Clara) Bar Association; June 30, 1985, from Sidney Sternick, Attorney, Dublin; and August 20, 1985, from Steve White, Chief Assistant Attorney General that word processor produced family law forms are difficult to read and comprehend, and the information needed is difficult to find.

Chapter 7

SIMPLIFIED CHILD SUPPORT MODIFICATION PROCEDURES

I. INTRODUCTION

Civil Code section 4700.1 was added by Statutes of 1983, chapter 1036, operative July 1, 1984, "to provide an additional, simplified method for the modification of child support awards." (Section 4700.1 (a).)[1] It creates a procedure by which a parent who receives or pays child support can ask the court annually for an increase or decrease up to 10 percent per year (section 4700.1 (d)) without having to retain an attorney. As enacted, the measure also permits an increase or decrease based on a sudden "significant decrease in income."

No showing of changed circumstances is required and no attorneys are permitted in the court hearings. (Section 4700.1 (c) and (d).) If a party is represented by an attorney, the proceeding automatically becomes a normal proceeding under section 4700 to modify the support. (Section 4700.1 (i).)

II. FORMS ADOPTED

Pursuant to legislative mandate (section 4700.1 (j)), the Judicial Council adopted forms to implement the new procedure. These forms are discussed below.

The Notice of Request to Change Child Support Order (Rule 1285.30) is used by a parent to request a change in an existing child support order under section 4700.1. The request may be for either an increase or decrease in the amount of the existing order.

Section 4700.1 (e) requires that notice be given by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by personal service. Since the form of service for this procedure differs, particularly in the mail provisions, from other types of service, special proof of service forms, *Proof of Service by Moving Party* (rule 1285.38) and *Proof of Service by Opposing Party* (on the back of the Notice of Hearing and Notice of Opposition to Request to Change Child Support Order (rule 1285.32)) were adopted. No requirement of attaching a signed return receipt is imposed when service is by mail because there is no requirement in section 4700.1 for a return receipt to be attached or filed.

The council determined that it was important to encourage the moving party to file the papers before serving them on the other party. Therefore the Proof of Service is separate from the Notice of Request. The original Notice of Request can be filed prior to service and the original Proof of Service can be filed after service is made.

Opposing papers are required to be served before they are filed. (Section 4700.1 (b).) Therefore the Proof of Service by Opposing Party is printed on the back of the Notice of Hearing and Notice of Opposition to Request to Change Child Support Order, so that both originals can be filed simultaneously as a single document.

Section 4700.1 (g) provides that the party filing the motion must file a duplicate copy of the notice with the district attorney within five working days. The *Certificate of Filing with District Attorney* was adopted for use by the parent requesting the change in child support to show compliance with this provision. Because the statute did not specify a method for filing, the council decided the papers should be served in the same way that papers are served on an attorney in an action.

The *Notice of Hearing and Notice of Opposition to Request to Change Child Support Order* is used by a parent who is opposing a request to change a child support order brought under the provisions of section 4700.1.

The form permits the opposing party to make an offer in compromise (item 3) or to seek a modification of the child support order (item 4). These two provisions might lead to resolution of some disputes and avoid multiplicity of motions.

The two order forms, *Order Changing Child Support (Uncontested)* and *Order Changing Child Support (Contested—No Attorneys)*, are printed on opposite sides of the same sheet of paper.

Section 4700.1 (b) requires the request to have a proposed order attached to it. A simple order for use in uncontested cases was designed to be used also as the proposed order.

The contested order is for use where the original request has been opposed, even if the matter is resolved by stipulation.

Section 4700.1 (f) provides that when a court makes an order for the payment of child support, it shall provide the parties with a document describing the procedures by which a child support order can be subsequently modified. The *Information Sheet—New and Simplified Way to Change Child Support* is that document; it also provides instructions for requesting a change in child support under section 4700.1.

The Information Sheet—How to Oppose a Request to Change Child Support provides information for a party served with a request to change child support. It must be served with the Notice of Request to Change Child Support Order.

III. SURVEY OF USE

In an effort to determine the utility of the forms and the new procedure, the Administrative Office of the Courts undertook an examination of selected child support modification proceedings, under both sections 4700 and 4700.1, in six counties (Fresno, Marin, Orange, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, and Shasta). Selected case records were checked for proceedings filed between October 15, 1984, and January 14, 1985.

Information collected included the amount of the current order, amount sought, number of children, result and amount of any new order. In addition, information was gathered on whether opposition was filed, and whether an attorney was retained by the moving or opposing party. The grounds for the motion and whether the district attorney participated were determined for cases brought under section 4700.1. Finally, telephone interviews were conducted with several of the moving parties in cases brought under section 4700.1.

The survey determined that the new section is, as yet, relatively little used. Fewer than 11 percent of the child support modifications brought involved section 4700.1 (65 cases out of a total of 596 surveyed). Although the Administrative Office of the Courts distributed information sheets and other material to publicize the new procedure, it takes time for the availability of this procedure to become known to litigants.

Judges report few contested proceedings under section 4700.1 for two additional reasons:

1. Opposition is filed in less than 50 percent of the 4700.1 cases, essentially the same ratio as in 4700 cases. (See Table 1 attached at p. 52.)

2. Attorneys are retained in over 50 percent of the cases under section 4700.1; this converts the matter into a proceeding under section 4700. (See Table 2 attached at p. 52.) (For the purpose of the statistics reported here, a case is counted as being under section 4700.1 if it was originally filed under that section even though a party's retention of an attorney turned the proceeding into one under section 4700.)

One interesting difference between the two types of proceedings is in the type of change sought. Table 3 (attached at p. 52) shows that in the six counties as a group, a majority of cases under section 4700.1 sought an increase in support while only a minority of cases under section 4700 did.

This is also reflected in the average percentage change sought. (See Table 4 attached at p. 53.)

Cases under section 4700.1 sought an average *increase* in support of 18 percent while cases under section 4700 sought an average *decrease* of 18 percent. While one-half of the counties show a trend opposite to the total trend, this may be the result of the smaller samples in these counties since they are the three counties with the lowest number of cases.

Cases brought under section 4700.1 show approximately the same percentage of new orders granted as do cases under section 4700. (See Table 5 attached at p. 53.)

Table 6 (attached at p. 53) shows the relationship between the new award, the prior award, and the change requested.

As can be seen, the actual award is considerably less than the requested award in section 4700.1 cases but nearly the same in section 4700 cases. However, in both types of cases the actual award bears the same relation to the prior award.

Cases under section 4700.1 can seek either a change of up to 10 percent per year without a change in circumstances, or a change based on a substantial decrease in the income of the moving party. Table 7 (attached at p. 54) shows that 37 percent of the motions under section 4700.1 were brought for a 10 percent change, 54 percent were brought because of a substantial decrease in the party's income, and 9 percent were brought on both grounds.

Section 4700.1(g) requires filing of a copy of the request to change child support order with the district attorney. This is designed to permit the district attorney to participate, when appropriate, under its duty to collect child support pursuant to the Federal IV-D program and implementing state provisions (Article 7 of Chapter 2 of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code beginning with section 11475). As shown in Table 8 (attached at p. 54), district attorneys participated in nearly half the cases, mostly in writing.

Telephone interviews were conducted with 21 persons who had filed motions under section 4700.1. The majority of those using the new procedure were positive about it and about the forms and instructions. Several people stated the instructions were confusing and some stated the experience with the procedure was unsatisfactory.

Representative comments of those who were generally favorable are:

"The instructions were really easy. They were excellent. I never tried it with an attorney. I think it was really good. It was interesting. I didn't realize I could do it. I didn't have much education and it was good. As a matter of fact, I started thinking, maybe

I should start telling people. I know how to do it now and I could get them started and all that kind of stuff, you know. But it (the instructions and forms) was really simple and it was real explanatory, you know, normal, plain English. It was good because like I said, I don't think I'm too bright but you have to be pretty stupid not to understand it.

"I thought it was great. I won't go that far to say that they (the forms and instructions) were easy to follow but after I sat down and read over them a hundred times and sat down they were okay. And it worked and it's a lot better than paying a lawyer 500 dollars.

"I was satisfied with the outcome. I got 50 dollars more a month than I was getting so that's better than nothing. I thought it was great and I'd recommend it to anybody."

Several people responding were negative about the procedure. Some of the reasons expressed included problems with the forms and with the procedures. Several representative comments are:

"Well, they didn't make any difference. I got them (the forms) filled out and I had the hearing and they didn't pay attention to them whatsoever. As a matter of fact, it was a strike against me because I even did it.

"Well, I thought the forms were difficult to fill out and I don't think they, that there was enough explanation of exactly what you had to do and I was very upset about the courtroom procedure. I thought they made it very difficult for the layman to go into court.

"Because the judge spoke to us in exactly the type of language that he would an attorney so we didn't understand all of the things that he was saying to us. The court isn't set up for the layman to go in there. They expected us to follow the same procedures an attorney does. There's a lot of benefit of having an attorney."

IV. CONCLUSION

From the limited information available, it appears premature to propose any changes in the forms, instructions or statute to make the procedure under section 4700.1 simpler for the litigants. The council will continue to monitor experience of the courts and litigants with the procedure.

One question to be considered is whether material should be produced explaining the various courtroom procedures that an unrepresented person may encounter in the event of a hearing on the application. The reasons for the limited use of the procedure (given the generally favorable reaction of the litigants) are not readily apparent. Instructional material has been distributed, but more publicity is apparently needed. The Administrative Office of the Courts will explore methods to increase public awareness of the procedure.

This survey was undertaken on cases that occurred prior to the effective date of the Agnos Child Support Standards Act. Monitoring the effect of that act on the section 4700.1 procedure will also be considered.

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[1] All section references are to the Civil Code. All references to rules are to the California Rules of Court.

TABLE 1

Comparison of Opposition to Requests to Change Child Support Order Under Civil Code 4700 and 4700.1 Cases, Selected Superior Courts

	Standard: 4700 Cases				*Simplified: 4700.1 Cases*			
		Percent				*Percent*		
Superior Court	*Number Surveyed*	*Total*	*Opposition*	*No Opposition*	*Number Surveyed*	*Total*	*Opposition*	*No Opposition*
Fresno	92	100	50	50	10	100	70	30
Marin	40	100	41	59	8	100	75	25
Orange	107	100	75	25	30	100	47	53
Santa Barbara	69	100	62	38	6	100	67	33
Santa Clara	177	100	34	66	9	100	33	67
Shasta	34	100	44	56	1	100	100	0
TOTAL	519	100	50	50	64	100	55	45

TABLE 2

Percentage of Cases in Which Petitioner or Respondent was Represented by an Attorney

	STANDARD: 4700 CASES								*SIMPLIFIED: 4700.1 CASES*							
	Petitioner				*Respondent*				*Petitioner*				*Respondent*			
			Percent				*Percent*				*Percent*				*Percent*	
Superior Court	*Number Surveyed*	*Total*	*With Attorney*	*Without Attorney*	*Number Surveyed*	*Total*	*With Attorney*	*Without Attorney*	*Number Surveyed*	*Total*	*With Attorney*	*Without Attorney*	*Number Surveyed*	*Total*	*With Attorney*	*Without Attorney*
Fresno	97	100	81	19	97	100	78	22	10	100	60	40	10	100	70	30
Marin	40	100	78	22	33	100	82	18	7	100	14	86	6	100	83	17
Orange	107	100	100	0	107	100	94	6	30	100	47	53	31	100	35	65
Santa Barbara	70	100	92	8	70	100	89	11	6	100	33	67	6	100	50	50
Santa Clara	180	100	94	6	147	100	81	19	6	100	33	67	5	100	80	20
Shasta	35	100	86	14	30	100	83	17	1	100	0	100	1	100	100	0
TOTAL	529	100	91	9	484	100	85	15	60	100	42	58	59	100	52	48

TABLE 3

Percentage of Cases Seeking Increase in Child Support Order Under Civil Code 4700 and 4700.1, Selected Superior Courts

	Standard: 4700 Cases				*Simplified: 4700.1 Cases*			
		Percent				*Percent*		
Superior Court	*Number Surveyed*	*Total*	*Increase*	*Decrease*	*Number Surveyed*	*Total*	*Increase*	*Decrease*
Fresno	97	100	32	68	9	100	44	56
Marin	40	100	49	51	7	100	43	57
Orange	108	100	54	46	31	100	79	21
Santa Barbara	70	100	51	49	6	100	33	67
Santa Clara	181	100	37	63	9	100	44	56
Shasta	35	100	72	28	1	100	0	100
TOTAL	519	100	45	55	64	100	63	37

TABLE 4

Comparison of Average Percentage Change Sought in Requests to Change Child Support Order Under Civil Code 4700 and 4700.1 Cases, Selected Superior Courts

Superior Court	*Standard: 4700 Cases*		*Simplified: 4700.1 Cases*	
	Number Surveyed	*Average % Change Sought*	*Number Surveyed*	*Average % Change Sought*
Fresno	97	−23	10	−5
Marin	40	−9	8	−15
Orange	108	−16	31	+51
Santa Barbara	70	+9	6	−57
Santa Clara	181	−32	9	+23
Shasta	35	−25	1	−60
TOTAL	531	−18	65	+18

TABLE 5

Percentage of Cases With New Orders Under Civil Code 4700 and 4700.1, Selected Superior Courts

Superior Court	*Standard: 4700 Cases*				*Simplified: 4700.1 Cases*			
		Percent				*Percent*		
	Number Surveyed	*Total*	*New Order*	*No Change*	*Number Surveyed*	*Total*	*New Order*	*No Change*
Fresno	95	100	28	72	10	100	20	80
Marin	26	100	69	31	8	6	83	17
Orange	108	100	41	59	31	100	39	61
Santa Barbara	69	100	39	61	4	100	25	75
Santa Clara	108	100	81	19	5	100	100	0
Shasta	26	100	58	42	1	100	100	0
TOTAL	432	100	50	50	57	100	46	54

TABLE 6

Comparison of New Awards for Requests to Change Child Support Order Under Civil Code 4700 and 4700.1 Cases, Selected Superior Courts

Superior Court	*Number of Cases Surveyed*		*NEW AWARDS*			
			As Percentage of Change Sought		*As Percentage of Prior Award*	
	4700 Cases (Standard)	*4700.1 Cases (Simplified)*	*4700 Cases (Standard)*	*4700.1 Cases (Simplified)*	*4700 Cases (Standard)*	*4700.1 Cases (Simplified)*
Fresno	27	2	200	62	126	57
Marin	18	5	76	75	77	60
Orange	44	12	93	75	93	130
Santa Barbara	27	1	65	21	96	38
Santa Clara	87	5	127	84	123	123
Shasta	15	1	78	100	65	40
TOTAL	228	26	102	63	102	102

TABLE 7

Grounds for 4700.1 (Simplified) Requests to Change Child Support Order, Selected Superior Courts

		Percent Distribution by Grounds			
Superior Court	*Number of Cases Surveyed*	*Total*	*10% Change*	*Substantial Decrease In Income*	*Both*
Fresno	4	100	0	100	0
Marin	8	100	38	50	12
Orange	28	100	54	36	11
Santa Barbara	5	100	0	80	20
Santa Clara	8	100	25	75	0
Shasta	1	100	0	100	0
TOTAL	54	100	37	54	9

TABLE 8

District Attorney Participation in Section 4700.1 (Simplified) Requests to Change Child Support Order, Selected Superior Courts

		Percent Distribution				
			District Attorney Participation			
Superior Court	*Number of Cases Surveyed*	*Total*	*Total*	*In Writing*	*In Person*	*No District Attorney Participation*
Fresno	6	100	83	83	0	17
Marin	8	100	38	13	25	62
Orange	29	100	48	48	0	52
Santa Barbara	5	100	60	60	0	40
Santa Clara	8	100	25	25	0	75
Shasta	1	100	100	0	100	0
TOTAL	57	100	49	44	5	51

Chapter 8

SENTENCING PRACTICES ANNUAL REPORT

I. INTRODUCTION

California's determinate sentencing law, in Penal Code section 1170.6, requires the Judicial Council to "continually study and review the statutory sentences and the operation of existing criminal penalties" and report its findings to the Governor and Legislature. It also requires reports on proposed legislation affecting felony sentences.

Reports on bills affecting felony sentences are forwarded to the Governor and Legislature during each legislative session by the Administrative Director of the Courts under authority delegated by the Judicial Council.

Summaries of the determinate sentencing law (Stats. 1976, ch. 1139, as amended) and of the Judicial Council's responsibilities under it have appeared in previous annual reports.

II. IMPACT OF THE LAW ON JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND SENTENCING PROCESS

In previous reports, it was noted that coincidentally with the July 1, 1977, operative date of the determinate sentencing law, dispositions by trial began to decrease and guilty pleas increased relative to total dispositions in superior courts, and it was suggested that the change might be related to the new law. Data for 1984–85 show that guilty pleas increased an additional 4 percentage points to 85 percent of total dispositions. Trials declined another 2 percentage points to 8 percent of total dispostions. Trials, therefore, are now about 9 percentage points lower than the 17 percent of total dispositions they accounted for before determinate sentencing.

Thus, while total criminal dispositions increased 49 percent from 1975–76 to 1984–85 and total convictions increased 63 percent (from 41,680 to 67,902), trials decreased 29 percent (from 8,488 to 6,068). Comments made in previous reports still appear to be applicable.

- The indicated shift of thousands of cases per year from dispositions by trial to dispositions by guilty plea is reducing overall time for criminal cases in superior courts, even after allowing for some increase in the time for sentencing proceedings under the determinate sentencing law.
- Superior court time savings are offset, to a significant degree, by increased appellate workload. Cases involving sentencing questions now appear in the published appellate decisions with some frequency. A recent study indicated that sentencing errors are the greatest single cause for reversals on appeal.

While the trend toward more dispositions by guilty plea is reviewed here in terms of decreased superior court workload (and increased appeals), this significant decrease in dispositions by trial has policy implications going to the nature of the criminal adjudication process.

One obvious effect of this trend is an increased overall conviction rate among those charged with felonies. There has been no significant change in the ratio of convictions to acquittals upon trial, as the following table illustrates.

	1975–76 [1]	*1984–85* [2]
Total Superior Court trials (defendants)	8,488—100%	6,068—100%
Acquitted	1,766— 21%	1,182— 19%
Convicted	6,722— 79%	4,886— 81%

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[1] Source: 1977 Annual Report Tables 22A & 22B.

[2] Source: Tables 22A & 22B, *infra*.

The next table shows the increase in total convictions over the past 10 years:

	1975–76	*1984–85*
Total dispositions (defendants)	50,107—100%	74,432—100%
Convictions by plea	34,958—70%	63,016—85%
Convictions by trial	6,722—13%	4,886—7%
Total convictions	41,680—83%	67,902—91%

CRIMINAL CASE DISPOSITIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS

		Pretrial			
Fiscal Year	*Total Dispositions* *	*Total Pretrial*	*Guilty Pleas*	*Other Pretrial*	*Total Trials*
	NUMBER				
1975–76	50,107	41,619	34,958	6,661	8,488
1976–77	49,102	41,007	35,089	5,918	8,095
1977–78	49,003	41,510	35,787	5,723	7,493
1978–79	49,264	42,499	36,586	5,913	6,765
1979–80	51,281	44,924	38,690	6,234	6,357
1980–81	58,314	51,826	45,082	6,744	6,488
1981–82	60,998	53,860	47,664	6,196	7,138
1982–83	67,261	59,461	52,933	6,528	7,800
1983–84	^{R}66,535	^{R}59,825	^{R}54,217	^{R}5,608	6,710
1984–85	74,432	68,364	63,016	5,348	6,068
	PERCENT				
1975–76	100	83	70	13	17
1976–77	100	84	72	12	16
1977–78	100	85	73	12	15
1978–79	100	86	74	12	14
1979–80	100	88	75	12	12
1980–81	100	89	77	12	11
1981–82	100	88	78	10	12
1982–83	100	88	79	10	12
1983–84	100	90	81	8	10
1984–85	100	92	85	7	8

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* Includes cases resulting in acquital or dismissal or misdemeanor convictions.

III. DISPOSITIONS AND LENGTH OF SENTENCES

In 1985 the Judicial Council published issues 27 through 30 of the *Sentencing Practice Quarterly,* covering calendar year 1984. These publications included tables showing the type of disposition (i.e., prison, probation or other) and length of prison sentences imposed upon conviction of commonly committed felonies. That information is summarized in the following tables A and D, reproduced from issues 29 and 30 of the *Quarterly.*

Taking the most recent calendar quarter for which these data are available, the quarter ending December 31, 1984, detailed statistics reveal that the fairly constant average sentences indicated by Table D for most crimes are the result of rather wide sentencing ranges between minimum and maximum. They also are the result of a significant difference between the pattern of sentencing on guilty pleas and the pattern in cases that went to trial. These details are given, for frequently committed crimes, in Table 8 of the *Quarterly,* extracted here.

TABLE A: PRISON COMMITMENTS PER 100 CONVICTIONS, SELECTED CRIMES, SIX-MONTH PERIODS ENDING DECEMBER 1977 THROUGH JUNE 1981 AND QUARTERS ENDING MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER AND DECEMBER 1984, CALIFORNIA

Selected Crimes	*Approximate Number of Convictions per Year*	*Prison Commitments per 100 Convictions*											
		Six months ending								*Quarter ending*			
		12/77	*06/78*	*12/78*	*06/79*	*12/79*	*06/80*	*12/80*	*06/81*	*03/84*	*06/84*	*09/84*	*12/84*
State Total—All Felonies	61,700	29	33	34	34	34	35	36	37	40	41	42	42
Selected Crimes:													
Homicide [1]	1,000	72	80	80	81	83	79	79	83	85	89	88	87
Forcible rape [2]	600	63	64	71	71	75	85	80	83	96	96	93	97
Robbery	4,400	59	63	64	62	63	64	65	68	75	72	76	75
Assault with deadly weapon	3,200	28	30	28	29	32	33	33	33	38	42	44	43
Burglary, first degree	4,600	37	41	44	41	44	45	47	55	61	63	65	65
Burglary, second degree	6,300	29	32	35	33	35	36	36	38	47	46	48	48
Grand theft, amount over $200 through 1982, $400 thereafter or unspecified	2,400	20	21	26	28	30	29	25	27	30	32	33	34
Grand theft (auto) and vehicle theft	2,200	23	28	33	29	30	34	35	33	44	45	47	48
Forgery	1,600	31	35	38	35	33	33	38	36	41	46	40	38
Checks (NSF)	600	26	19	19	21	24	23	23	24	31	24	36	23
Receiving stolen property	3,000	22	24	23	26	22	29	28	30	33	32	37	39
Possession of narcotics	3,300	24	33	36	28	25	28	29	26	20	22	23	24
Possession of narcotics for sale	1,800	40	49	44	43	41	41	40	32	35	38	34	35
Sale of narcotics	1,900	26	31	32	35	29	28	29	27	25	28	32	25
All drug law violations	15,000	20	24	26	23	22	21	21	21	22	23	24	25

[1] For six-month periods through 1981, includes only second degree murder and voluntary manslaughter. First degree murder data were not available and thus could not be tabulated. First degree murder is included in the 1984 data.

[2] A high percentage or rape cases formerly received "other" dispositions. Most of those involved incarceration, either as a mentally disordered sex offender, or commitment to the Youth Authority. Probation was prohibited by Stats. 1979, ch. 944, Pen. Code § 1203.065. Mentally disordered sex offender ("MDSO") commitments were prohibited for crimes committed after December 31, 1981 (Stats. 1981, ch. 928).
Some MDSO commitments continue to come in on crimes committed before 1982.

[3] Includes death penalty on first degree murder cases.

TABLE D: AVERAGE[1] DETERMINATE SENTENCE IMPOSED, SELECTED CRIMES, QUARTERS ENDING IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, AND DECEMBER 1980 AND MARCH AND JUNE 1981 AND MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER AND DECEMBER 1984, CALIFORNIA

Quarter Ending	*Average Determinate Sentence Imposed — In Years*									
	Voluntary Man-slaughter	*Assault with Deadly Weapon*	*Forcible Rape* [2]	*Robbery*	*Burglary*		*Grand Theft* [3]	*Forgery*	*Receiving Stolen Property*	*Possession of Narcotics*
					First Degree	*Second Degree*				
March 31, 1980	5.1	3.7	6.7	4.5	4.1	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.9
June 30, 1980	5.2	4.0	7.7	4.7	4.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0
Sept. 30, 1980	4.7	3.9	8.9	5.0	4.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.8
Dec. 31, 1980	5.2	3.8	12.7	4.8	4.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.1
March 31, 1981	5.1	3.9	9.9	5.0	4.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1
June 30, 1981	5.3	4.0	10.7	4.9	4.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0
Sept. 30, 1983 [4]	5.5	3.9	13.9	4.9	4.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0
Dec. 31, 1983 [4]	5.5	4.0	12.3	5.1	4.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1
March 31, 1984	5.6	3.8	13.4	4.8	4.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0
June 30, 1984	6.2	3.8	15.3	4.8	4.3	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.0
Sept. 30, 1984	6.9	4.0	14.0	5.1	4.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
Dec. 31, 1984	7.2	3.8	12.0	4.9	4.2	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.9

[1] Average (arithmetic mean)

[2] Forcible rape (not in concert)

[3] Grand theft (over $200 through 1982, $400 thereafter—or unspecified)

[4] Preliminary Data

TABLE 8

DETERMINATE PRISON SENTENCES IMPOSED FOR SELECTED CRIMES BY MANNER OF CONVICTION (BY CRIME WITH GREATEST TERM FOR CASES WITH MULTIPLE CONVICTIONS) FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1984

FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Crime or Category of Crimes	*Total Number of Cases*	*Term Imposed*						*Average Sentence (years)*	*Range of Sentence Imposed (years)*	
		Lower		*Middle*		*Upper*				
		Number	*%*	*Number*	*%*	*Number*	*%*		*Minimum*	*Maximum*
Voluntary Manslaughter										
Convicted by										
Trial	17			7	41%	10	59%	8.3	4.0	17.0
Guilty Plea	87	16	18%	46	53%	25	29%	7.0	2.0	17.0
Robbery										
Convicted by										
Trial	109	11	10%	55	50%	43	39%	7.0	1.7	23.0
Guilty Plea	679	193	28%	357	53%	129	19%	4.5	1.0	37.0
Forcible Rape										
Convicted by										
Trial	38	2	5%	16	42%	20	53%	16.8	5.0	72.0
Guilty Plea	105	29	28%	41	39%	35	33%	10.2	.7	62.7
Oral Copulation										
Convicted by										
Trial	26	2	8%	17	65%	7	27%	13.7	2.7	28.0
Guilty Plea	64	19	30%	31	48%	14	22%	8.8	1.3	34.0
Lewd Acts with Child										
Convicted by										
Trial	37	6	16%	20	54%	11	30%	8.2	3.0	20.0
Guilty Plea	189	47	25%	105	56%	37	20%	6.9	2.0	71.0
Burglary, 1st Degree										
Convicted by										
Trial	51	10	20%	26	51%	15	29%	6.4	2.0	16.7
Guilty plea	691	259	37%	329	48%	103	15%	4.1	1.3	22.0
Burglary, 2nd Degree										
Convicted by										
Trial	45	8	18%	17	38%	20	44%	4.1	1.3	19.7
Guilty	680	196	29%	379	56%	105	15%	2.4	.7	43.7
Grand Theft, Over $400 or Unspecified										
Convicted by										
Trial	14	1	7%	9	64%	4	29%	3.1	2.0	6.0
Guilty Plea	183	53	29%	95	52%	35	19%	2.1	1.3	5.0
Receiving Stolen Property										
Convicted by										
Trial	12	2	17%	4	33%	6	50%	2.4	1.3	5.0
Guilty Plea	261	67	26%	152	58%	42	16%	2.1	1.0	4.7
Possession of Narcotics										
Convicted by										
Trial	13	2	15%	8	62%	3	23%	2.6	1.3	5.0
Guilty Plea	210	87	41%	105	50%	18	9%	1.9	1.3	6.0
Possession of Narcotics for Sale										
Convicted by										
Trial	14	2	14%	8	57%	4	29%	3.8	2.0	10.7
Guilty Plea	159	88	55%	58	36%	13	8%	2.5	2.0	7.3

TABLE 8

DETERMINATE PRISON SENTENCES IMPOSED FOR SELECTED CRIMES BY MANNER OF CONVICTION (BY CRIME WITH GREATEST TERM FOR CASES WITH MULTIPLE CONVICTIONS) FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1984 FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA—*Continued*

		Term Imposed							*Range of Sentence Imposed (years)*	
		Lower		*Middle*		*Upper*				
Crime or Category of Crimes	*Total Number of Cases*	*Number*	*%*	*Number*	*%*	*Number*	*%*	*Average Sentence (years)*	*Minimum*	*Maximum*
Sale of Narcotics										
Convicted by										
Trial	17	6	35%	10	59%	1	6%	4.6	3.0	8.0
Guilty Plea	108	46	43%	44	41%	18	17%	3.8	2.0	6.3
Possession of Dangerous Drugs										
Convicted by										
Trial	7	3	43%	1	14%	3	43%	2.1	1.3	3.0
Guilty Plea	143	47	33%	79	55%	17	12%	1.9	1.3	3.0
Felony DUI & Hit and Run										
Convicted by										
Trial	7			4	57%	3	43%	4.3	2.0	6.7
Guilty Plea	78	26	33%	36	46%	16	21%	2.4	1.3	6.7

Chapter 9

TRIAL COURT COST AND REVENUE ESTIMATES

This report estimates California trial court costs and revenues for fiscal year 1985–86 and features assorted financing data concerning the state judicial system. The procedures followed in developing the 1985–86 estimates are essentially the same as those in last year's report.

I. DEFINITION OF TRIAL COURT COSTS

Trial court costs include costs designated in county budgets for superior, municipal and justice courts,- the county clerk's office and bailiffing personnel. Some budget categories have required further determination. For example, grand juries and pretrial release programs are excluded from trial court costs. However, budget programs for court-appointed private counsel are included in trial court costs.

Countywide indirect costs attributable to court budget activities are then calculated and applied. Indirect costs include county government functions, such as a personnel or purchasing office, whose costs are attributed to the courts by local prorated estimates.

Also included within total cost is the state's contribution to the trial courts in the form of superior court judges' salaries and judges' retirement. Counties receive state block grants and reimbursement for specific legislative mandates as subvention payments.

Therefore, these costs represent the total operational costs of the trial courts. The only category of costs not included are capital outlay expenditures for such purposes as site acquisition and construction of new court facilities.

The trial courts, of course, are only one part of justice system costs at the county level. Other activities that interact with the courts but are not included in this definition of court costs are public defender, district attorney and probation services.

Eight-County Cost Survey

Local trial court cost estimates are based on a survey of current court costs in eight counties. The results are extrapolated into statewide totals. The counties surveyed are Alameda, Fresno, Los Angeles, Orange, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara and Ventura. Current budgets (1984–85) from those counties were obtained and carefully reviewed along with supplemental data supplied by county budget, personnel and auditor offices.

The superior courts in the eight survey counties have 457 authorized judicial positions comprising 60.7 percent of the total superior court judicial positions in the state for 1984–85. Local 1984–85 costs in these eight counties for superior courts including county clerks, bailiffs and indirect costs totaled $205.6 million. When this amount is extrapolated statewide and added to state assistance the result is 2.59 percent below the 1984–85 estimate published last year. The results of the 2.59 percent decrease applied to last year's 1984–85 superior court estimates are set forth on attachment A-2 as *revised* 1984–85 trial court cost estimates.

There were 43 municipal courts in the 8 survey counties with 387 authorized judicial positions comprising 62.1 percent of the total judicial positions in all municipal courts. The sum total of local 1984–85 municipal court expenditure estimates in these 8 counties totaled $196.7 million. When this amount is extrapolated statewide and added to state assistance the result is 1.26 percent below last year's 1984–85 cost projection. The results of the 1.26 percent decrease applied to last year's 1984–85 municipal court estimates are set forth on attachment A-2 as *revised* 1984–85 trial court cost estimates.

1985–86 Cost Adjustment

The 1985–86 estimated trial court costs are presented on attachment A-1. Total 1985–86 trial court costs are 11.96 percent above the revised 1984–85 estimates on attachment A-2. The county share of trial court costs is 12.44 percent above the 1984–85 revised estimates. The 12.44 percent adjustment represents the average annual increase of trial court expenditures in the 8 survey counties over a 10-year period, 1974–75 through 1983–84, as reported in the State Controller's *Report of Financial Transactions*. The state share of estimated trial court costs is from the 1985–86 *Governor's Budget* and can be examined in more detail on attachment A-5.

II. COST PER JUDICIAL POSITION

Trial court cost data is arranged so that total trial court costs are apportioned among total judicial positions for municipal and superior courts (see attachments A-1 through A-4). Total judicial positions includes judges, referees and commissioners. Therefore, each judicial position represents an equal share of total trial court costs.

The cost per judicial position includes not only the salary and benefits for the judicial position itself but also a proportionate share of all costs of nonjudicial positions, services and supplies, and countywide indirect costs attributable to the courts. Finally, the cost of a bailiff and a court reporter position are added to the above to provide the total costs assignable to each judicial position.

The division of trial court costs into annual costs per judicial position allows for a further breakdown into costs per judicial case-related minute, hour and day as illustrated in attachment A-3 and A-4. This is possible because of data accumulated by the Judicial Council weighted caseload studies, such as the minutes per year and days per year that are available for case-related work for the average judicial position. This type of detail is very useful when estimating the additional court costs that may be required by a legislative proposal that would add minutes or hours of time to a judicial proceeding or impose a new judicial duty.

Justice court costs are not presented in the same detail as superior and municipal court costs because they account for only a small portion of the workload of the trial courts. Also, nearly all justice court judges are part-time and a cost per judicial position would not be applicable. Therefore, justice court costs are presented as a lump sum amount, approximately equivalent to their share of the lower court workload.

III. COST COMPONENTS

Trial court cost data has been segregated into six cost categories: judicial salaries and benefits; nonjudicial salaries and benefits; services and supplies; indirect costs; and costs for court reporters and bailiffs. A brief description of these court cost components follows.

1. Judicial Salaries and Benefits

Judicial salaries are the annual statutory salaries for municipal and superior court judges as of the latest authorized adjustment. The state share of superior court judges' salaries is included, currently ranging from $63,263 to $67,263 depending on the size of the county.

Salaries for full-time court commissioners and referees are calculated at 25 percent below the salary of a judge in municipal courts and 15 percent below the salary of a judge in superior courts. Compensation figures for these quasi-judicial personnel are included in this category because these court officers are available to handle matters otherwise requiring an equivalent number of judges.

Health and retirement benefit rates are calculated at 25.8 percent for superior court judges and 25.5 percent for municipal court judges.

Superior court judge benefits include approximately 3.6 percent of salary for health insurance and an employer retirement contribution rate of 8 percent plus a pro rata share of the annual state budget appropriation to the retirement fund equivalent to an additional 14.2 percent of salary.

Municipal court judge benefits are 3.9 percent of salary for health insurance and employer retirement contribution rates, a percentage identical to that for superior court judges, i.e., 8 percent plus 13.6 percent of the pro rata share of the annual budget appropriation to the retirement fund. Benefits for commissioners and referees are calculated on the same basis as for nonjudicial employees generally.

2. Nonjudicial Salaries and Benefits

Nonjudicial personnel includes all positions that provide support to the judicial function. For the superior court it includes court-related positions in the county clerk's budget as well as those positions budgeted directly in the superior court. A partial list of support personnel includes court administrators, jury commissioners, secretaries, stenographers, courtroom clerks, calendar clerks, data processing and microfilming personnel, deputy clerks, clerk typists, accountants, cashiers and counter clerks.

The positions of court reporter and bailiff are costed separately so as to remain identifiable from other nonjudicial position costs. Costs of these positions are discussed below.

Benefits for trial court nonjudicial personnel are estimated to be approximately 25 percent. This is in keeping with the county employee benefit rates generally throughout the state.

3. Services and Supplies

The "services and supplies" category of trial court expenditures includes traditional operating expenses such as office supplies, printing, postage, telephone and travel. Other costs unique to court operations include jury expenses, expert witness fees and professional services of court-appointed counsel and doctors. Within "services and supplies" most counties typically include direct charges for some central service costs such as data processing, vehicle use, and sometimes building rent, including costs for security and maintenance. Other countywide central service costs are considered indirect costs and are discussed as a separate cost component below.

Also included within the cost component of services and supplies are expenditures for office equipment and furnishings. These costs are categorized as "fixed assets" in most county budgets and are identified separately from services and supplies. However, because these amounts are a minor part of total annual expenditures and tend to fluctuate from year to year, we have elected to include these costs within the larger category of services and supplies. As noted previously, however, major capital outlay expenditures for such purposes as courthouse construction and site acquisition are not included in trial court costs.

4. Indirect Costs

This expenditure category allows for a share of centralized county services used by the courts to be included in the total operational costs of the courts. Although counties directly charge some countywide central service costs, as noted above, often these costs are incorporated into a countywide cost allocation plan and charged to the courts as indirect costs.

The countywide central service plans, as applied to the courts, may include such costs as purchasing, stores, personnel, auditing, disbursements, payroll, budget preparation and execution, messenger service, grant coordination, office machine maintenance, communications, parking lot maintenance, records retention, liability and bonding insurance, and rent, security and maintenance of court facilities.

It must be noted, however, that there are significant variations among counties as to which items are considered indirect costs and which items are considered direct charges and thus appear as budgeted expenditures.

An indirect cost rate is developed by obtaining the latest actual indirect annual costs charged to the courts, including the county clerk function and any other court-related budget units, by the county auditor. The actual indirect cost amounts related to all municipal and superior courts are totaled and the percentage or rate of total court expenditures is determined.

Normally, this overhead rate is derived by using salaries and wages as the base. However, for ease of calculation, an equivalent rate based on total court expenditures has been developed. The rate, based on 1984–85 data from surveyed courts, is 11.8 percent for superior courts and for municipal courts 16.6 percent.

5. Court Reporters

The annual cost of a court reporter in the superior courts is based on the average salaries and benefits of full-time reporters in the superior courts surveyed. Costs are based on a ratio of one full-time court reporter for each judicial position in the superior court.

For municipal courts, an equivalent annual salary was computed. Past studies conducted by the Judicial Council have indicated that court reporters were involved in approximately 40 percent of the daily activities of municipal courts.

The benefit rate for court reporters was calculated the same as for other nonjudicial employees.

6. Bailiffs

Bailiffing costs are computed on a ratio of one bailiff for each judicial position for both municipal and superior courts. It is recognized that coverage for vacations, illnesses and other time off would require an increase in the ratio. However, some courts are operating without bailiffs in attendance at all sessions or utilize "court attendants" at a lesser salary. Consideration of these offsetting factors justifies maintaining the ratio of one bailiff per judge for cost purposes.

Average salaries and benefits for bailiffs were based on telephone inquiries to survey counties.

IV. STATE JUDICIAL BUDGET

Attachment A-5 is a summary of the various program categories that comprise the state judicial budget as included in the *Governor's Annual Budget.* Those categories are grouped into state operations and local assistance.

State judicial operations include the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Judicial Council and Commission on Judicial Performance.

Local assistance comprises the state's contribution to trial court costs. This includes the major portion of superior court judges' salaries, annual block grants for superior court judgeships created after January 1, 1973, contributions to the Judges' Retirement Fund and funding for specific programs mandated on the trial courts by the state.

The local assistance amounts are included within the total estimated trial court costs for 1985–86 as presented on attachment A-1.

V. TRIAL COURT REVENUES

Attachment A-6 contains 1985–86 estimates of trial court revenues. The estimates are based on 1983–84 actual amounts. The 1983–84 "actuals" are from two sources. The revenue to counties and cities is from the State Controller's *Annual Report of Financial Transactions.* Revenues to the state are from the *Governor's Budget* as reported in various penalty assessment funds and the Judges' Retirement Fund.

A minor amount in fines is received by the state as miscellaneous revenue and an estimate is included for this item.

Court revenues to counties and cities are projected from 1983–84 to 1985–86 based on the average annual increase of actual trial court revenues to counties and cities for the 10 preceeding years, 1974–75 through 1983–84, as reported in the State Controller's *Annual Report of Financial Transactions.* The average annual increase for the 10 years is 13.4 percent for county revenues and 9.6 percent for city revenues.

The revenue amounts distributed to the state for 1985–86 are from the *Governor's Budget* with the miscellaneous revenue from court fines estimated independently.

VI. COURT FINANCING SUMMARY

The Court Financing Summary includes total California court costs including state judicial operations, state assistance to trial courts, and local trial court costs. Also presented are calculations of court costs as a percent of budget expenditures for various levels of government.

Other portions summarize trial court costs by level of court and the degree of state and local funding for each level of court; trial court costs apportioned to each judgeship in superior and municipal courts and the state and county shares for each additional position; and trial court revenues by type and amounts distributed to counties, cities and the state.

ATTACHMENT A-1

1985–86

SUMMARY OF TOTAL ESTIMATED TRIAL COURT COSTS [a]

	Estimated Average Annual Cost Per Judicial Position	*Judicial Positions*	*Estimated Total Trial Court Costs*
Superior Courts			
Judicial Position ($72,763 + 25.8%)	$91,536		
Nonjudicial Personnel	168,212		
Services and Supplies	166,271		
Subtotal	$426,019		
Indirect Costs (11.8%)	50,270		
Total Costs Excluding Court Reporter and Bailiff	$476,289		
Total Costs Including Court Reporter and Bailiff	$560,004	781 jud. pos. (687 judges)	$437,365,000
Municipal Courts			
Judicial Position ($66,469 + 25.5%)	$83,419		
Nonjudicial Personnel	214,474		
Services and Supplies	138,163		
Subtotal	$436,056		
Indirect Costs (16.6%)	72,385		
Total Costs Excluding Court Reporter and Bailiff	$508,441		
Total Costs Including Court Reporter and Bailiff	$566,499	644 jud. pos. (542 judges)	$364,825,000
Justice Courts		82 pt jud. pos.	$26,370,000
Total All Trial Courts			$828,560,000 [b]

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[a] 1985–86 total trial court costs are 11.96% above the revised 1984–85 total on Attachment A-2. County costs were adjusted 12.44% for 1985–86. State costs are based on the 1985–86 *Governor's Budget*. Judges' salaries are included at the January 1, 1985, level.

[b] Included in this amount is the state's contribution to the trial courts of $93.8 million. See Attachment A-5 of this appendix for detail of state's share of costs.

ATTACHMENT A-2

REVISED 1984–85

SUMMARY OF TOTAL ESTIMATED TRIAL COURT COSTS[a]

	Estimated Average Annual Cost Per Judicial Position	*Judicial Positions*	*Estimated Total Trial Court Costs*
Superior Courts			
Judicial Position ($67,063 + 23.9%)	$83,091		
Nonjudicial Personnel	154,680		
Services and Supplies	152,887		
Subtotal	$390,658		
Indirect Costs (11.8%)	46,098		
Total Costs Excluding Court Reporter and Bailiff	$436,756		
Total Costs Including Court Reporter and Bailiff	$520,471	753 jud. pos. (657 judges)	$391,915,000
Municipal Courts			
Judicial Position ($61,243 + 24.2%)	$76,064		
Nonjudicial Personnel	194,658		
Services and Supplies	125,420		
Subtotal	$396,142		
Indirect Costs (16.6%)	65,760		
Total Costs Excluding Court Reporter and Bailiff	$461,902		
Total Costs Including Court Reporter and Bailiff	$519,960	623 jud. pos. (528 judges)	$323,935,000
Justice Courts		85 pt jud. pos.	$24,200,000
Total All Trial Courts			$740,075,000[b]

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[a] Revised 1984–85 total trial court cost estimates were reduced 1.71% based on final 1984–85 county budgets and other updated supplemental state and county data. Superior courts were reduced 2.59% and municipal courts were reduced 1.26%.

[b] Included in this amount is the state's contribution to the trial courts.

ATTACHMENT A-3

1985–86

SUPERIOR COURTS TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS PER JUDICIAL POSITION

Cost Category	*Estimated Average Annual Cost Per Judicial Position*	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Minute*[a]	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Hour*[a]	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Day*[a]
Judicial Position (1-1-85 $72,763 + 25.8%)	$91,536	$1.2591	$75.55	$424
Nonjudicial Personnel	$168,212	$2.3138	$138.82	$780
Services and Supplies	$166,271	$2.2871	$137.23	$770
Subtotal	$426,019	$5.8600	$351.60	$1,972
Indirect Costs (11.8%)	$50,270	$0.6915	$41.49	$233
Total Cost Apportioned to Each Judicial Position (court reporter and bailiff *excluded*)	$476,289	$6.5515	$393.09	$2,205
Total Cost Apportioned to Each Judicial Position (court reporter and bailiff *included*)	$560,004	$7.7029	$462.17	$2,593

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[a] An estimated 216 days per year or 72,700 minutes per year (74,000 Los Angeles) is available for case-related activity for each judicial position in the superior courts.

ATTACHMENT A-4

1985–86

MUNICIPAL COURTS TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS PER JUDICIAL POSITION

Cost Category	*Estimated Average Annual Cost Per Judicial Position*	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Minute*[a]	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Hour*[a]	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Day*[a]
Judicial Position (1-1-85 $66,469 + 25.5%)	$83,419	$1.1506	$69.04	$386
Nonjudicial Personnel	$214,474	$2.9583	$177.50	$993
Services and Supplies	$138,163	$1.9057	$114.34	$640
Subtotal	$436,056	$6.0146	$360.88	$2,019
Indirect Costs (16.6%)	$72,385	$0.9984	$59.90	$335
Total Cost Apportioned to Each Judicial Position (court reporter and bailiff *excluded*)	$508,441	$7.0130	$420.78	$2,354
Total Cost Apportioned to Each Judicial Position (court reporter and bailiff *included*)	$566,499	$7.8138	$468.83	$2,623

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[a] An estimated 216 days per year or 72,500 minutes per year (78,000 Los Angeles) is available for case-related activity for each judicial position in the municipal courts.

ATTACHMENT A-5

1985–86

PROPOSED STATE JUDICIAL BUDGET

(Million $)

Supreme Court		$8.2	
Courts of Appeal		46.8	
Judicial Council		13.6	
Commission on Judicial Performance		0.3	
Judges' Retirement Fund (Appellate Courts)		1.8	
Total State Judicial Operations			$70.7
State Mandates—Local Assistance		$17.3	
Superior Court Judges' Salary		44.1	
Superior Court Block Grants		11.3	
Judges' Retirement Fund			
Superior Courts, estimated	$12.3		
Municipal Courts, estimated	8.8	21.1	
Total Local Assistance			93.8 [a]
Total 1984–85 State Judicial Budget			$164.5 million

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[a] These items, totaling $93.8 million, are the state's contribution to the funding of the trial courts. This amount is included within the total estimated trial court costs for 1985–86 as displayed on Attachment A-1 of this appendix.

ATTACHMENT A-6
TRIAL COURT REVENUES
ACTUAL 1983–84
ESTIMATED 1985–86 [*]

	1983–84 Actual	*1985–86 Estimated*
TO COUNTIES [a]		
Fines, Forfeitures, Penalties		
Vehicle Code Fines	$120,864,121	$155,300,000 [c]
Other Court Fines	90,011,131	115,700,000
Forfeitures and Penalties	22,862,328	29,400,000
Charges for Current Services		
Civil Process Services	13,965,774	17,900,000
Court Fees and Costs	102,802,450	132,100,000
TOTAL	$350,505,804	$450,400,000
TO CITIES [a]		
Fines and Penalties		
Vehicle Code Fines	$128,762,269	$154,700,000 [d]
Other Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	49,469,228	59,400,000
TOTAL	$178,231,497	$214,100,000
TO STATE OF CALIFORNIA [b]		
Assessments on Fines	$98,304,000	$130,376,000 [e]
Court Fees (Judges' Retirement Fund)	3,523,000	3,748,000
Court Fines (estimates of state share of specified violations of Bus. & Prof. Code and Health & Safety Code)	3,000,000	3,000,000
TOTAL	$104,827,000	$137,124,000
SUMMARY		
To Counties	$350,505,804	$450,400,000
To Cities	178,231,497	214,100,000
To State	104,827,000	137,124,000
TOTAL	$633,564,301	$801,624,000

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[*] Revenue to *counties* has been adjusted 13.38% per year for 1984–85 and 1985–86 based on the average annual increase of actual trial court revenues to the counties for the 10 preceding years. Revenue to *cities* has been adjusted 9.6% per year for 1984–85 and 1985–86 based on the average annual increase of actual trial court revenues to cities for the 10 preceding years. Revenue to the *state* is from the 1985–86 *Governor's Budget* except for court fines which have been estimated independently.

[a] Source: State Controller's Reports—*Financial Transactions Concerning Counties and Cities.* (Adjustment made to reflect San Francisco County under "Counties" instead of "Cities.")

[b] *Governor's Budget* and Judicial Council estimates.

[c] Fifty percent Vehicle Code Fines restricted as to use per Vehicle Code § 42201.

[d] All Vehicle Code Fines restricted as to use per Vehicle Code § 42200.

[e] Fine assessments are designated by statute for specific purposes. The 1985–86 distribution and amounts are as follows:

Peace Officers Training Fund	$36,179,000
Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund	$38,761,000
Fish and Game Training Fund	$495,000
Indemnity (Restitution) Fund	$29,263,000
Corrections and Probation Training Fund	$11,890,000
Local Public Prosecutors and Public Defender Training Fund	$750,000
Victim Witness Assistance Fund	$13,038,000
	$130,376,000

1985–86
COURT FINANCING SUMMARY

Total Court Costs by Funding Source (State and Local)

State Judicial Operations [a]	$70.7mill.	7.9%
State Assistance to Trial Courts [b]	93.8	10.4
Total State Costs	$164.5mill.	18.3%
County Costs (Trial Courts)	734.8	81.7
Total Court Costs (est.)	$899.3mill.	100.0%

Total Court Costs as Percent of Total Budget Expenditures

State's Share of Total Court Costs as Percent of Total State General Budget [c]	0.5%
Total Court Costs as Percent of Total State General Budget [d]	2.7%
Total Court Costs as Percent of Total Estimated State and Local Budget Expenditures [e]	1.8%

Trial Court Costs by Level of Court

Superior Courts	$437.4mill.	52.8%
Municipal Courts	364.8	44.0
Justice Courts	26.4	3.2
Total Trial Court Costs (est.)	$828.6mill.	100.0%

Trial Court Costs by Funding Source (State and Local)

Superior Courts		
County Costs	$352.6mill.	80.6%
State Assistance [f]	84.8	19.4
Total Superior Court Costs (est.)	$437.4mill.	100.0%
Municipal Courts		
County Costs	$355.8mill.	97.5%
State Assistance [g]	9.0	2.5
Total Municipal Court Costs (est.)	$364.8mill.	100.0%
Justice Courts		
County Costs	$26.4mill.	100.0%
State Assistance	–	–
Total Justice Court Costs (est.)	$26.4mill.	100.0%
Total All Trial Courts		
County Costs	$735.6mill.	88.7%
State Assistance	93.8	11.3
Total Trial Court Costs (est.)	$828.6mill.	100.0%

Costs Per Additional Superior Court Judgeship

County Costs	$396,200
State Assistance [h]	163,804
Cost Per Judgeship (est.)	$560,004

Costs Per Additional Municipal Court Judgeship

County Costs	$551,762
State Assistance [i]	14,737
Cost Per Judgeship (est.)	$566,499

Trial Court Revenue by Type

Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	$521.2mill.
Assessments on Fines	130.4
Civil Filing Fees and Costs	132.1
Civil Process Services	17.9
Total Revenue (est.)	$801.6mill.

Distribution of Trial Court Revenue	
To Counties	$450.4mill.
To Cities	214.1
To State	137.1
Total Revenue (est.)	$801.6mill.

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[a] State judicial operations include the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Judicial Council, and Commission on Judicial Performance.

[b] State assistance to the trial courts includes contributions to the Judges' Retirement Fund, a major portion of superior court judges' salaries, a $60,000 annual block grant towards the support cost for all but seven new superior court judgeships created since January 1973, and reimbursements for legislative mandates.

[c] State's share of total court costs is $164.5 million. State general budget is $33.1 billion. Thus, $164.5 mill./$33.1 bill. = 0.5%

[d] Total court expenditures are $899.3 million. State general budget is $33.1 billion. Thus, $899.3 mill./$33.1 bill. = 2.7%

[e] The Controller's Office reports the following local government expenditures:

1982–83 county expenditures exclusive of enterprise and bond funds	$10.305 billion
1982–83 city expenditures exclusive of enterprise and bond funds	7.791
1982–83 special district expenditures non-enterprise activities only	1.746
1982–83 school district expenditures	14.340
Total local expenditures	$34.182 billion
Application of 4.2% per year average increase for 83–84, 84–85, and 85–86	$38.672 billion
Add state budget less local assistance	11.918
Total state and local expenditures	$50.590 billion
Thus, $899.3 mill./$50.590 bill. =	1.8%

[f] State assistance to superior courts includes:

(1) Contribution to judges' salary	$44.1 million
(2) Block grants ($60,000)	11.3
(3) Judges' Retirement Fund (8% of salary plus additional appropriation to meet liabilities)	12.3
(4) Legislative Mandates	17.3
	$84.8 million

[g] State assistance to municipal courts is largely limited to the Judges' Retirement Fund contribution of 8% of salary plus an additional appropriation to meet liabilities of the fund. Total contribution for this purpose is $8.8 million for 1985–86. An additional $0.2 million is provided to reimburse counties for municipal court judges' salaries while serving on assignment. Total assistance is $9.0 million.

[h] The calculation of state assistance for each *new* superior court *judgeship* is as follows:

(1) 8% of salary to Judges' Retirement Fund ($72,763 @ 8% = $5,821) plus a pro rata share of the budget act appropriation made each year to meet liabilities of the fund ($10,349) plus 3.55% of salary for health and welfare ($2,580) for a total of $18,750.

(2) State pays salary except for fixed county share of $9,500 for counties over 250,000 population, $7,500 for counties between 40,001–249,999 population, and $5,500 for counties 40,000 population or under. The calculation here is based on the larger sized county. Thus, the current annual salary of $72,763 less $9,500 = $63,263 as the state share.

(3) Annual block grant of $60,000 for support costs.

(4) Pro rata share of legislative mandates @ $21,791.

In summary, total assistance per *new* superior court *judgeship* as calculated here includes $18,750 retirement and health, plus $63,263 salary, plus $60,000 annual block grant, plus $21,791 legislative mandates for a total of $163,804 per judgeship.

[i] The calculation of state assistance for each *new* municipal court *judgeship* consists of contributions to the Judges' Retirement Fund of 8% of salary ($66,449 @ 8% = $5,316) plus a pro rata share of the budget act appropriation made each year to meet liabilities of the fund ($9,044) for a total of $14,360 per judgeship for retirement. An additional $377 per judicial position is provided to reimburse counties for municipal court judges' salaries while serving on assignment. Thus, the calculation for total state assistance per new judgeship is $14,737 ($14,360 + $377).

PART II

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE REPORT

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Chapter 1

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

A. Administrative Office of the Courts

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) is the staff agency serving the Judicial Council, the chief administrative agency of the California court system (Cal. Const., art. 6, § 6). The office carries out the official actions and policies of the Judicial Council under the direction of the Administrative Director of the Courts, also provided for by the state Constitution.

The AOC was organized by a Judicial Council resolution delegating authority to the Administrative Director of the Courts. The resolution was adopted in 1962 in accordance with an amendment to the Constitution, and in 1970 became a part of the California Rules of Court (rules 990–992).

The AOC consists of several units, including a Legal Section, Legislative Office, Statistics Section, Court Consultative Services Unit, Judicial Assignments Section and Public Information Office. Three other units also provide services to the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal and the Commission on Judicial Performance, as well as to the AOC. These are the Personnel Office, the Data Processing Unit and the Business and Fiscal Services Office.

In addition, the Center for Judicial Education and Research, jointly sponsored by the Judicial Council and the California Judges Association, directs a comprehensive education program for state judges.

Following is a summary of the major functions and activities of the AOC.

LEGAL SECTION

The Legal Section prepares agenda materials for Judicial Council meetings, keeps records of all council action, and monitors necessary implementation activity after each meeting. It also performs staff counsel and legal research functions.

The AOC receives numerous inquiries and suggestions from judges, attorneys, administrators, court clerks, and others regarding court practice, procedure and administration. Most of the suggestions involve changes in court rules or forms; some involve proposed legislation. When a suggestion is received the legal staff prepares an "invitation to comment" which is circulated widely to interested persons and organizations. The staff receives the comments, researches any legal questions, and gathers data needed to present the proposal to a committee of the Judicial Council. This usually involves drafting the text of a proposed rule change, which the council may then approve "for publication."

Publication of the text of proposed rule changes in the *A.O.C. Newsletter* and in major legal newspapers provides an opportunity for all attorneys, judges and other interested persons to submit detailed comments on the proposed wording before the amendment is formally adopted by the council.

New rules and forms are normally adopted effective January 1 and July 1 of each year. The text of each new rule, and camera-ready copies of each new form, are distributed to the courts and to legal publishers following each council meeting.

The Legal Section provides staff for a number of programs and advisory committees, including the council's legal forms program, coordination of civil actions having common issues (rules 1501–1550), sentencing practices (Pen. Code, § 1170.3), criminal changes of venue (rules 840–844) and special projects and studies.

Recent examples of special projects are the "pleading forms" and "form interrogatories" projects, the development of uniform law and motion rules, measures to improve the accessibility of local court rules, and an experiment in the use of court forms produced by word processors.

Recent studies include a report on the eight-member jury experiment in Los Angeles County, an analysis of a proposal to modify the procedure on appeal from juvenile court, a report to the Legislature on the experience under the simplified child support modification statute, and a survey concerning local court policies on smoking in jury areas. Most of these projects are described in greater detail in this and earlier annual reports.

The Legal Section has provided staff to assist the appellate courts in establishing various programs and procedures to improve the quality of representation of indigents in criminal appeals. For example, contracts have been negotiated through local bar associations and others to provide efficient administrative procedures for selecting private counsel to handle criminal appeals for indigent defendants.

In coordination with the Legislative Office of the AOC, the Legal Section monitors and analyzes all legislative bills that may affect court practice, procedure, or administration and all bills affecting felony sentencing.

LEGISLATIVE OFFICE

The Legislative Office in Sacramento serves two primary functions. The first is to present the legislative recommendations of the Judicial Council on the administration of justice; the second is to function as an administrative arm of the Supreme Court Clerk's Office.

The Legislative Office represents the Judicial Council before Senate and Assembly committees. It monitors legislative proceedings and reports on the progress of bills affecting the court system. The office also tracks bills of interest for the Administrative Office of the Courts and prepares a legislative summary for the *A.O.C. Newsletter,* distributed to judges and others interested in new laws.

The office coordinates legislative matters with executive branch agencies, and provides information to the Legislative Analyst, Department of Finance, and individual legislators and committee staff.

The office assists legislators by providing specific information on proposed or pending legislation, reviewing individual legislator's bills, and responding to constituent inquiries on the judicial system, its structure, and relationship with other government agencies.

The office's legislative function includes distribution of judgeship needs reports and felony sentencing analyses prepared in the San Francisco office, and financial reports prepared in cooperation with the San Francisco staff on the fiscal impact of certain legislative proposals.

The Sacramento office prepares analyses of some bills, and identifies and distributes to the San Francisco office other bills for information and analysis. In the process, the Sacramento office reviews every bill introduced in the Legislature, and each of its amended forms. The office reviewed approximately 4,400 bills and measures last year.

In 1985 the office prepared its fourth annual court cost and revenue estimate for California trial courts for use in estimating the fiscal impact of court-related legislation, including additional trial court judgeships. The 1985–86 study showed the estimated average annual cost per superior court judicial position was $560,004; the comparable municipal court figure was $566,499.

In addition, judgeship needs studies were forwarded to legislative authors and to appropriate committees upon introduction of a bill or amendment adding judicial positions.

The Sacramento staff also monitors the budget process, including conference committee action, and provides staff services to other court-related officers when working in Sacramento.

As an arm of the Supreme Court Clerk's Office, the Sacramento office receives official court documents. In 1985, approximately 1,700 transactions were filed or lodged. These filings were forwarded to the Supreme Court Clerk's Office in San Francisco on a daily basis.

STATISTICS SECTION

The Statistics Section operates reporting systems that collect information from all courts and assists the Judicial Council in discharging its constitutional duty to survey judicial business. The information is used to compile 130 statistical tables and graphs for the Judicial Council's Annual Report and to prepare judgeship needs studies for superior and municipal courts seeking additional judges.

The section also operates a sentencing practices reporting system. The section maintains records of court organization changes and provides statistical support to other units of the Administrative Office of the Courts and to Judicial Council committees.

Operation of Reporting Systems

Almost a third of the Statistic Section's time is spent operating reporting systems. The staff logs in reports and contacts courts about delinquent reports, answers reporting questions and conducts statistical reporting workshops for court personnel.

About 10 percent of the section's time is spent monitoring the accuracy of reported data. A six-month computer summary of reports on filings and dispositions is sent to each superior and municipal court to be reviewed for accuracy. If an error is detected, the staff works with court personnel to correct it.

Computer-drawn graphs of filings and dispositions are also sent to superior and municipal courts to help identify abnormal shifts in reporting over time that could be due to a reporting error.

Annual Report

The single largest project of the Statistics Section is work on the *Judicial Council Annual Report*. There are 50 appendix tables that display data by court and type of proceeding for the two most recent fiscal years. The section also prepares about 80 tables and graphs for the "Judicial Statistics" chapter, in addition to narrative material that discusses trends and the impact of legislation on superior and lower courts. Material is also presented on assistance provided to courts by the assignment of judges by the Chief Justice and assistance given to the courts by referees, commissioners and attorneys acting as temporary judges.

Judgeship Needs Studies

Upon the request of a presiding judge or the introduction of a judgeship bill, the Statistics Section prepares reports on the judgeship needs of superior or municipal courts. These studies use a weighted caseload system to estimate the judicial positions needed. The "weights" in the system are statewide average times used to dispose of different types of cases and are determined from surveys of the courts. Other information shown in the studies is a history of judicial staffing and manpower at work in the courts, cases pending, and weighted filings and dispositions of other courts of a similar size.

A presiding judge may comment on the study, augment it, or perform an independent analysis of judgeship needs. This becomes a part of the study and if a bill is subsequently introduced to increase the number of judges in the court, a copy of the complete study is sent to the appropriate legislative committees. A total of 56 judgeship needs reports were prepared in 1985; 26 for superior courts and 30 for municipal courts.

Sentencing Practices Report

In 1983, the Statistics Section was given responsibility for operating a sentencing practices reporting system. Individual case reports for each convicted defendant charged with a felony form the basis of this system. Sentences of the 60,000 convicted defendants a year are analyzed by type of offense.

Publication of the *Sentencing Practices Quarterly* was resumed in 1985 after a suspension of several years.

Other Activities

The section also maintains records of court organization changes and prepares and updates this information for internal use.

The Statistics Section produces and distributes a Five-Year Trend Report annually to each superior or municipal court. The report is on a calendar-year basis and is used by judges and court administrators in budget preparation and justification and in setting and reviewing management goals and objectives.

Justice court judges' salaries are compiled into a report each year following a survey of county auditors. The report is sent to justice court judges who use it in their salary negotiations.

The section also responds to numerous inquiries from the courts and other government agencies and provides statistical assistance to other AOC units and committees of the Judicial Council.

COURT CONSULTATIVE SERVICES

The Court Consultative Services unit provides technical assistance to California's courts, upon request. The unit provides service in three primary areas: court consulting, research and development, and special projects. There is no charge to the courts for the unit's services.

The unit is staffed by analysts with varied backgrounds, such as state and federal court administration, systems analysis, court management consulting, personnel administration, legal research, budget and fiscal management, and county administration. Since 1973, the unit has conducted studies in 54 of the 58 counties in California, working in over 150 different courts.

Court Consulting

The unit provides three specific types of consulting assistance to trial courts upon their request: management training, consultation, and court studies. Services may be obtained through a written request to the unit.

The goal of the management training service is to increase managers' and supervisors' awareness of problems and to sharpen their analytical skills, allowing them to conduct management studies of their own operation.

When management training is requested, unit analysts conduct a training session at the court using sample forms, sample problems and solutions, and guidelines for analyzing court operations. Management training is limited to the areas of facilities management, fiscal management, records management, exhibits management, personnel management, nonjudicial staffing, and workflow analysis.

The court consulting service is purely informational. The unit visits approximately 25 to 30 courts each year, and maintains information on new systems in use. When a court requests information regarding systems and procedures used by other state courts, the unit will visit the court to discuss various alternatives without recommending a particular system. Examples of this type of assistance include discussions of available automated systems, types of facilities and facilities usage plans, types of calendaring systems, and types of workflow organizations.

Court studies are initiated by a written request from a court for assistance with a particular management problem. Analysts are then sent to the court to document and analyze operations. Following completion of the study, a written report is sent to the court for whatever action the presiding judge, county clerk, or court administrator deems appropriate. The unit is also available to assist in implementing its recommendations. Study areas include calendar management, workflow and document processing, exhibits management, records management, jury mangement, fiscal management, personnel management, facilities management, equipment needs assessment, and court organizational structure.

Research and Development

Research and development projects may cover any aspect of court operations and generally involve designing model systems or testing new technologies. The goal of these projects is to improve court operations statewide. Most recently, the unit has spent extensive time researching alternative data collection techniques. This research led to the development of a new automated statistical reporting system based on bar code technology. This system was tested in a number of pilot courts starting in February 1986. Early this year, analysts also conducted regional demonstrations to familiarize court personnel with the system. The pilot project will continue through fiscal year 1986–87. During this time, the unit will be involved with implementation and further development of the system.

Special Projects

This service area is made up of three components. These include gathering and disseminating information on a statewide level, providing technical expertise to areas of statewide concern, and developing training programs for trial courts. Many of these projects are long-term and include the involvement of court personnel and other AOC units.

During 1985, the unit began designing systems, forms, and procedures for conducting the 1986 Judicial Weighted Caseload Study for the municipal courts. The data collection phase took place from April through May 1986.

Among the training components offered is an annual conference focusing on court management issues, including court management and supervision, the roles and relationships of presiding judges and court administrators, court operations, and new legislation. During 1985, the unit conducted extensive research in preparation for the first court management conference to feature technology as a major component. This conference was held in January 1986.

The unit also sponsors workshops that focus on particular areas of court management. Most recently, a jury workshop was conducted for operations-level jury managers which focused on jury management techniques and systems for improving juror utilization and services. The unit is planning a second jury management workshop to be held in late 1986.

In 1986, the unit plans to conduct the first trial court symposium to provide an opportunity for court managers to discuss court management issues of statewide concern and develop long-term proposals for improving court operations. The unit also intends to expand its service of providing current information and documentation on court management issues.

PERSONNEL OFFICE

The Personnel Office provides a full range of personnel services to judicial branch agencies. Although the Administrative Office of the Courts traditionally performed personnel transactions and services, it was not until the latter part of 1980 that a personnel unit was officially established. This unit now provides management and technical staff assistance to the judicial branch in the following areas.

Recruiting

Recruiting assistance is provided to the Administrative Office of the Courts and, upon request, to the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal and Commission on Judicial Performance.

Training

A training needs assessment was recently completed for employees of the Administrative Office of the Courts. Information from the training needs assessment will assist in the development of training programs to meet the needs of the staff. A training request form was also developed and implemented, which will enable the Personnel Office to gather more information on training activities.

An employee performance system is in the process of being developed. The appraisal system will be helpful to supervisors in the employee assessment and training process. The program will also provide direction and guidance to employees in job performance and career development.

An employee handbook was developed for branchwide use and is updated periodically. The document contains an overall description of the judicial branch, its agencies and their respective functions: general personnel policy statements; and an outline of judicial branch benefits.

Position Classification and Salary Administration

The Personnel Office completes salary and classification projects throughout the judicial branch to determine whether positions are established at the appropriate levels. All proposed personnel actions in the Administrative Office of the Courts are developed by the Personnel Office, and personnel actions requested by the Courts of Appeal are reviewed and appropriate action recommended.

A comprehensive review of all positions in the Courts of Appeal was previously completed. Position descriptions for all classifications in the Courts of Appeal were developed and finalized. The class specifications include the overall definition of the position, description of duties and responsibilities, and specific minimum qualifications. The position descriptions are used throughout the judicial branch in recruitment, classification and employee promotion matters.

In 1985 a similar classification project was undertaken with regard to all positions which exist in the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Policies and Procedures

The Personnel Office develops, recommends and implements personnel policies and procedures used throughout the judicial branch.

Personnel policy and procedure manuals have been developed. The manuals will be used in the administrative structure and will be distributed to other judicial branch agencies. The manuals will serve as organizational guides and will form the basis for sound personnel decisions. The personnel policies and procedures manual also will inform employees of the processes which affect their employment status.

A Personnel Office operating manual has also been developed. The document contains detailed procedures of the internal operations of the Personnel Office and is intended for the use of Personnel Office staff members.

Personnel Transactions

The Personnel Office functions as liaison between the judicial branch and the State Controller's Office for all personnel transactions. The Administrative Office of the Courts' Personnel Office prepares all personnel-related paperwork required by the State Controller for the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Commission on Judicial Performance, and the administrative structure.

Position status reports for the Courts of Appeal are distributed to the courts on a monthly basis. The documents outline the reporting and organizational structure of the courts and are a valuable resource in the position control function.

The payroll transaction section has been automated. The Personnel Office now has data processing access to the payroll system in Sacramento, and by use of satellite computer terminals, Personnel Office employees are able to make payroll-related changes much more quickly than was possible with the manual system previously in effect.

Personnel Office Automation Project

In the coming year, the AOC personnel function will become fully automated. Efforts are underway to computerize many of the tasks which are now manually performed.

The automated personnel program will store employee personnel files, salary and promotion data, education and skill levels, affirmative action and work force analyses, applicant statistics and analyses, salary savings, sick leave and vacation accruals, position control data, and turnover statistics.

DATA PROCESSING UNIT

The Data Processing Unit was organized in 1982 to develop automated support systems for the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, and the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Supreme Court Automation Group

Work continued on the Supreme Court automation project in 1985. The system is built on the PROMIS system, and is designed to provide automated case management data to the court.

A project was begun in 1985, in consultation with the Reporter of Decisions, to determine the feasibility of directly transmitting completed appellate opinions to legal publishers. This would eliminate the need for the delivery of printed opinions to the publishers and their need to re-key the opinions. The project will also shorten the time between opinion filing and publication, and improve the accuracy of the published opinion.

Courts of Appeal Automation Group

Work in the Courts of Appeal proceeded on two fronts in 1985: development and implementation of administrative support systems for the clerks' offices and development of support systems for the justices.

In the clerks' offices, the PROMIS system installation was completed in all but one of eight clerks' office sites in the state. PROMIS provides an automated docketing system to the courts and supports a variety of case management functions within the clerks' offices. Development will begin shortly on the successor generation of case management software for the appellate courts.

The work of the Advisory Committee on Appellate Automation, formed in 1984 and composed of appellate judges and staff from each division, resulted in the development of a Request for Proposal for the aquisition of office automation equipment in 1985. The winning proposal was submitted by AT&T Information Systems. This equipment will form the foundation for an automated judical support system to be developed in phases over the next few years.

The initial phase, begun in 1985, involves installation of AT&T minicomputers at the division level to support word processing for the justices, their lead attorneys, and secretaries. Successive phases will add functionality by linking the minicomputers in each division to:

(1) The case management databases in the clerks' offices;

(2) Westlaw and Lexis, to permit accessing legal research systems through the installed equipment, and to permit downloading of relevant text to the minicomputer for incorporation in word processing documents.

In addition, work has begun on development of a prototype issue-tracking system using the same equipment. This will permit the justices and their staff to keep and retrieve, initially at the division level, but eventually at the district and state levels, pending cases and work product by indexing the issues in them.

AOC Automation Group

The AOC Automation Group provides administrative support by developing automated systems for agency use. Major projects underway include:

Accounting system—The first automation project undertaken by the Data Processing Unit was development of a system for the Accounting Office. This three-year effort was completed in 1985. The completed system conforms to all current State Administrative Manual standards and provides all data entry and reporting functions needed to operate a branchwide accounting system.

Judicial Information System—The second major in-house automation effort has been development of a system to assist the agency in collecting and disseminating information about state judicial officers. A significant milestone in this effort was the replacement of a separately maintained data base of mailing lists used by the agency this year with a system which accesses existing data about judges.

In addition, the AOC's annual survey of state courts to collect information about judges and judicial officers is now done by sending a survey form to the court with current information already filled out, instead of sending a blank form. This simplifies survey completion and data entry. Analysis and development is continuing to identify additional places where redundant data is collected or disseminated by the agency.

Future Projects

In 1985, the Data Processing Unit provided assistance to each of its major client groups—appellate court administrators, appellate justices, and AOC personnel.

During the next year, the unit will focus on:

(1) Expanding availability of basic systems and data now in place to others in the branch, through deployment of additional equipment and the development of local and wide-area networks;

(2) Developing "marginal systems," i.e., the unique, small systems and data which build on existing systems, that are required to support specific functional units;

(3) Upgrading, both functionally and technically, existing systems.

FISCAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES OFFICE

The Fiscal and Business Services Office provides administrative services in accounting, budget and business affairs, and performs related management studies as needed for the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Commission on Judicial Performance.

Accounting Office

The Accounting Office maintains the financial records for state appellate courts and judicial agencies, including authorization of payment on incurred expenses, tracking of expenditures, production of transaction reports and reconciliation of accounts.

The unit's automated accounting system became fully operational in December 1985. This system was designed, programmed and implemented by the AOC's Data Processing Unit and Accounting Office. It integrates automated revolving fund check writing, claim schedule preparation, and control with expenditure tracking and fiscal reporting.

Plans for 1986 include enhancements to the system, including automated bank reconciliations, computation and payment of assigned judges' compensation, and expanded special projects reporting.

Budget Office

The Budget Office prepares the annual operating and capital outlay budgets for state appellate courts and judicial agencies, and administers appropriations once the budget is enacted. Other responsibilities include fiscal planning and expenditure analysis, operational studies, and basic management support to judicial branch operations.

Responsibilities for the AOC's Records Management Project were transferred to the office during 1985. Guidelines for managing active and inactive records were developed and approved by the courts during 1985, and the project will focus on implementing those guidelines during 1986. The office also drafted a fiscal policies and procedures manual during 1985, which will be issued for review and approval by the appellate courts during the 1986–87 fiscal year.

Implementation of a new automated accounting system during 1985 will enable the office to develop and issue revised budget information reports during 1986.

Business Services Unit

The Business Services Unit is responsible for procurement, contracting, and facilities planning for state appellate courts and judicial agencies. The unit also inventories assets and prepares annual replacement schedules for equipment.

During 1985, the unit was actively involved in site preparation and planning aspects of an approved court automation project. This project is scheduled for completion during 1986–87, and will equip all appellate court staff with advanced data and word processing systems. The unit also was extensively involved in the preliminary planning phase of several major capital outlay projects in 1985, including work on modifications to court offices in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Ana and Fresno. The unit will continue to be involved in various phases of these projects throughout 1986 and 1987.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

The Public Information Office of the Administrative Office of the Courts has provided the press and public with information on the state court system and the Judicial Council for two decades.

News Releases

News releases are issued regularly on actions taken by the Judicial Council, the Commission on Judicial Appointments and cases accepted for review by the Supreme Court. The releases are distributed to major metropolitan newspapers, the legal press, law schools, court personnel and others interested in court administration. One hundred and twenty-five news releases were issued during 1985.

These releases generate written and telephone requests for background information on the reported matters. Numerous inquiries also are received on the structure of the California court system, the selection of judges, cases of interest to the news media, and general information on legal issues.

A.O.C. Newsletter

A bi-monthly *A.O.C. Newsletter* is mailed to 3,000 judges, court personnel and legislators statewide. Each issue reports actions taken by the Judicial Council, recent judicial appointments, new court officials, and upcoming events. A summary of new legislation appears once a year.

The content of the newsletter has expanded during the last several years and format changes have been made to improve readability.

Annual Report

The Public Information Office also supervises publication of the *Judicial Council Annual Report*. This report is distributed statewide and nationally to judges and court administrators, and is submitted to the Governor and Legislature as required by article VI, section 6 of the state Constitution.

The annual report features major recommendations of the Judicial Council, summarizes the work of the AOC and includes a detailed statistical overview of the workload of the state courts.

Format changes were made in the annual report in 1983 to improve design and readability. The content also has expanded in the last several years.

Other Services

The Public Information Office prepares a summary of the California court system that is distributed to the news media, private citizens and visitors to the United States seeking general information on California courts.

The office also assists publishers in updating national and state directories on the state court system and the Judicial Council.

During 1985, the office coordinated the publication of a new booklet describing the state Supreme Court's internal operating practices and procedures.

In recent years, the office has expanded services for the news media, including notification of court actions on request, and arrangement for reserved seating during public hearings of the appellate courts and the Commission on Judicial Appointments.

JUDICIAL ASSIGNMENTS UNIT

Under the direction of the Chief Justice, the Judicial Assignments Unit is responsible for providing both trial and appellate courts with judicial assistance on a daily basis. Each year, over 5,000 requests for assistance are received from presiding judges and justices for a variety of reasons, including vacancies, illnesses, disqualifications, and calendar congestion. Assignments also may be issued to provide assistance while a new judge attends orientation classes or to permit a judge who has been elevated to complete matters he or she began in another court.

To meet the staffing needs of the courts, both active and retired judges are called on to provide assistance for periods ranging from one day to two months or longer. Many active judges volunteer to assist other courts in their own or neighboring counties when their calendars permit. Retired judges who retain their eligibility for assignment are a valuable source of judicial assistance, as are the many justice court judges who provide help throughout the state.

In addition to its daily operations and functions, the Judicial Assignments Unit is responsible for several annual projects. These include the preparation of blanket and reciprocal assignments and superior court appellate department designations.

Blanket and reciprocal assignments provide the courts with more flexibility at the local level. Under a blanket assignment, the Chief Justice delegates authority to the presiding judges of two or more courts within the same county to assist each other's courts as the need arises. When the courts involved are located in different counties, these delegations of authority are referred to as reciprocal assignments. Approximately 200 blanket assignments and 60 reciprocal assignments are issued on an annual basis and updated as needed during the year to reflect changes in the membership of the bench.

Pursuant to provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Chief Justice is responsible for designating the members of the appellate department in each superior court throughout the state. Each appellate department is composed of at least three judges—a presiding judge and two other members. The Chief Justice may, when necessary, designate a fourth judge to serve as a member. At the direction of the Chief Justice, the Judicial Assignments Unit assists in this important function by assuring that telephone contacts are made and designations are prepared, distributed and updated.

The Judicial Assignments Unit is comprised of four staff members: a judicial assignments supervisor, two judicial assignments specialists, and one judicial secretary.

CENTER FOR JUDICIAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

The Center for Judicial Education and Research (CJER) provides a comprehensive educational system for California judges. Formed in 1973 as a joint enterprise of the Judicial Council and the California Judges Association, CJER conducts continuing education programs for the judiciary and orientation programs for new judges. It also prepares judges' benchbooks and other educational materials.

As of July 1985, CJER has conducted 166 educational programs for 10,335 participants, including: 13 annual two-week Judicial Colleges (1,560 participants), 60 three-day continuing education institutes (7,327 participants), 85 monthly one-week orientation programs for new judges (1,034 participants), and 8 semi-annual week-long Continuing Judicial Studies Programs for experienced judges (628 participants).

Annual attendance has risen from 435 judges and commissioners in the first year to over some 1,100 in fiscal year 1984–85. California now has more than 1,350 judges and 200 commissioners and referees.

Orientation Programs for New Judges

CJER's education system for new trial judges is composed of five programs totaling five to six weeks of orientation and training during the new judge's first year of judicial service.

The Advisor Judge (Mentor) Orientation Program arranges for an experienced judge to assist each new trial judge in making the transition from law practice to the bench. A *Guide for Advisor Judges* outlines the steps the advisor judge should follow to orient the new judge to his or her judicial duties. Since 1974, 818 new judges, or over one-half of the California judiciary, have participated in this program.

The Judicial Clinic Court Program is a one-week, in-residence educational program designed especially for new judges who have had limited courtroom experience. It provides them with actual "hands-on" training in handling their first court proceedings. This program began in late 1982 and is conducted whenever a new judge requests the training.

The New Trial Judges Orientation Program is a one-week, in-residence program that provides new trial judges and commissioners with basic training in judicial roles, tasks, and skills, at the time of or shortly after taking the bench. The program consists of 10 courses (35 hours) that deal with judicial techniques and procedures for handling common court proceedings. This program is conducted six times a year for new superior court judges and commissioners. It also is conducted, with different course content and instructors, six times a year for new municipal and justice court judges and commissioners. One hundred ninety-seven new judges and commissioners took part in the fiscal 1984–85 series of programs. A total of 1,034 have taken part since the program began in 1977.

CJER held its first New Appellate Judges Orientation Program in March 1983, and future programs are planned. Program topics included: California rules on appeal; civil issues and criminal issues frequently raised on appeal, and their disposition; extraordinary writs; impact of Proposition 8; the decisional process; clarity of writing; precedent; office management; and jurisprudence and legal philosophy. Thirty-eight new Court of Appeal judges participated in this program.

The California Judicial College is an annual two-week in-residence program that provides comprehensive education for all new trial judges and commissioners appointed during the year. Established in 1967, this nationally recognized program provides judges and commissioners with some 65 hours of problem-solving classes and 20 hours of small group seminars. Ninety-four new judges and commissioners attended the 1984 college, and a total of 1,470 have attended since 1967.

The Judicial Visitation Program will begin in 1986 and will provide judges with tours of state correctional institutions. The tours are designed to acquaint judges with the various institutions to which they may commit criminal defendants and juveniles, and to assist them in making appropriate sentencing choices.

Continuing Education Programs for All Judges

CJER's continuing education programs consist of seven annual institutes and a semi-annual California Continuing Judicial Studies Program.

To assist the California judiciary in keeping up to date with recent developments in the law and in solving current court problems, the center conducts seven yearly continuing education institutes. The programs are for appellate court judges, civil trial judges, criminal court judges, family court judges, juvenile court judges, municipal and justice court judges, and rural "cow county" superior court judges. A total of 749 judges and commissioners attended seven 1984–85 institutes, and 7,327 judges and commissioners have attended since 1973.

The Continuing Judicial Studies Program is a semi-annual one-week, in-residence program designed to meet the educational needs of experienced judges, particularly those who are changing their court assignments.

The curriculum consists of numerous courses that range from one to five days in length, each of which covers a particular type of trial court duty. The courses are divided into: (1) four week-long specialized schools for superior court judges, covering civil proceedings, criminal proceedings, family matters, and court management for presiding judges; (2) two week-long schools for municipal and justice court judges, on civil and criminal proceedings; and (3) two schools on jurisprudence and the humanities for both trial and appellate court judges. Additional general courses deal with courtroom fairness, communication skills, fact finding and decision making, and judicial stress.

This is the first "graduate level" program of its kind in the United States and features modern adult educational techniques and learning aids. A total of 138 judges and commissioners attended the two 1984–85 programs, and 622 have attended since this program began in 1981.

Judicial Publications

CJER has prepared numerous benchbooks and other educational materials for California judges. It also publishes the quarterly *CJER Journal*, that serves as a forum for the exchange of information, ideas, and successful working techniques among the California judiciary. A complete description of CJER's judicial publications is found in 7 CJER Journal 1 (Cal. CJER Winter Issue 1986). CJER also publishes a *California Judges Directory to Unpublished Judicial Materials*, that gives judges information about virtually everything authored by judges for court or educational use.

Audiotape and Videotape Programs

CJER publishes a series of audiocassette tape and videotape programs that cover selected areas of judicial practice and procedure and are designed for both new and experienced trial judges. A complete list of some 100 taped programs is contained in 7 CJER Journal 1 (Cal. CJER Winter Issue 1986).

B. Summary of 1985 Legislative Action

The Legislature enacted several major trial court-related proposals during the first year of the 1985–86 Regular Legislative Session.

The most significant enactment was the Trial Court Funding Act of 1985. (See detailed discussion at page 3.) It was introduced as Assembly Bill 19 by Assembly Member Richard Robinson and co-authored by Speaker of the Assembly Willie L. Brown, Jr. and Chair of the Assembly Public Safety Committee Larry Stirling.

The act provides for a county option block grant system for operation of the superior, municipal, and justice courts, and places a true cost-of-living limitation on civil filing fees and costs. It is the first major reform of the state's trial court operation since the 1949 abolition of the city-run police courts.

Chief Justice Rose Elizabeth Bird welcomed the signing of the bill, which had been vetoed by the Governor last year. The bill enacts a concept supported by the Chief Justice and the Judicial Council of California since the enactment of Proposition 13 in 1978.

The act is operational upon a subsequent appropriation.

Assembly Bill 82, introduced by Assembly Member Elihu Harris, enacted a proposal supported by the Judicial Council to increase municipal court monetary jurisdiction in civil cases, and increase the limit for judicial arbitration in superior court, to a uniform $25,000 statewide.

Assembly Bill 48, introduced by Assembly Member France Vicencia, enacted a proposal sponsored by the Judicial Council to make judicial arbitration a permanent program. The program would otherwise have terminated January 1, 1986.

Assembly Bill 900, sponsored by the Judicial Council and introduced by Assembly Member Harris, would have expanded the eligibility of retired judges for the senior judge program. The bill was vetoed by the Governor.

Another bill to establish a system of alternative dispute resolution projects throughout the state was also vetoed. The bill was Senate Bill 1215, introduced by Senatory John Garamendi. The bill was supported by the council.

Four other council proposals were enacted this past year. Senate Bill 1318, introduced by Senator Milton Marks, provides that local court rules are to take effect after 30 days on January 1 or July 1 of each year, except in emergency. Assembly Bill 470, introduced by Assembly Member Harris provides for the waiver of certain specified first paper filing fees in family law actions. Assembly Bill 815, introduced by Assembly Member Robinson provides that the libraries of the Courts of Appeal may be designated state depository libraries for purposes of receiving state publications. Assembly Bill 1808, introduced by Assembly Member Harris, provides for a system of uniform holiday observance throughout the courts, effective January 1, 1989.

MEASURES ENACTED

Municipal and Justice Court Jurisdiction

Assembly Bill 82, introduced by Assembly Member Harris, raises the monetary jurisdiction of municipal and justice courts to $25,000. The bill was enacted as chapter 1383.

Judicial Holidays

Assembly Bill 1808, introduced by Assembly Member Harris, provides that after January 1, 1989, courts shall close on state holidays and only state holidays. The Judicial Council may specify alternate dates for holidays falling on a Saturday or Sunday. The bill was enacted as chapter 1450.

Challenges to Trial Judge after Appeal

Assembly Bill 1213, introduced by Assembly Member Robinson, permits a peremptory challenge when the same trial judge is assigned to a new trial after reversal on appeal. The bill was enacted as chapter 715.

Justice Court Judge Exempt from Jury

Assembly Bill 624, introduced by Assembly Member Dan Hauser, provides that a full-time judge of a justice court is exempt from jury service. The bill was enacted as chapter 79.

Muni or Justice Court: General Denial

Assembly Bill 276, introduced by Assembly Member Stirling, makes a general denial sufficient in economical litigation proceedings in the municipal and justice courts, whether or not the complaint was verified.

The bill also provides that notice of a hearing to determine the good faith of a settlement affecting joint tortfeasors may be served either personally or by mail. The bill was enacted as chapter 621.

Discovery after Arbitration

Assembly Bill 1011, introduced by Assembly Member Robinson, authorizes a demand for the exchange of expert witness lists after judicial arbitration and before a court trial. The bill was enacted as chapter 94.

Arbitrator Immunity

Senate Bill 1001, introduced by Senator Ralph Dills, gives an arbitrator the immunity of a judicial officer from civil liability when acting in the capacity of arbitrator. The bill was enacted as chapter 709.

Extends Judicial Arbitration

Assembly Bill 48, introduced by Assembly Member Vicencia, eliminates the sunset provision and authorizes the continuation of the judicial arbitration program indefinitely. The bill was enacted as chapter 1452.

Enforcement of Support

Assembly Bill 350, introduced by Assembly Member Maxine Waters, requires wage assignments for support to direct the obligee to give notice of any subsequent changes of employment. The bill also:

Authorizes the district attorney to enforce child support in actions originally brought by others involving support, and to recover arrearages in support after the child attains majority;

Establishes a procedure for a pre-hearing order for payment of spousal child support, effective 30 days after the action has been served, and subject to a hearing within prescribed time limits.

The bill was enacted as chapter 1069.

Filing Fees for Stipulations: Marriage

Assembly Bill 470, introduced by Assembly Member Harris, exempts from the first filing fee requirement both a stipulation regarding the date of termination of the marital status when the court has retained jurisdiction over that date, and a stipulated postjudgment modification of child support. The bill, which also makes a technical change relating to decrees of dissolution, was enacted as chapter 96.

Annual Support Discovery

Senate Bill 476, introduced by Senator Rebecca Morgan, permits a party who is receiving or paying child support to annually request the other party to submit a completed income and expense declaration form.

Enacted as chapter 1358, the bill also authorizes the court to make orders for the continuing support of disabled children.

Support: Tax Return Examination

Senate Bill 231, introduced by Senator Bill Lockyer, provides that the tax returns in child or spousal support proceedings may be examined and are discoverable, and provides for retention of such returns by the court as confidential records. The bill was enacted as chapter 303.

Court of Appeal Libraries

Assembly Bill 815, introduced by Assembly Member Robinson, permits law libraries of the Courts of Appeal to become depository libraries. The bill was enacted as chapter 170.

Local Rules

Senate Bill 1318, introduced by Senator Marks, provides that rules adopted by a superior, municipal, or justice court take effect on January 1, or July 1 following 30 days after filing with the Judicial Council. The bill was enacted as chapter 1311.

Trial Court Funding Act

Assembly Bill 19, introduced by Assembly Member Robinson, enacts the Trial Court Funding Act of 1985, a program of state funding of trial courts on a yearly, county-option basis. In option counties, filing fees, fines, and forfeitures, with specific exceptions, would offset state funding. The bill was enacted as chapter 1607.

Child Sex Victim Actions

Senate Bill 301, introduced by Senator Lockyer, provides that prosecution for misdemeanor child molestation involving a minor under the age of 11 may be commenced up to 2 years after the offense. In certain sex offenses involving a child under age 11, the bill specifies that the witness may have reasonable periods of relief and the judge may remove his or her robe. The bill was enacted as chapter 1172.

Special Needs of Child Witnesses

Assembly Bill 32, introduced by Assembly Member Sunny Mojonnier, states the intent of the Legislature to encourage the courts to accommodate the special physical, mental, and emotional needs of a child witness.

The bill also provides that in a criminal proceeding in which the defendant is charged with committing sexual crimes involving a minor under the age of 11, the court shall take special precautions to lessen the trauma of the trial process for child witnesses including, but not limited to, foregoing the wearing of judicial robes. The bill was enacted as chapter 1174.

Television Arraignment: Pilot Project

Assembly Bill 1347, introduced by Assembly Member Dominic Cortese, adds Orange, Riverside, and Santa Clara to the list of counties authorized to conduct television arraignments in felony cases on an experimental basis.

Enacted as Chapter 1143, the bill also specifies the data to be reported by any county undertaking the experiment, and requires the Legislative Analyst to report to the Legislature on fiscal effects.

Continuances

Assembly Bill 2327, introduced by Assembly Member Stirling, recasts provisions pertaining to the continuance of criminal proceedings, and generally requires witnesses to have been advised and accommodated before any continuance is granted. The bill was enacted as chapter 2327.

Closed-Circuit Television Testimony by Minor

Senate Bill 46, introduced by Senator Art Torres, allows minors, 10 years old or younger, to testify outside a courtroom via two-way closed circuit television, if the court concludes that the minor was threatened, great bodily injury was incurred, a firearm was used or that the actions of the defendant in the courtroom greatly inhibit the testimony of the minor. The bill was enacted as chapter 43.

Disposition of Exhibits, Depositions

Assembly Bill 556, introduced by Assembly Member Robert Frazee, streamlines the disposal of exhibits, and permits a more prompt return of property in civil and criminal actions. The bill was enacted as chapter 875.

Wills: Presumption of Unsound Mind

Senate Bill 421, introduced by Senator Nicholas Petris, states a person is not mentally competent to make a will if at the time of composition he or she does not have sufficient mental capacity to understand the nature of the testamentary act. The bill was enacted as chapter 940.

Mandatory Seatbelt Use

Assembly Bill 27, introduced by Assembly Member Brown, prohibits a driver from operating a vehicle unless the driver and all passengers are restrained by a safety belt. The bill also prohibits passengers over 16 years of age from riding without being restrained by a safety belt. A peace officer may not issue a citation for those violations if no other cause to stop the violator exists. The bill was enacted as chapter 1361.

Dependency Study by Child Advocate

Senate Bill 932, introduced by Senator Herschel Rosenthal, requires the juvenile court in dependency proceedings to receive into evidence the report not only of the probation officer but also of the child advocate (formerly, guardian ad litem). The bill was enacted as chapter 1341.

Truancy Actions Against Parent

Assembly Bill 378, introduced by Assembly Member Bill Leonard, authorizes a juvenile court judge, sitting as a municipal court judge, to hear criminal complaints filed against parents in cases in which their child is a habitual truant. The bill was enacted as chapter 120.

MEASURES NOT ENACTED

Expanded Senior Judge Program Eligibility

Assembly Bill 900, introduced by Assemblyman Harris, would have expanded the group of eligible retired judges who could apply to sit full-time for up to 3 years or age 73 to include past retirees and future retirees over age 60 with 20 years of judicial retirement credit. The bill was vetoed by the Governor.

Community Alternative Dispute Resolution Centers

Senate Bill 1215, also vetoed by the Governor, would have established a state program for the development of community-based, voluntary dispute resolution programs as alternatives to the courts. The bill was authored by Senator Garamendi, and was sponsored by the State Bar of California

Multiple Court Districts in a City

Senate Constitutional Amendment 8, introduced by Senator Rose Ann Vuich, would have placed before the voters a constitutional amendment to allow the division of a city into more than one municipal court district.

C. Changes in the California Rules of Court

The Judicial Council adopted a number of amendments to the appellate and trial court rules and the recommended standards of judicial administration during 1985 designed to improve court administration and expedite court proceedings.

The Judicial Council and the Supreme Court adopted rules and amendments to implement Proposition 32, an amendment to section 12 of article 6 of the California Constitution that made fundamental changes in the nature of Supreme Court review of cases decided by the Courts of Appeal. These changes are discussed in detail in chapter 2, at page 9.

APPELLATE RULES

Time of Filing Notice of Appeal (Rule 2)

Rule 2(a) was amended to refer to amended Code of Civil Procedure section 870, which limits the time for appeal from a judgment in a public agency validation action to 60 days after the notice of entry of judgment, or the entry of judgment if there is no answering party.

Appendix Election (Rule 5.1)

Rule 5.1(a) was amended to permit either party (rather than appellant only) to elect the appendix method in lieu of a clerk's transcript.

Voluntary Abandonment and Dismissal (Rule 19)

Rule 19(a) was amended to require the superior court clerk to notify the clerk of the reviewing court promptly of the abandonment of an appeal.

Supreme Court Review (Rules 22, 25, 27.5, 28, 29, 29.2, 29.3, 29.4, 29.6, 29.9, 44, and 45; Rules 976 and 977)

These amendments and additions to the rules were adopted to implement Proposition 32, an amendment to the California Constitution, article VI, section 12.

Both the constitutional amendment and each of the rule changes are discussed in detail in chapter 2.

Record on Appeal (Rule 35)

Rule 35(e) was amended to require the trial court clerk to certify and transmit to the reviewing court, without court order, any required documents inadvertently omitted from the transcript, and to notify the parties of the transmittal.

Record in Juvenile Appeal (Rule 39)

Rule 39(c)(1) was amended to include in the normal record on appeal from the juvenile court any report by a probation officer, social worker, or duly appointed guardian ad litem.

Motion to Dismiss Appeal (Rule 42)

Rule 42(a) was amended to permit, at counsel's option, use of an affidavit as to facts supporting a motion to dismiss an appeal, rather than a clerk's certificate.

Writ of Supersedeas (Rule 49)

Rule 49 was amended to prohibit any relief on a petition for a writ of supersedeas, other than a stay, until an opportunity for opposition is afforded.

Original Proceedings (Rule 56)

Rule 56(b) was amended to require the proof of service of a writ petition to name each party represented by each attorney served. A statement in opposition is not required unless requested by the court. The wording was further changed to permit the court to deny the petition, or issue an alternative writ, without first requesting the filing of opposition.

Habeas Corpus Proceedings (Rule 60)

Rule 60 was amended to delete the limitation to factual matters in the informal response of the respondent or real party in interest, that may have been requested by the court.

Transfer (Rule 62)

Rule 62(b) was amended to provide that the Court of Appeal on its own motion may order transfer of a certified-for-publication superior court appellate department case to itself within 20 (rather than 30) days, running from receipt by the Court of Appeal of the superior court opinion with the notation that it is to be published.

TRIAL COURT RULES AND STANDARDS

Format of Request for Documents (Rule 331)

Rule 331, regarding the format of discovery requests and responses, was amended to include requests for identification and production of documents or tangible things. The amendment conforms rule 331 to the format required by rule 335 for discovery motions, and will promote uniform discovery documents.

Discovery Cutoff in Unlawful Detainer Cases (Rule 333)

Rule 333 was amended to exempt unlawful detainer proceedings from the requirement that discovery be completed 30 days before trial and that motions concerning discovery be heard no later than 15 days before trial. This action was taken because Code of Civil Procedure section 1170.5 provides that trial in an unlawful detainer proceeding be held not later than the twentieth day following the date of filing the request to set.

Discretionary Dismissal (Rule 373; Rules 218, 221, 820, 1233, 1239, and 1514)

Rule 373 was amended to implement revised statutes governing discretionary dismissal of civil actions for delay in prosecution as authorized by section 583.410(b) of the Code of Civil Procedure. Diligence in seeking to effect service of process, and consideration of the policies set forth in section 583.130 of the Code of Civil Procedure, were added to the rule as criteria for court consideration when ruling on a motion to dismiss. The Judicial Council took no action to adopt a two-year rule for particular courts as authorized by section 583.420(a) (2) (B). Technical amendments were made to the other rules to correct reference to the prior version of section 583.

Certification to the Superior Court (Rule 527.9)

New rule 527.9 was adopted, applicable to municipal and justice courts, which repeats the provisions of superior court rule 227.9, to provide for a magistrate's certification to the superior court when a plea of guilty or no contest is entered under Penal Code section 859a, and for referral of the case to the probation officer.

Trial Court Administrative Officers (Rule 835)

Rule 835 was amended to correct a reference to rule 207.

Smoking in Jury Areas (Rule 847; Standards of Judicial Administration, Section 17)

New rule 847 requires each trial court to adopt a policy regulating smoking in jury deliberation rooms and waiting areas, consistent with guidelines in new section 17 of the Standards of Judicial Administration.

Wage Garnishment Forms (Rule 982.5)

Rule 982.5 was amended to correct a reference to the wage garnishment law in the Code of Civil Procedure.

Technical Amendments to Family Law Rules (Rules 1243, 1244, and 1253; [Rule 1246 repealed]).

Rule 1243 was amended to reflect the numbering of the revised Income and Expense Declaration form (rule 1285.50) to correctly refer to the attorney fee item to be completed when attorney fees are requested. Rule 1244 was amended to delete reference to a revoked form rendered unnecessary with the elimination of the interlocutory judgment. Similarly, rule 1246 regarding notice of interlocutory judgment was repealed. Rule 1253, form of joinder application, was amended to incorporate the new number of the Findings and Order After Hearing form (rule 1291).

Use of Family Law Forms in Non-Family Law Proceedings (Rule 1275)

New rule 1275 was adopted to permit the use, on an optional basis, of any appropriate family law form in any proceeding that involves a financial obligation to children or spouses.

Word Processor Forms Experiment (Rule 1280)

Rule 1280 was amended to expand and extend the typewriter or word processor produced family law forms experiment to all counties through 1987. Amendments permit the form number to appear at the bottom of the page, warning messages to appear at the top of the page, and verbatim reproduction of the form as an alternative format. A report evaluating the first year five-county experiment was submitted to the Legislature. Sample forms have been made available on written request.

Juvenile Court (Rules 1309, 1310, 1321, 1328, 1337, 1338, 1372, 1376, 1377, 1379, 1391, and 1392)

To incorporate 1985 legislative changes relating to dependency, a number of juvenile court rules were amended. The "immediate and urgent necessity for the protection of the minor" was added as a new ground for detention. A new basis for jurisdiction, to include situations where the parents are incarcerated or institutionalized or their whereabouts are unknown, was also added along with other technical amendments.

Judicial Arbitration (Rules 1600, 1600.5, and 1601)

The Legislature repealed the judicial arbitration program's January 1, 1986, termination date and increased the amount in controversy to $25,000 in all superior courts that have an arbitration program. These rules were amended to conform to statute by deleting reference to the former $15,000 limit.

Small Claims (Rules 1701, 1702, and 1725; [Rule 560 repealed])

To comply with 1985 legislation, new rule 1701 requires a claimant in the small claims court who does business under a fictitious name to file a declaration of compliance with the fictitious business name laws. New rule 1702 requires a person who appears in the small claims court on behalf of a corporation or other entity to declare at the small claims hearing that the person is authorized to appear and the basis for that authority. In addition, to improve clarity and organization, existing rule 560 was repealed and its language transferred to new rule 1725.

Appearance by Telephone (Standards of Judicial Administration, Section 21)

To implement sections 575.5 and 1006.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure, section 21 of the Standards of Judicial Administration was adopted. The new standard recommends that trial courts enact local rules permitting counsel to appear by telephone at certain proceedings.

Tentative Rulings (Standards of Judicial Administration, Section 22)

New section 22 of the Standards of Judicial Administration recommends that trial courts adopt a tentative ruling procedure for law and motion matters in civil cases. The goal of the tentative ruling procedure is to shorten hearing time by focusing the discussion, or to eliminate the need for a hearing.

Form Interrogatories (Appendix to the California Rules of Court, Divisions IVa, IVb and IVc repealed)

The Judicial Council revised the format of the three sets of form interrogatories, forms FI-120, FI-128 (unlawful detainer) and FI-129 (economic litigation), by placing selection boxes next to the interrogatories. This permitted the repeal of the separate request forms, FI-110, FI-118 and FI-119. Since requesting parties are now required to send a full set of interrogatories to responding parties, Divisions IVa, IVb, and IVc of the Appendix to the California Rules of Court, which had set forth the text of the interrogatories, were also repealed.

OTHER RULES

Discipline of Judges (Rules 902 and 922)

At the suggestion of the Supreme Court (*Gubler* v. *Commission on Judicial Performance* (1984) 37 Cal.3d 27), rule 902(a) was amended to extend the period of confidentiality in censure cases pending before the Commission on Judicial Performance until the judge who is the subject of the proceedings has filed a petition for review in the Supreme Court or until the time to do so has expired. Rule 922(b) was amended so that the rules governing discipline of judges will apply equally to judges who elect to serve for an additional three years after retirement under a new senior status program.

Court Holidays (Rule 987)

New rule 987, operative January 1, 1989, was adopted to provide that a judicial holiday falling on a Sunday shall be observed the following Monday and a judicial holiday falling on a Saturday shall be observed the preceding Friday. This rule responds to amended section 135 of the Code of Civil Procedure, also operative January 1, 1989, which provides that the courts shall observe only those full-day holidays designated in section 6700 of the Government Code, or an alternate day designated by the Judicial Council if the holiday falls on a Saturday or a Sunday.

D. Judicial Council Legal Forms

The Judicial Council approved 31 new and revised forms for statewide use in the courts during 1985. The forms were prepared and recommended for Judicial Council approval by the Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Legal Forms, a statewide committee with representation from the State Bar, the judiciary, and the court clerks' offices.

Camera-ready copies of the new and revised forms were sent to the trial courts so that each court could reproduce the forms for local use. Several legal publishers reproduce and supply the forms.

An explanation of the new forms and background on the changes in existing forms follows.

FAMILY LAW FORMS

1. Agnos Child Support Standards Act of 1984

Eight family law forms were adopted or revised to conform to the Agnos Child Support Standards Act of 1984 (Stats. 1984, ch. 1605). The legislation requires the courts to apply a formula to determine the minimum amount of child support to be paid by a noncustodial parent. The new and revised forms adopted as a result of this legislative change are:

Minimum Child Support Worksheet
Minimum Child Support Information Booklet
Minimum Child Support Information Booklet—Appendix A
Stipulation to Establish or Modify Child or Family Support and Order
Income and Expense Declaration
Income Information
Expense Information
Findings and Order After Hearing (A previous form entitled Order After Hearing was revoked.)

As a result of experience gained during the first six months this legislation was in effect, the Judicial Council further revised the following forms:

Stipulation to Establish or Modify Child or Family Support and Order
Income and Expense Declaration
Income Information
Findings and Order After Hearing

2. Expedited Child Support Forms

New Civil Code section 4357.5 creates a procedure for obtaining an "expedited" child support order.

In response to this legislation, the council adopted three new forms to provide for the expedited procedure. The new forms are the Application for Expedited Child Support Order, the Response to Application for Expedited Child Support Order, and the Expedited Child Support Order. The forms must be used in all proceedings under section 4357.5.

3. Additional Changes Required by Statute

Various additional statutory changes required modification of Judicial Council family law forms. Those revisions are described below.

a. The Judgment form was modified to contain language required by the new federal Domestic Relations Tax Reform Act to ensure the deductibility of spousal or family support.

b. The Notice of Entry of Judgment now contains a warning to the parties about not remarrying before the effective date of the termination of their marriage, and a notice regarding destruction of exhibits as required by Code of Civil Procedure section 1952.

c. The Request for Final Judgment, Final Judgment of Dissolution of Marriage, and Notice of Entry of Judgment form used in summary dissolution proceedings has been modified to include a warning regarding review of a will, required by Civil Code section 4352.

d. New Civil Code sections 4700.2 and 4801.1 permit either party to a judgment providing for payment of support to annually request the return of a completed Income and Expense Declaration, even though no modification is pending. The Request for Production of Income and Expense Declaration After Judgment form was adopted to comply with this new provision.

e. Amendments to Civil Code sections 4701 and 4801.6 now permit ex parte applications for wage assignments for spousal support as well as child support arrearages. The Ex Parte Application for Wage Assignment for Support was amended to provide for this new use. The Order Assigning Salary or Wages was amended to incorporate language warning the employer of new liabilities for failure to withhold required payments. The form also instructs the employee to advise the recipient of the payment of the name and address of any new employer.

4. Miscellaneous Changes in General Family Law Forms

a. The Order to Show Cause and Notice of Motion forms now contain notices that child custody disputes must be mediated and that a responding party need not pay an appearance fee when filing a responsive declaration. Blank copies of responsive forms are also required to be served.

b. The Responsive Declaration to Order to Show Cause or Notice of Motion has been modified primarily to correct typographical errors.

PARENTAGE FORMS

The Judicial Council revised the Complaint to Establish Parental Relationship under the Uniform Parentage Act (Civ. Code, § 7000 et seq.) in response to requests for changes. The revisions make the complaint easier to use when a father or child wishes to establish a parental relationship. A checkbox indicating that an application for an order prohibiting domestic violence is attached was also added to the complaint for use in a case between unmarried parents who have a child in common.

In response to further requests, the council approved a new form for optional use entitled Answer—Complaint to Establish Parental Relationship. The form contains specific denials and affirmative defenses to the allegations of the verified form complaint.

PROBATE FORMS

Responding to legislation amending the Probate Code (Stats. 1985, ch. 982), the Judicial Council revised three forms and approved one new form for use in the administration of decedents' estates.

The revised forms are Petition for Probate (for decedents who died after December 31, 1984), Order for Probate, and Letters. They were revised to reflect changes in the Independent Administration of Estates Act (Prob. Code, § 591 et seq.) which now allows a personal representative to request full authority under the act or to request limited authority without the power to sell real property. The Petition for Probate also was revised to incorporate provisions for limited notice to stepchildren and foster children heirs under new section 1201 of the Probate Code.

The new form, Advice of Proposed Action (Objection—Consent), was approved in response to Probate Code section 591.8(b) which requires the Judicial Council to adopt a form for objecting to proposed actions listed in section 591.3(b). The objection form must be served with the advice of proposed action (Prob. Code, § 591.4). The new form combines the advice, objection, and consent on one form.

MISCELLANEOUS FORMS

1. Form Interrogatories

In response to requests from attorneys and other interested persons, the Judicial Council revised the format of the three sets of form interrogatories: Form Interrogatories, Form Interrogatories—Unlawful Detainer, and Form Interrogatories—Economic Litigation.

The boxes used for designating the interrogatories to be answered now appear on the text of the interrogatories, next to the questions, rather than on separate request forms. This change eliminates the practice of sending request forms without interrogatories which was often confusing and burdensome to responding parties, especially to those not represented by counsel.

In addition to adopting the new sets of form interrogatories, the Judical Council revoked the following request forms: Form Interrogatories Request, Form Interrogatories Request—Unlawful Detainer, and Form Interrogatories Request—Economic Litigation.

2. Small Claims

To comply with recent legislation (Stats. 1985, ch. 1515), the Judicial Council approved a new small claims form for optional use. The new legislation requires a claimant in small claims court who does business under a fictitious name to declare under penalty of perjury that the business has complied with the applicable fictitious business name laws.

The law further requires that its provisions be implemented by rules and forms adopted by the Judicial Council. The new form, entitled Fictitious Business Name Declaration, provides a convenient method for claimants to comply with the new statute.

3. Proof of Enrollment and Completion (Alcohol or Drug Program)

The Judicial Council revised the Proof of Enrollment and Completion form in response to new Vehicle Code sections 23161 and 23181. The legislation deletes the specific time periods within which proof of enrollment and successful completion must be furnished to the court by persons ordered to complete an alcohol or drug program as a condition of probation upon conviction under section 23160 or 23180 (first offense).

The same legislation provides for specified exceptions from individual reporting requirements when alcohol or drug programs are required to report failures to enroll or successfully complete to the court. The form was adopted for mandatory use or for incorporation into local forms.

4. Ten Percent Bail Form Revoked

The combination Release Agreement, Appearance Bond and Bail Deposit Receipt (10%), also known as the "Ten Percent Bail" form, has been revoked, effective January 1, 1986, because of the expiration of the underlying statute, Penal Code section 1269d.

E. Coordination of Multicourt Civil Actions

Petitions Received in 1985

As of December 31, 1985, the Chairperson of the Judicial Council had received a total of 1,959 petitions for the coordination of civil actions since the inception of the coordination statute in 1974. One hundred two petitions were received by the Chairperson during 1985.

Characteristics of the 1985 Petitions

The 102 petitions received during 1985 may be characterized as follows:

1. Included Actions

The 102 petitions included 358 individual actions. Of the 358 actions, 313 were pending in the superior court and 45 were municipal or justice court actions. Sixty-nine petitions involved only two pending actions. Fourteen petitions included three actions, and nineteen petitions included more than three actions.

2. Subject Matter

The 102 petitions involved the following subject areas:

Personal injury	39
(auto 25; other 14)	
Commercial	15
Real property	13
(unlawful detainer 2; other 11)	
Construction	13
Labor and employment	6
Probate and estates	3
Family law	5
Other	8
TOTAL	102

3. Dispositions

Of the 102 petitions, 50 were granted, 14 were denied, 8 were withdrawn, 3 were moot or dismissed, and 2 were stayed due to a pending bankruptcy proceeding. Twenty-five petitions were still pending as of December 31, 1985.

Asbestos Trial Begins

March 4, 1985, marked the beginning of trial in the California litigation between the manufacturers of asbestos products and their insurance carriers. The trial is pending before San Francisco Superior Court Judge Ira A. Brown, Jr. The litigation, coordinated by Judge Brown on October 19, 1982, bears the coordination special title of "Asbestos Insurance Coverage Cases" and the coordination number 1072.

The asbestos litigation is one of the most complex coordination proceedings filed since the inception of the coordination statute. The proceeding involves three San Francisco Superior Court actions and three Los Angeles Superior Court actions. Four actions were a part of the original petition for coordination and two additional actions were added-on under the provisions of California Rules of Court, rule 1544. Approximately 60 law firms represent the parties to the actions. Numerous attorneys from each law firm may also have responsibilities in the proceeding or may appear at the trial. Thousands of documents and hundreds of witnesses make up the evidence to be considred in the course of the trial.

To accommodate the needs of counsel, the parties, and witnesses, trial is being conducted at a special courtroom facility constructed in a public building in San Francisco. The minimum time estimate for trial is one and one-half years.

Under rule 1541, the coordination trial judge has flexible powers to "assume an active role in managing all steps of the pretrial, discovery, and trial proceedings to expedite the just determination of the coordinated actions without delay." Under this rule, Judge Brown has divided the asbestos trial into separate and distinct phases based on the issues in the proceeding.

Many of the parties, witnesses, and attorneys are participants in each of the individually filed lawsuits. Absent an order coordinating the actions, six trials approaching the magnitude of the coordinated trial might have been necessary. Substantial and significant savings of both judicial and individual resources have been achieved in accordance with the purposes of coordination specified in Code of Civil Procedure section 404.1.

Description of Coordination Procedures

Coordination of civil actions is a procedural device used to join separate actions for all purposes. The actions must be pending in different courts and must share common questions of fact or law. The purpose of coordination is to avoid multiple trials and inconsistent results and to promote the efficient use of judicial resources. The coordination statute is contained in Code of Civil Procedure sections 404 through 404.8 and is accompanied by California Rules of Court, rules 1501 through 1550.

When a petition for coordination is received, the Chairperson of the Judicial Council assigns a judge to determine whether the included actions should be joined according to standards specified in Code of Civil Procedure section 404.1. If coordination is granted, the Chairperson assigns a judge to hear and determine the actions as required by Code of Civil Procedure section 404.3(a) and rule 1540. In selecting a site for the coordination motion and trial assignments, the convenience of parties, witnesses, and counsel is balanced and the administrative needs of the courts are considered.

Statistical History

The coordination statute has been in operation for 12 years. The number of petitions filed in each calendar year since the statute's January 1, 1974, effective date, are as follows:

Year	*No. of Petitions*	*Year*	*No. of Petitions*
1974	67	1980	290
1975	95	1981	285
1976	118	1982	270
1977	131	1983	100
1978	183	1984	89
1979	229	1985	102

The sharp decline in petitions which occurred in 1983 was due to implementation of a simpler superior court procedure in actions pending in different courts of the same county. Effective January 1, 1983, Code of Civil Procedure section 404 and rule 1520 were amended to permit any party to request transfer and consolidation of intracounty actions pending in different courts and sharing common questions of fact or law. Transfer and consolidation is accomplished by noticed motion in the superior court. Accordingly, submission of a petition to the Chairperson is no longer necessary in these actions.

Administrative Functions

As required by rule 1550, all necessary administrative functions in coordination proceedings are performed at the direction of the Chairperson of the Judicial Council by a coordination attorney in the Administrative Office of the Courts. An official file for each coordination proceeding is maintained in the Administrative Office of the Courts. The file contains all documents required to be submitted to the Chairperson of the Judicial Council under rule 1511.

F. Change of Venue in Criminal Cases

In 1985, the Administrative Office of the Courts provided administrative assistance to the trial courts in 23 criminal cases in which a change of venue motion was granted. Of the 23 cases, 19 were felonies and 4 were misdemeanors.

The duty of the Administrative Office of the Courts to provide assistance in change of venue motions is set forth in California Rules of Court, rules 840–844. The Judicial Council adopted the rules in 1972 in compliance with Penal Code section 1038.

Rule 842 provides:

> When the court in which the action is pending determines that it should be transferred pursuant to section 1033 or 1034 of the Penal Code, it shall advise the Administrative Director of the Courts of the pending transfer. Upon being advised the Director shall, in order to expedite judicial business and equalize the work of the judges, suggest a court or courts that would not be unduly burdened by the trial of the case. . . .

Selection of the court to which venue is changed ordinarily involves the following steps:

1. The motion to change venue is granted.

2. The judge who grants the motion advises the Administrative Office of the Courts of the pending transfer. The judge also relates the circumstances of the case, explains the basis for the transfer, and suggests possible appropriate sites for the trial of the case.

3. The Administrative Office of the Courts contacts presiding judges of suitable courts, including any suggested by the judge who granted the motion, to determine a court or courts which would not be unduly burdened by the trial of the case. A discussion is conducted regarding the circumstances of the case, the trial's probable length, any special security problems, and any other factors which might appropriately be considered. The relative workload of the courts and the opinion of the presiding judge regarding the ability of the court to conduct the trial are also considered.

4. The judge who granted the motion is advised of one or more courts that would not be unduly burdened by the trial of the case.

5. The judge who granted the motion conducts a hearing as required by *McGowan* v. *Superior Court* (1977) 75 Cal. App.3d 648, and determines the proper court for the trial of the case.

6. The Administrative Office of the Courts is notified of the choice and advises each of the courts previously contacted.

Although no statute or rule requires the Administrative Office of the Courts to assist the trial courts in civil cases when a change of venue motion is granted, assistance will be provided upon the request of the judge granting the motion or the presiding judge.

G. Judicial Redistricting

Since 1975 there have been major changes in the composition of municipal and justice court districts in California. Consolidations have eliminated 111 judicial districts and reduced the total number of judicial districts to 168. One hundred and sixteen justice court districts were eliminated, while the number of municipal court districts rose by 10 to 90 and then was reduced to 85 when a number of districts were consolidated.

In fiscal year 1984–85, the total number of judicial districts decreased by one as the number of justice court districts declined by one. In Fresno County the Firebaugh-Kerman Justice Court District deconsolidated to become the Firebaugh and Kerman Justice Court Districts, effective March 26, 1985. In Lake County the Clearlake Highlands and Middletown-Lower Lake Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the Southeastern Justice Court District, effective July 12, 1984. Also in Lake County the Kelseyville and Lakeport Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the Northwestern Justice Court District, effective July 12, 1984.

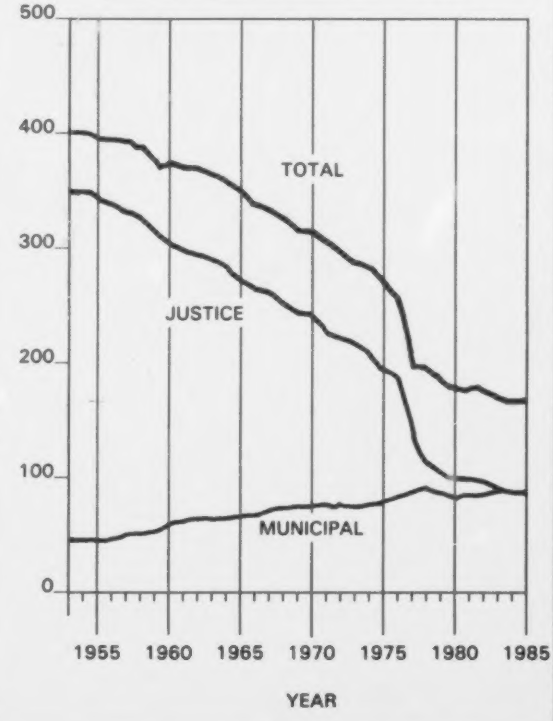
The number of districts served by justice courts has steadily decreased since the lower court reorganization of 1953 due to (1) redistricting by local boards of supervisors resulting in the consolidation of justice court districts into municipal courts or to form larger justice court districts, and (2) the creation of municipal courts as district populations increased to levels in excess of the 40,000 constitutional limit for justice courts.

Table A and the graph below show the number of judicial districts as of June 30, 1985, and for each year since lower court reorganization took effect.

TABLE A—CALIFORNIA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS
As of June 30, 1953 to June 30, 1985

Year	*Total judicial districts*	*No. of justice courts*	*No. of municipal courts*
1953	400	349	51
1954	400	348	52
1955	395	342	53
1956	395	341	54
1957	393	335	58
1958	390	329	61
1959	374	312	62
1960	374	307	67
1961	371	302	69
1962	370	298	72
1963	365	293	72
1964	361	288	73
1965	349	276	73
1966	339	268	71
1967	336	263	73
1968	326	253	73
1969	319	245	74
1970	319	244	75
1971	309	232	77
1972	303	226	77
1973	297	221	76
1974	291	214	77
1975	279	199	80
1976	259	175	84
1977	200	111	89
1978	197	107	90
1979	191	102	89
1980	183	100	83
1981	178	94	84
1982	179	95	84
1983	174	89	85
1984	169	84	85
1985	168	83	85

CALIFORNIA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS
June 30, 1953 to June 30, 1985



H. Justice Court Oral Examinations

Judicial vacancies in justice courts may be filled by appointment by the board of supervisors or by special election, at the option of the board of supervisors of the county in which the court is situated.[1] Only attorneys are eligible to be justice court judges.[2] When more than three qualified candidates seek appointment to a justice court judgeship, oral examinations are required. The Chairperson of the Judicial Council designates a superior court judge as chairperson of an oral examining board, who, in turn, appoints two residents of the county to serve as additional board members. The board interviews and ranks each candidate and submits the names of the three highest ranked candidates to the board of supervisors.[3]

During 1985, oral examining boards were appointed to interview candidates for the office of judge in the Hanford Justice Court, Kings County; the Nevada City Justice Court, Nevada County; and the Kerman Justice Court, Fresno County.

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[1] Gov. Code, §71180.3.

[2] Gov. Code, §71601.

[3] Gov. Code, §71601.3; Cal. Rules of Court, rules 765–770.

Chapter 2

JUDICIAL STATISTICS

A. Supreme Court

1. SUMMARY OF FILINGS AND BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Supreme Court filings during fiscal year 1984–85 totalled 4,370, 8 percent above the previous record high of 4,056 set in 1981–82.

The court's civil filings (1,904 or 44 percent) were somewhat smaller in number than those arising out of criminal or quasi-criminal matters (2,466 or 56 percent). There were 24 death penalty cases automatically appealed directly to the Supreme Court.[1]

The largest numerical component of the court's filings is petitions for hearing[2]—requests that the Supreme Court review matters already decided by the Courts of Appeal. These totalled 3,464 in 1984–85, an increase of 220 (+7 percent) over 1983–84. In addition to the filings shown in Table T-1, the Supreme Court also received and acted on 79 executive clemency applications,[3] as well as numerous motions and petitions for rehearing.

In disposing of its workload, the Supreme Court decided 125 cases on the merits by written opinion, of which 78 were appeals and 47 were original proceedings. In 1984–85, the court transacted a total of 9,896 matters, the second highest number in the court's history.

"Routine and miscellaneous" orders increased by 49 (+1 percent) to another record high. These orders, which are part of the administrative workload of the court, involve such diverse matters as time extensions and appointment of counsel. Many of these orders are necessitated by the court's administrative duties relating to death penalty appeals.

The Supreme Court's workload included a record number of disciplinary proceedings against attorneys. A large percentage of the attorneys subject to disciplinary proceedings did not seek review[4] of the State Bar's recommendations, and, as noted in Table T-3, a number resigned while proceedings were pending. Even if the attorney involved does not challenge the Bar's recommendation, however, the Supreme Court always reviews the record and makes an independent determination of the appropriate disciplinary sanction. Should the court's preliminary review indicate a possible sanction more severe than that recommended by the State Bar, the attorney is permitted to file a response if one was not previously submitted.

2. PETITIONS FOR HEARING[5]

There were 3,464 petitions filed seeking review of matters previously decided by the Courts of Appeal, an increase of 220 (+7 percent) over the previous year. Petitions for hearing in appeals (2,223) accounted for 64 percent of all petitions for hearing.

As Table T-3A indicates, petitions for hearing in appeals remained below 30 percent of the total number of appeals decided by the Courts of Appeal for the fourth consecutive year (27 percent in 1983–84, and 28 percent in 1984–85, 1982–83 and 1981–82).

The Supreme Court agreed to review 318 cases which had previously been before the Courts of Appeal, equalling the record set in 1983–84. This figure constitutes 10 percent of the total number of petitions for hearing brought before the court.

It should be noted, however, that some of the cases that the Supreme Court accepts for review do not result in written opinions by the court. Each year, for example, there are a number of matters in which hearings are granted and the cases are held until an opinion is issued in a "lead" case involving the same issue. At that time, the court typically will transfer the "grant and hold" matters to the Courts of Appeal for decision in light of the Supreme Court's opinion in the "lead" case. A large proportion of these cases are in the criminal field.

3. ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS

Filings of original proceedings concerning criminal cases increased by 177 (+33 percent) in 1984–85, while those concerning civil matters decreased by 42 (−20 percent).

Original writs impose a substantial workload on the court, since each matter filed must be evaluated to determine if it presents a question of substantial merit. A significant number are found to be sufficiently meritorious to require a full hearing, which the Supreme Court may direct to be held in a lower court.[6]

TABLE T-1—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT SUMMARY OF FILINGS

Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

		Petitions for hearing in cases previously decided by Courts of Appeal							
Fiscal year	*Total filings*	*Total*[a]	*Appeals*		*Original proceedings*		*Direct appeals*	*Original proceedings*	
			Civil	*Criminal*	*Civil*	*Criminal*		*Civil*	*Criminal*
				NUMBER					
1975–76	3,704	2,894	1,233	1,077	314	270	21	197	592
1976–77	3,665	2,927	1,230	1,033	341	323	27	235	476
1977–78	3,881	3,140	1,186	1,170	382	402	3	272	466
1978–79	3,612	3,006	812	1,100	615	479	15	213	378
1979–80	3,858	3,183[b]	944	1,100	700[c]	439	22	215	438
1980–81	3,864	3,179	925	1,132	657	465	27	195	463
1981–82	4,056	3,338[c]	921	1,148	678	591	43	204	471
1982–83	3,856	3,205	942	1,050	633	580	34	206	411
1983–84	4,025	3,244	1,100	1,071	623	450	34	209	538
1984–85	4,370	3,464	1,020	1,203	717	524	24	167	715
				PERCENT					
1975–76	100	78	33	29	8	7	<1	5	16
1976–77	100	80	34	28	9	9	1	6	13
1977–78	100	81	31	30	10	10	<1	7	12
1978–79	100	83	22	30	17	13	<1	6	10
1979–80	100	83	24	29	18	11	1	6	11
1980–81	100	82	24	29	17	12	1	5	12
1981–82	100	82	23	28	17	15	1	5	12
1982–83	100	83	24	27	16	15	1	5	11
1983–84	100	81	27	27	15	11	1	5	13
1984–85	100	79	23	28	16	12	1	4	16
				PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR					
1975–76	1	13	41	5	−48	303	17	−5	−32
1976–77	−1	1	−<1	−4	9	20	29	19	−20
1977–78	6	7	−4	13	12	24	−89	16	−2
1978–79	−7	−4	−32	−6	61	19	400	−22	−19
1979–80	7	6	16	0	14	−8	47	1	16
1980–81	<1	−<1	−2	3	−6	6	23	−9	6
1981–82	5	5	−<1	1	3	27	37	5	2
1982–83	−5	−4	2	−9	−7	−2	−21	1	−13
1983–84	4	1	17	2	−2	−22	–	1	31
1984–85	9	7	−7	12	15	16	−29	−20	33

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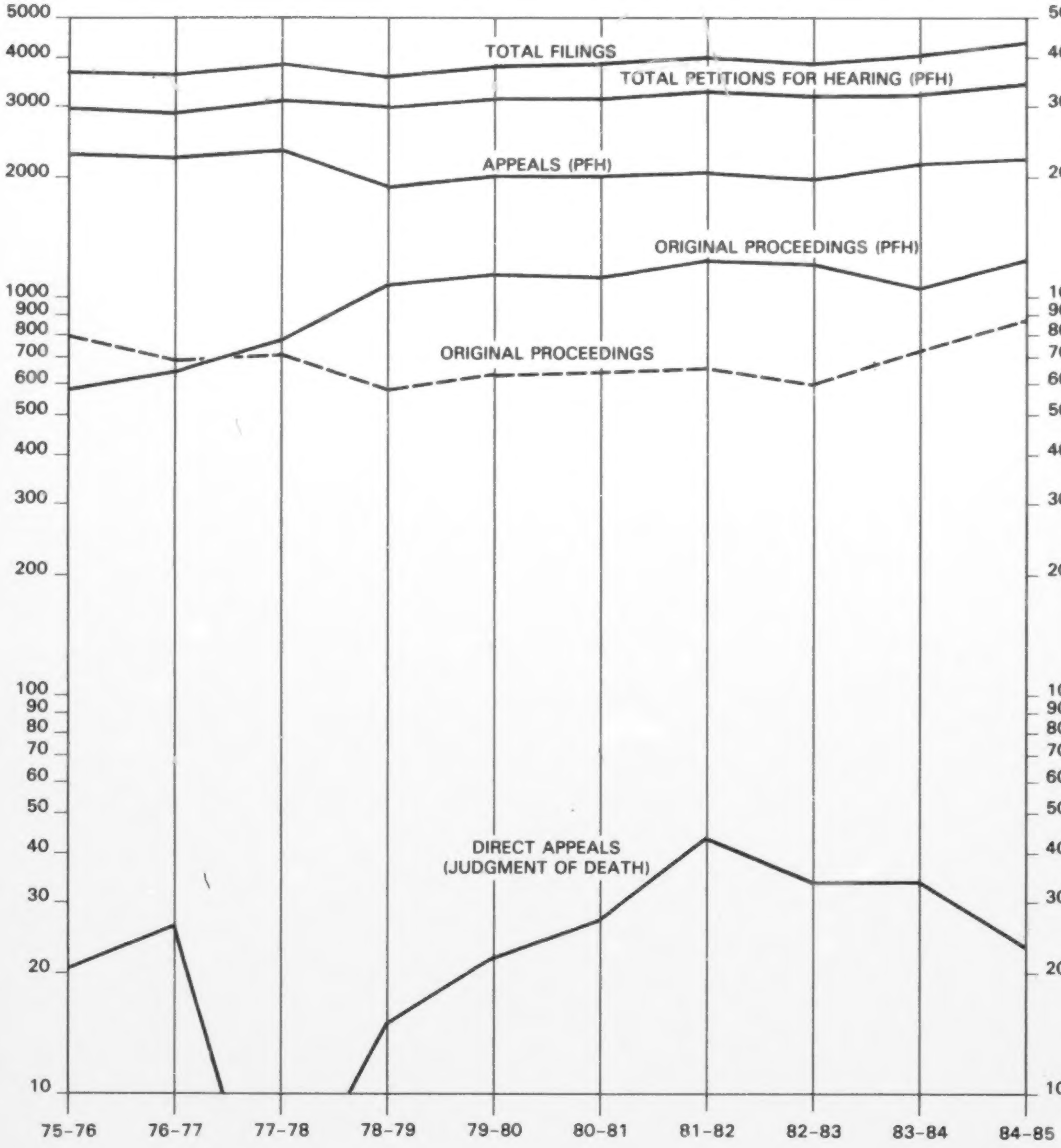
[a] Prior to 1978–79, a change in the method of counting petitions for hearing inadvertently introduced a change in definition. Petitions for hearing in 1978–79 and subsequent years are correct. Data reported for prior years may not, therefore, be fully comparable to the data for 1978–79 and subsequent years.

[b] Three petitions were withdrawn after filing.

[c] Since 1981–82, based on a count of petitions filed. Count in prior years was based on the record of those disposed of during the fiscal year because of the short time between filing and action upon a petition (see Cal. Rules of Court, rule 28(a) and (c)).

Unlike the Courts of Appeal, the Supreme Court classifies original proceedings according to the nature of the underlying controversy. Thus, a proceeding dealing with a criminal case is a "criminal original proceeding" even though the issue is raised by mandamus or prohibition, historically considered civil writs. Similarly, a proceeding in which criminal law principles are applicable to a juvenile case also would be counted as "criminal."

FIGURE 1—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT FILINGS
Fiscal Years 1975-76 through 1984-85



SOURCE: TABLE T-1

TABLE T-2—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85 [a]

Year	Total business transacted	Total written opinion	Appeals		Original proceedings[c]		Petitions for hearing		Motions[d] denied or granted	Rehearings		Orders[e]			Executive clemency applications[g]
			Written opinion	Without opinion[b]	Written opinion	Without opinion	Granted	Denied		Granted	Denied	Transfers and retransfers[f]	Alternative writs or orders to show cause	Routine and miscellaneous	
NUMBER															
1975–76	6,035	191	112	6	79	735	229	2,665	124	1	83	252	61	1,650	38
1976–77	6,065	144	85	6	59	550	231	2,696	113	0	69	258	59	1,885	54
1977–78	6,168	130	88	2	42	595	273	2,867	118	1	61	213	87	1,770	51
1978–79	6,423	187	123	1	64	525	216	2,790	148	3	82	185	59	2,109	118
1979–80	6,637	140	100	32	40	503	217	2,963	179	0	72	220	44	2,250	17
1980–81	7,208	114	86	14	28	523	267	2,912	264	0	62	171	40	2,821	20
1981–82	7,735	123	77	6	46	514	280	3,086	40	0	57	426	53	3,132	18
1982–83	9,464	133	97	1	36	427	286	2,980	47	2	55	1,719	61	3,688	65
1983–84	10,420	126	93	9	33	585	318	3,003	51	1	43	1,933	60	4,221	70
1984–85	9,896	125	78	3	47	716	318	2,966	56	0	28	1,286	49	4,270	79
PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR															
1975–76	7	1	7	–[h]	–6	–12	33	11	39	–[h]	15	14	2	5	0
1976–77	<1	–25	–24	–[h]	–25	–25	1	1	–9	–[h]	–17	2	–3	14	42
1977–78	2	–10	4	–[h]	–29	8	18	6	4	–[h]	–12	–17	47	–6	–6
1978–79	4	44	40	–[h]	52	–12	–21	–3	25	–[h]	34	–13	–32	19	131
1979–80	3	–25	–19	–[h]	–38	–4	<1	6	21	–[h]	–12	19	–25	7	–86
1980–81	9	–19	–14	–56	–30	4	23	–2	47	–[h]	–14	–22	–9	25	–[h]
1981–82	7	8	–10	–[h]	64	–2	5	6	–85	–[h]	–8	149	32	11	–[h]
1982–83	22	8	26	–[h]	–22	–17	2	–3	18	–[h]	–4	304	15	18	–[h]
1983–84	10	–5	–4	–[h]	–8	37	11	1	9	–[h]	–22	12	–2	14	8
1984–85	–5	–1	–16	–[h]	42	22	0	–1	10	–[h]	–35	–33	–18	1	13

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[a] See note a, Table T-1, concerning a possible discontinuity in the data.

[b] E.g., by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, "transfer after hold." "Transfer after hold" cases involve an issue the Supreme Court decided in another "lead" case. After the "lead" case is decided, cases involving the same issue are frequently transferred to the Courts of Appeal for decision in light of the "lead" case. The number of such cases was unusually large in 1979–80 because of the large number of cases involving the same issue as that in *People* v. *Sage* (1980) 26 Cal.3d 498, modified 27 Cal.3d 144a.

[c] Includes those filed initially in the Supreme Court, and those previously decided by the Courts of Appeal but transferred to the Supreme Court on petition for hearing or on its own motion.

[d] Excluding granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[e] Not reported elsewhere.

[f] "Transfers and retransfers" include: *transfers*, which are orders transferring pending causes from one Court of Appeal district to another or between two divisions of the same district (usually issued to balance workload), and orders transferring original proceedings filed in the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeal; and *retransfers*, which are orders issued at the time hearing is granted returning the cause to the Court of Appeal for a new decision by that court.

[g] Cal. Const., art. V, § 8.

[h] Percentage was not computed where base figure was less than 25.

4. INTERNAL OPERATING PROCEDURES

The Supreme Court, for the first time in its history, published its internal operating practices and procedures. This 1985 document was made available to the public in booklet form.

In announcing the publication, Chief Justice Rose Elizabeth Bird said, "For the past 135 years, the decisions of the California Supreme Court have been published and preserved. Its internal operating procedures, however, have never before been made public. I am pleased to announce that these procedures are now available for everyone to see. This new document is designed to be of interest to lawyers and citizens alike."

In addition to setting forth the Supreme Court's procedural guidelines, the 56-page booklet provides information about the history of the court, its functions and structure, and the way in which a case progresses through the court.

Copies of the booklet are available from the Administrative Office of the Courts.

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[1] Direct appeals to the Supreme Court are required in those criminal cases in which the judgment of death has been pronounced. (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 11.) In all such cases, the appeal automatically comes to the court. (Pen. Code, § 1239, subd. (b).)

[2] A "petition for hearing" in the Supreme Court is now called a "petition for review," in accordance with the rules of court adopted to implement Proposition 32, a constitutional amendment approved by the voters in the November 1984 general election. Proposition 32 took effect May 6, 1985.

[3] These applications originate with the Board of Prison Terms or the Governor when clemency is recommended for a person with two or more felony convictions. (Cal. Const., art. V, § 8; Pen. Code, § 4851.)

[4] When an attorney files a petition for a writ of review in the Supreme Court, the disciplinary matter is docketed as a civil original proceeding, and the case is reflected both in the summary of filings table and, when decided, in the business transacted table.

[5] See footnote 2 above.

[6] See Table T-2, "Transfers and retransfers" and "Alternative writs or orders to show cause."

TABLE T-3—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT ATTORNEY DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS FILED

Fiscal Years 1975–76 and 1984–85

	1975–76	*1976–77*	*1977–78*	*1978–79*	*1979–80*	*1980–81*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*
Record of conviction of crime filed										
—Suspension ordered because offense involved moral turpitude	16	24	6	30	14	30	10	32	28	32
—Referred to State Bar for determination whether offenses involved moral turpitude	18	8	3	15	8	10	6	12	14	28
State Bar recommendations of suspension or probation	34	55	15	27	34	57	60	38	52	74
State Bar recommendations of disbarment	10	4	9	3	4	10	7	8	6	12
State Bar filing without specific recommendation [a]	1	1	14	7	10	9	8	11	8	10
Resignation while disciplinary proceedings pending	15	10	12	7	10	7	16	12	8	24
Petitions for reinstatement	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	1
Accusation filings [b]	–	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Total filings	97	104	61	90	88	124	108	113	118	181

[a] Or recommendation not noted on docket.

[b] Accusations seeking independent review by the Supreme Court without a prior recommendation now filed as disciplinary proceedings.

TABLE T-3A—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PETITIONS FOR HEARING IN APPEALS AND APPEALS DECIDED BY OPINION IN COURTS OF APPEAL

Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

	Appeals decided by opinion in Courts of Appeal	*Petitions for hearing in appeals*[a]	*Percent*
1975–76	5,592	2,310	41
1976–77	5,626	2,263	40
1977–78	5,686	2,356	41
1978–79	5,750	1,912	33
1979–80	6,175	2,044	33
1980–81	6,633	2,057	31
1981–82	7,280	2,069	28
1982–83	7,232	1,992	28
1983–84	7,954	2,171	27
1984–85	8,051	2,223	28

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[a] See notes a and c, Table T-1, concerning a possible discontinuity in the data and the source of "Petitions for Hearing in Appeals."

TABLE T-4—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT PETITIONS FOR HEARING IN SUPREME COURT—NUMBER DECIDED, GRANTED AND PERCENT GRANTED

Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85 [a]

	1975–76	*1976–77*	*1977–78*	*1978–79*	*1979–80*	*1980–81*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*
Total Decided	2,894	2,927	3,140	3,006	3,183[b]	3,179	3,366	3,266	3,321	3,284
Granted	229	231	273	216	217	267	280	286	318	318
Percent granted............	8	8	9	7	7	8	8	9	10	10

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[a] See note a, Table T-1, concerning a possible discontinuity in the data.

[b] Three petitions were withdrawn.

TABLE T-5—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT PETITIONS FOR HEARING GRANTED AND DENIED BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	1983–84				*1984–85*			
	Total	*Granted*			*Total*	*Granted*		
Type of proceeding	*Decided*	*No.*	*%*	*Denied*	*Decided*	*No.*	*%*	*Denied*
Total..	3,321	318	10	3,003	3,284	318	10	2,966
Civil appeals	1,021	99	10	922	955	90	9	865
Criminal appeals......................................	993	88	9	905	1,127	104	9	1,023
Civil original proceedings	832	87	10	745	710	63	9	647
Criminal original proceedings.............	475	44	9	431	492	61	12	431

B. Courts of Appeal

1. FILINGS

Summary

Filings of contested matters [1] in the Courts of Appeal set another new record in fiscal year 1984–85, increasing 234 (+1 percent) over the prior year.

Civil appeals increased and criminal appeals decreased by similar numbers, so that the total number of appeals in 1984–85 increased by 134, setting a record high. Criminal original proceedings increased by 418 (+23 percent); civil original proceedings decreased by 318 (−8 percent).

TABLE T-6—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL SUMMARY OF FILINGS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS FROM SUPREME COURT)

Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

		Contested matters							*Motions to dismiss on clerk's certificate*	
			Appeals			*Original proceedings*				
Year	*Total filings*	*Total contested matters*	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Civil*	*Criminal*
NUMBER										
1975–76	10,797	10,312	6,462	3,183	3,279	3,850	2,842	1,008	484	1
1976–77	11,939	11,460	7,323	3,283	4,040	4,137	3,211	926	476	3
1977–78	13,018	12,337	7,465	3,518	3,947	4,872	3,830	1,042	680	1
1978–79	13,278	12,853	7,941	3,662	4,279	4,912	3,831	1,081	420	5
1979–80	14,757	14,374	8,835	4,249	4,586	5,539	4,260	1,279	383	–
1980–81	15,446	14,972	9,196	4,466	4,730	5,776	4,520	1,256	471	3
1981–82	15,050	14,699	8,960	4,152	4,808	5,739	4,492	1,247	351	–
1982–83	16,353	15,735	10,140	5,003	5,137	5,595	4,300	1,295	618	–
1983–84	16,461	15,956	10,118	4,720	5,398	5,838	4,050	1,788	497	8
1984–85	16,727	16,190	10,252	4,997	5,255	5,938	3,732	2,206	509	28
PERCENT [a]										
1975–76		100	63	31	32	37	28	10		
1976–77		100	64	29	35	36	28	8		
1977–78		100	60	29	32	39	31	8		
1978–79		100	62	28	33	38	30	8		
1979–80		100	61	30	32	39	30	9		
1980–81		100	61	30	32	39	30	8		
1981–82		100	61	28	33	39	31	8		
1982–83		100	64	32	33	36	27	8		
1983–84		100	63	30	34	37	25	11		
1984–85		100	63	31	32	37	23	14		
PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR										
1975–76	4	4	9	19	2	−4	4	−22	18	[b]
1976–77	11	11	13	3	23	7	13	8	−2	[b]
1977–78	9	8	2	7	−2	18	19	13	43	[b]
1978–79	2	4	6	4	8	1	< 1	4	−38	[b]
1979–80	11	12	11	16	7	13	11	18	−9	[b]
1980–81	5	4	4	5	3	4	6	−2	23	[b]
1981–82	−2	−2	−3	−7	2	−1	−1	−1	−25	[b]
1982–83	9	7	13	20	7	−3	−4	4	76	[b]
1983–84	1	1	− <1	−6	5	4	−6	38	−20	[b]
1984–85	2	1	1	6	−3	2	−8	23	2	[b]

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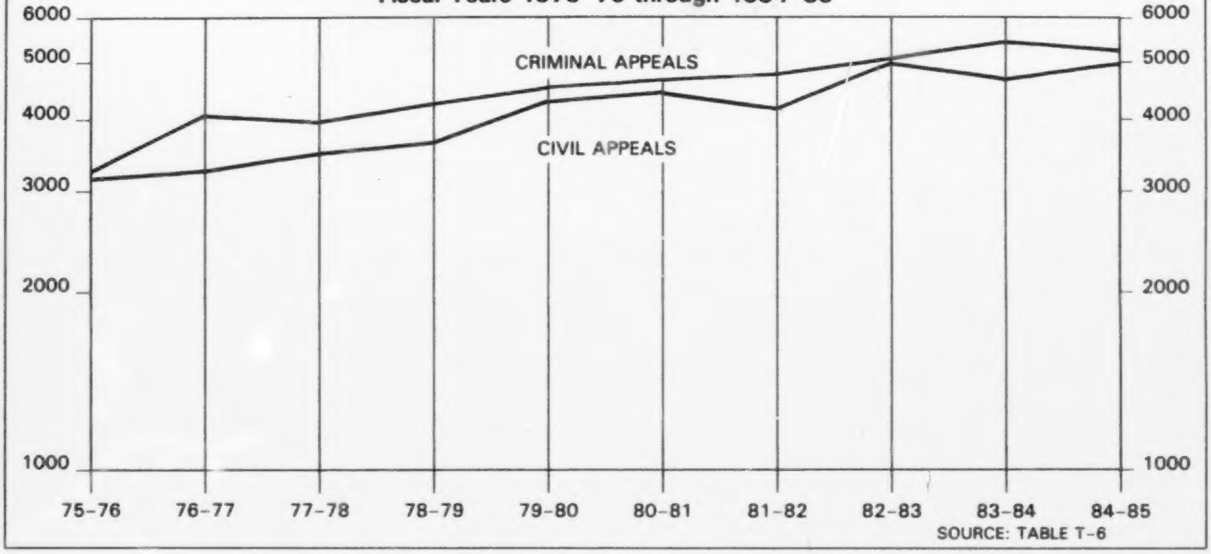
[a] Because of rounding, parts may not add to total.

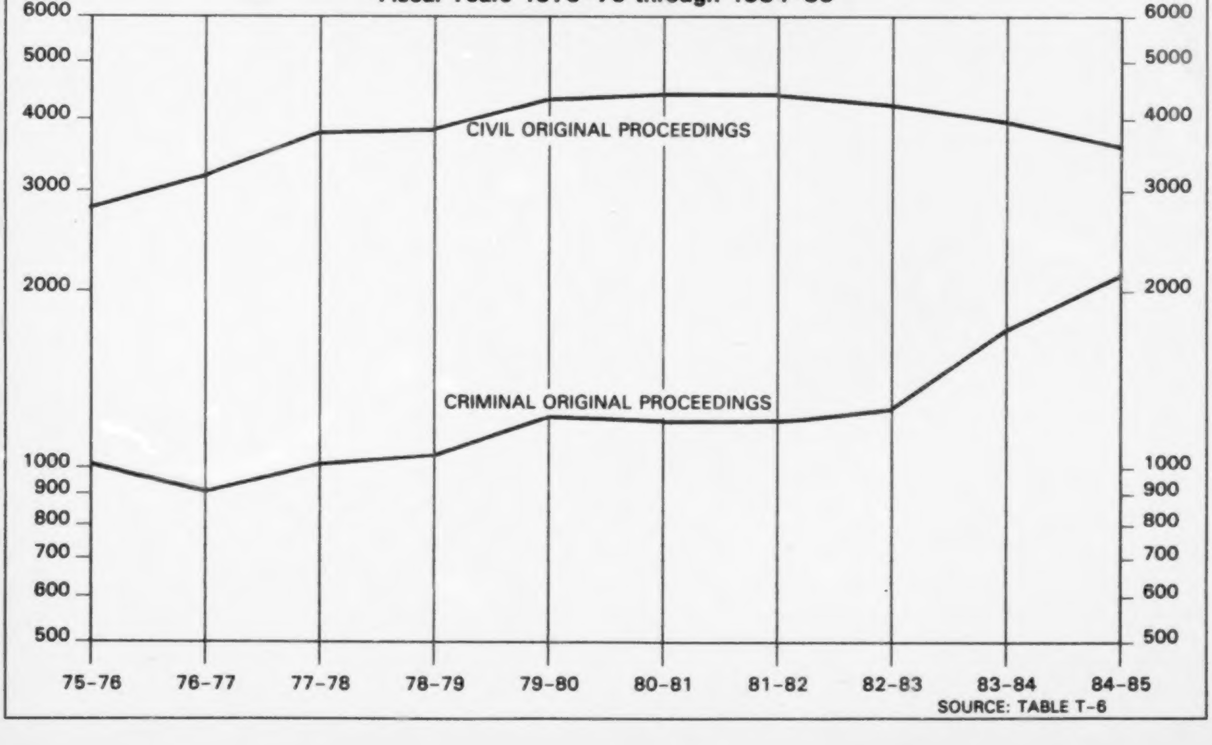
[b] Percentage change is not calculated when base number is less than 25.

FIGURE 1A—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FILED IN ALL DISTRICTS
Fiscal Years 1975-76 through 1984-85



SOURCE: TABLE T-6

FIGURE 2—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS FILED IN ALL DISTRICTS
Fiscal Years 1975-76 through 1984-85



SOURCE: TABLE T-6

Appeals—Civil

The 4,997 civil appeals filed in 1984–85 were only 6 short of the highest level in history. They amounted to 15.8 percent of contested superior court civil dispositions.

Appeals—Criminal

The 5,255 criminal appeals filed in 1984–85 were a decrease of 143 (−3 percent) from 1983–84's record high number.

Superior court contested criminal dispositions and convictions after contested trial both decreased by about 10 percent. The 5,255 criminal appeals equal a sharply increased percentage of superior court criminal business. (See Table T-7.) As prior annual reports have explained, contested trials are only one of the possible sources of appeals. Appeals may also be taken from convictions following uncontested trials and, as to sentencing and certain other issues, from the judgment following a guilty plea. (The prosecution also has a limited right to appeal in some cases.) The increasing ratio of appeals to contested trials shown in Table T-7 reflects the trend to have more dispositions by guilty plea, and fewer dispositions by trial, discussed in the "Sentencing Practices" section of this report.

Original Proceedings

Civil original proceedings consist primarily of petitions for the writs of mandamus and prohibition. These writs are used to seek appellate review of trial court decisions in both civil and criminal cases, when an appeal is not permitted or would be an inadequate remedy, as is often true of interlocutory rulings.

TABLE T-7—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONTESTED SUPERIOR COURT DISPOSITIONS AND APPEALS FILED

Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

	CIVIL			*CRIMINAL*				
Year	*Superior court contested dispositions*	*Courts of Appeal appeals filed*	*Appeals per 100 contested dispositions*	*Superior court contested dispositions* [a]	*Courts of Appeal appeals filed*	*Appeals per 100 contested dispositions* [b]	*Superior court convictions after contested trial* [c]	*Appeals per 100 convictions after contested trial*
				NUMBER				
1975–76	23,185	3,183	13.7	5,089	3,279	64.4	4,242	77.3
1976–77	23,657	3,283	13.9	6,133	4,040	65.9	5,025	80.4
1977–78	24,776	3,518	14.2	5,823	3,947	67.8	4,681	84.3
1978–79	25,977	3,662	14.1	5,200	4,279	82.3	4,258	100.5
1979–80	25,342	4,249	16.8	5,094	4,586	90.0	4,156	110.4
1980–81	26,698	4,464	16.7	5,241	4,730	90.2	4,290	110.3
1981–82	26,798	4,152	15.5	5,609	4,808	85.7	4,660	103.2
1982–83	24,573	5,003	20.4	5,896	5,137	87.1	4,796	107.1
1983–84	26,101 [R]	4,720	18.1	5,196	5,398	103.9	4,271	126.4
1984–85	31,702	4,997	15.8	4,663	5,255	112.7	3,776	139.2
				PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR				
1975–76	16	19		−20	2		–	
1976–77	2	3		21	23		18	
1977–78	5	7		−5	−2		−7	
1978–79	5	4		−11	8		−9	
1979–80	−2	16		−2	7		−2	
1980–81	5	5		3	3		3	
1981–82	<1	−7		7	2		9	
1982–83	−8	20		5	7		3	
1983–84	6	−6		−12	5		−11	
1984–85	21	6		−10	−3		−12	

---

[a] Includes change of plea or dismissal following start of trial for 1974–75. The figures for subsequent years exclude changes of plea.

[b] Note that this does not necessarily reflect the precise percentage of appealable dispositions actually appealed, as the statistical system cannot track individual cases. "Superior court contested dispositions" includes nonappealable acquittals and excludes convictions on pleas of guilty, a few of which are appealable. The table is, therefore, presented only to show the general relationship between Court of Appeal workload and contested superior court dispositions.

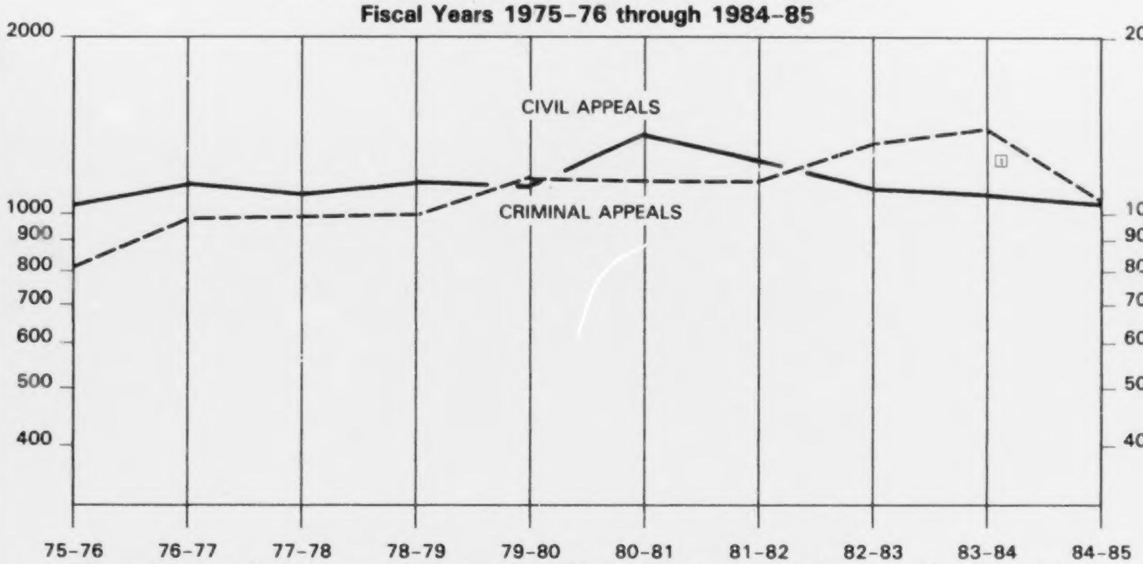
[c] See Appendix Table A-22B.

[R] Revised.

Filings—Highlights by District

District 1. The organization of the First Appellate District was modified on November 19, 1984, when the new Sixth District began operation. The modification consisted of the transfer of four counties from the First to the Sixth District. These 4 counties accounted for about 30 percent of the civil and criminal appeal filings workload of the First District. Because of this organizational change, care must be taken in comparing current filings to the court's previous workload.

FIGURE 3—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FILED IN FIRST DISTRICT
Fiscal Years 1975-76 through 1984-85

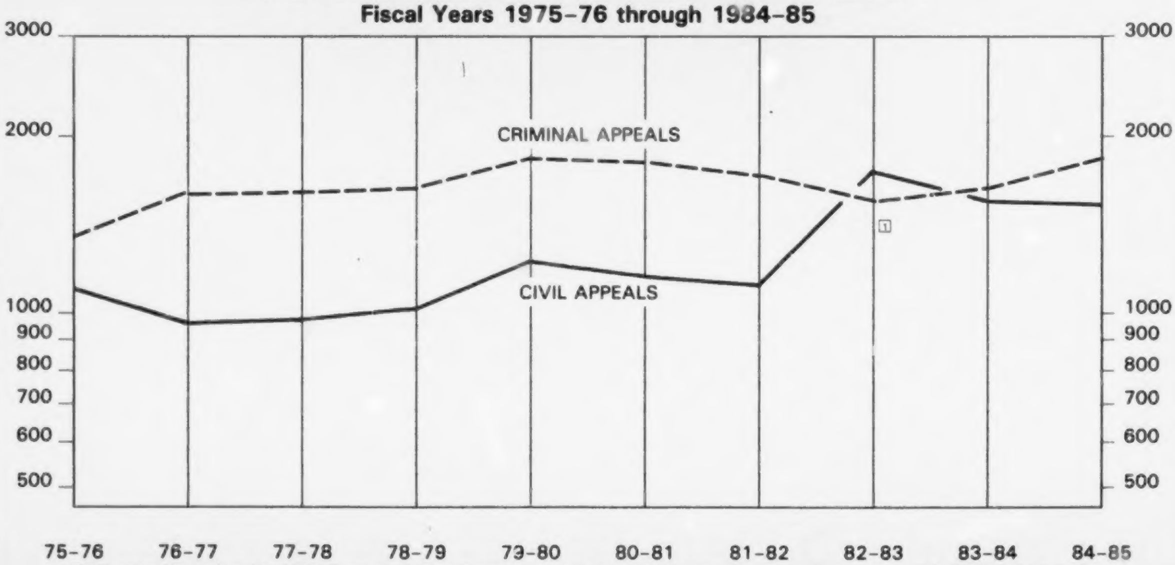


① The Sixth Appellate District began operating in November 1984 and began to process cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, which previously were handled by the First District.

SOURCE: TABLE A-3

District 2. Civil appeals decreased by 29 (−2 percent). Criminal appeals increased 155 (+9 percent).

FIGURE 4—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FILED IN SECOND DISTRICT
Fiscal Years 1975-76 through 1984-85

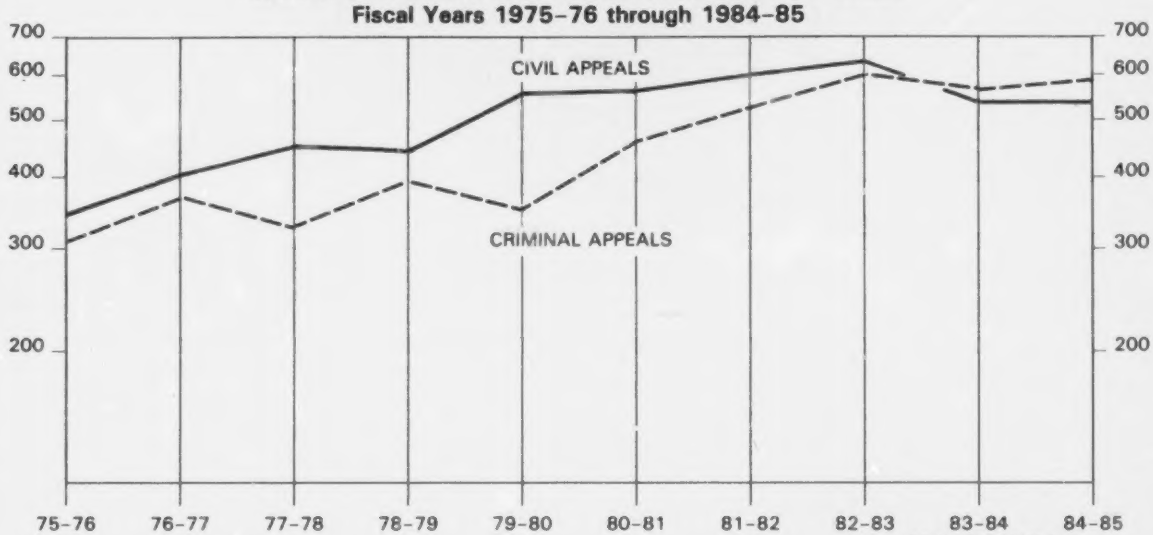


① Effective November 18, 1982 San Luis Obispo County was added to the Second District and removed from the Fifth District.

SOURCE: TABLE A-3

District 3. Civil appeals were almost unchanged (+4 appeals). Criminal appeals increased by 41 cases (+7 percent).

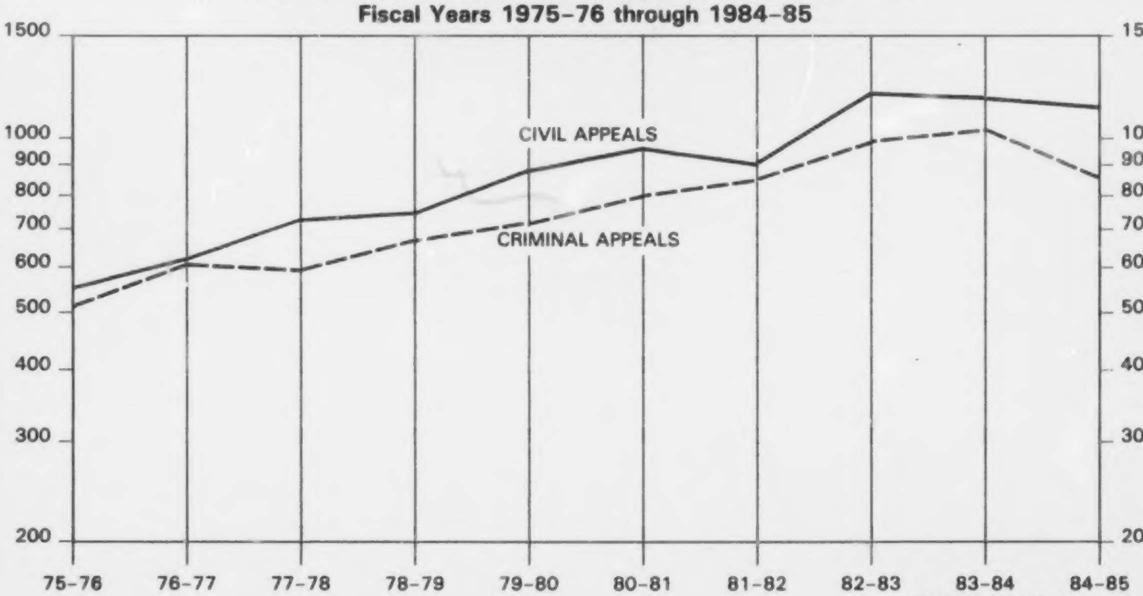
FIGURE 5—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FILED IN THIRD DISTRICT
Fiscal Years 1975-76 through 1984-85



SOURCE: TABLE A-3

District 4. Civil appeals decreased by 33 (−3 percent). Criminal appeals decreased by 173 (−17 percent), a sharp break with the steady trend of increases of 6 to 10 percent depicted in Figure 6.

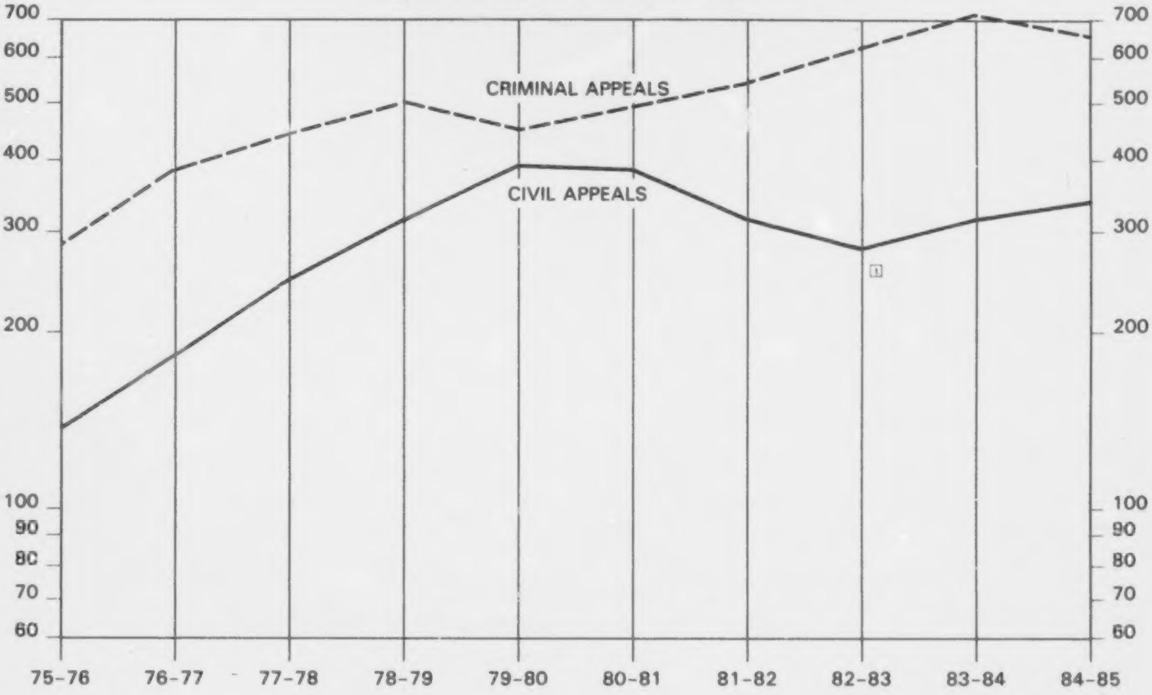
FIGURE 6—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FILED IN FOURTH DISTRICT
Fiscal Years 1975-76 through 1984-85



SOURCE: TABLE A-3

District 5. Civil appeals increased by 22 (+7 percent). Criminal appeals dropped by 51 (−7 percent).

FIGURE 7—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FILED IN FIFTH DISTRICT
Fiscal Years 1975-76 through 1984-85



SOURCE: TABLE A-3

[1] Effective November 18, 1982 San Luis Obispo County was removed from the Fifth District and added to the Second District.

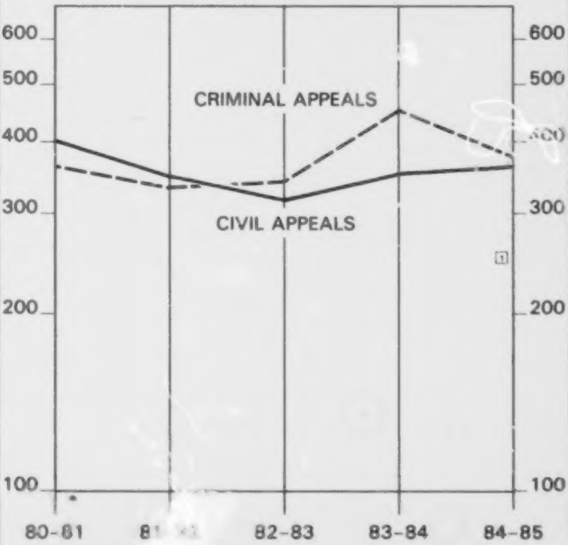
District 6. This district, which began operation on November 19, 1984, is too new for a statistical analysis of filings. The most recent five years' appeal filings from the counties that now constitute the Sixth District are shown in Figure 7A.

The legislation [2] transferring Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties from the First District to the new Sixth District would normally have become effective on January 1, 1982. However, a suit challenging the validity of the legislation delayed its implementation until it was upheld by the Supreme Court on November 1, 1982.[3]

The final two gubernatorial appointments to the new court were not confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments until November 2, 1984. Commission confirmation is necessary before an appellate court nomination becomes effective.[4] A clerk of court was named on November 13, and the new court opened for business and began accepting filings on November 19, 1984.

During the period between January 1982 and November 1984, appeals from the superior courts of the four Sixth District counties were, by order of the Supreme Court,[5] transferred to the First Appellate District to avoid delay. Once the Sixth District began operation, a large number of those appeals were retransferred to it to give the new court a starting workload.

FIGURE 7A—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FILED IN COUNTIES WHICH NOW COMPRISE THE SIXTH DISTRICT
Fiscal Years 1980-81 through 1984-85



☐1 The Sixth Appellate District, which began operating in November 1984, processes cases from Monterey San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, previously part of the First Appellate District.

2. BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Summary

In fiscal year 1984–85, the Courts of Appeal disposed of 8,599 contested matters [6] on the merits by written opinion, another new high (+90, or +1 percent over 1983–84).

Dispositions by written opinion included 3,461 civil appeals (−9 percent), 4,590 criminal appeals (+11 percent), (8,051 total appeals), and 548 original proceedings (−1 percent).

A total of 4,477 civil appeals and 858 criminal appeals were disposed without opinion.[7] In most cases, appeals disposed without written opinion constitute little burden on the court because they are settled or abandoned before there is any judicial action. In a court with an active preargument settlement conference program, however, many of these settlements may be the result of judicial efforts which require substantial judicial resources.

All original proceedings, whether or not resulting in written opinions, require judicial review to determine whether they have merit. Written opinions in original proceedings remained at the same level as last year (−7 or −1 percent) and those disposed of without opinions increased by 182 (+3 percent), indicating increased judicial workload attributable to these matters.

In 1975, the Judicial Council concluded that "in evaluating the need for Court of Appeal justices . . . current experience indicates generally that one judge is required for each 95 written opinions. . . ." [8] Even allowing for the assistance of retired judges and trial court judges sitting on assignment, the Courts of Appeal are exceeding this standard to maintain reasonable currency. The state total was 104 cases disposed of by written opinion per judge-equivalent.

The First Appellate District, that disposed of 122 cases per judge-equivalent by written opinion, is especially noted.

An experimental program of holding preargument settlement conferences in civil appeals, begun in January 1975, has been formalized in a statewide rule facilitating courts' scheduling of these conferences.[9]

TABLE T-8—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

Year	*Total business transacted*	*Total by written opinion*	*Appeals*		*Original proceedings*		*Motions denied or granted*[b]	*Rehearing*		*Orders*[c] *(miscellaneous)*
			By written opinion	*Without opinion*[a]	*By written opinion*	*Without opinion*		*Granted*	*Denied*	
					NUMBER					
1975–76	18,912	5,943	5,592	1,966	351	3,448	736	89	1,274	5,456
1976–77	22,223	6,003	5,626	2,368	377	3,763	929	127	1,250	7,783
1977–78	24,683	6,093	5,686	2,897	407	4,221	1,077	139	1,289	8,967
1978–79	25,565	6,164	5,750	2,917	414	4,358	1,262	184	1,265	9,415
1979–80	28,011	6,659	6,175	3,505	484	4,841	1,322	136	1,363	10,185
1980–81	29,390	7,166	6,633	3,364	533	5,202	1,400	151	1,336	10,771
1981–82	31,045	7,786	7,280	3,309	506	4,716	1,539	142	1,404	12,199
1982–83	35,707	7,705	7,232	3,364	473	5,294	1,038	125	1,319	16,862
1983–84	39,458	8,509	7,954	3,044	555	5,363	743	95	1,384	20,320
1984–85	40,431	8,599	8,051	5,335	548	5,545	1,017	118	1,363	18,454
					PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR					
1975–76	– <1	7	7	25	6	–5	10	–7	12	–13
1976–77	18	1	1	20	7	9	26	43	–2	43
1977–78	11	2	1	22	8	12	16	9	3	15
1978–79	4	1	1	1	2	3	17	32	–2	5
1979–80	10	8	7	20	17	11	5	–26	8	8
1980–81	5	8	7	–4	10	7	6	11	–2	6
1981–82	6	9	10	–2	–5	–9	10	–6	5	13
1982–83	15	–1	–1	2	–7	12	–33	–12	–6	38
1983–84	11	10	10	–10	17	1	–28	–24	5	21
1984–85	2	1	1	75	–1	3	37	24	–2	–9

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[a] Includes cases disposed of where record was not filed.

[b] Excluding granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[c] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE T-9—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL DISPOSITIONS BY WRITTEN OPINION PER JUDGE-EQUIVALENT

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

District	*Full-time judge-equivalents*[a]		*Appeals disp. by written opinion*		*Orig. proceedings disp. by written opinion*		*Total appeals & orig. proc. by written opinion*		*Per judge-equivalent*	
	1983–84	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*
I	20.1	17.6	1,947	2,019	195	127	2,142	2,146	107	122
II	30.8	32.5	2,550	2,660	99	121	2,649	2,781	86	86
III	8.0	8.0	907	808	53	50	960	858	120	107
IV	16.2	15.4	1,662	1,560	128	200	1,790	1,760	110	114
V	8.0	7.3	888	805	80	40	968	845	121	116
VI[b]	–	2.2	–	199	–	10	–	209	–	95
State Total[c]	83.1	83.0	7,954	8,051	555	548	8,509	8,599	102	104

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[a] "Full-time judge-equivalents" includes a court's regular justices plus the time reported for judges assigned to the court, minus the time reported for assignments of the court's regular members to another court and for extended absence.

[b] The Sixth Appellate District, which began operating in November 1984, processes cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, previously part of the First Appellate District.

[c] May not agree with total of districts because of rounding.

While there is little question that these conferences result in a significant number of settlements, saving the parties expense and uncertainty, it is difficult to measure the results of the program statistically, because it has always been true that a large number of civil cases are settled or are abandoned pending appeal. During fiscal year 1984–85, the Courts of Appeal reported the following number of cases settled as a result of settlement conferences:

District	*Cases Settled through Conferences*
I	2
II	10
III	73
IV	1
V	9
VI	6

Two statistical measures include the results of settlement conferences in a way that is not dependent on subjective evaluations of their successes. Table T-9A shows, per judge-equivalent, the number of cases disposed of, *including civil appeals disposed of without opinion* (i.e., settled or otherwise dismissed), so as to give equal weight to dispositions achieved by settlement and dispositions by written opinion. Table T-9B shows civil appeals dismissed as a percentage of civil appeals filed.

Once again, the active settlement program in the Third District has resulted in a high number of cases settled during the fiscal year (73). Table T-9A shows the Third District disposing of 130 cases per judge compared to a statewide average of 121 per judge. The state was led by the Fourth and First Appellate Districts, with 134 and 133 dispositions per judge-equivalent (including dismissals) respectively.

TABLE T-9A—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE-EQUIVALENT INCLUDING CIVIL APPEALS DISPOSED OF WITHOUT OPINION

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

District	*Full-time judge-equivalents*[a]		*Total appeals & orig. proc. by written opinion*		*Civil appeals without opinion*[b] *(settled, abandoned, dismissed)*		*Total dispositions by written opinion plus civil appeals without opinion*		*Per judge-equivalent*	
	1983–84	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*
I	20.1	17.6	2,142	2,146	272	188[c]	2,414	2,334[c]	120	133[c]
II	30.8	32.5	2,649	2,781	510	473	3,159	3,254	103	100
III	8.0	8.0	960	858	132	182	1,092	1,040	136	130
IV	16.2	15.4	1,790	1,760	245	300	2,035	2,060	126	134
V	8.0	7.3	968	845	68	74	1,036	919	130	126
VI[d]	–	2.2	–	209	–	35	–	244	–	111
State Total[e]	83.1	83.0	8,509	8,599	1,227	1,475	9,736	10,074	117	121

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[a] "Full-time judge-equivalents" includes a court's regular judges plus the time reported for judges assigned to the court, minus the time reported for assignments of the court's regular members to another court and for extended absence.

[b] Does not include dispositions where record on appeal was never filed. An appeal is not deemed "filed" for statistical purposes until the record is filed.

[c] "Civil Appeals disposed of without opinion" has been used to estimate the number of appeals dismissed, even though the total also includes other matters, such as transfers, which are usually few in number. In 1984–85, however, 223 civil appeals were transferred from the First District to the Sixth District when it began operating. This amount is excluded from the table figure.

[d] The Sixth District, which began operating in November 1984, processes cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, previously part of the First District.

[e] May not agree with total of districts because of rounding.

Outcome of Criminal Appeals

A tabulation of the outcome of criminal appeals (Table T-10A) shows that relatively few defendants are successful: 93 percent of their appeals were affirmed in full or with modifications by Courts of Appeal, and 57 percent of the 30 defendants' appeals reviewed by the Supreme Court were affirmed in full or with modifications. In the great majority of defendants' appeals resulting in reversals, a new trial was the expected outcome.

The prosecution has a limited right to appeal from adverse trial court rulings, such as an order dismissing the prosecution, an order granting a new trial after conviction, and an order reducing the sentence originally imposed.[10] Although there are few appeals by the prosecution each year, they enjoy a high rate of success: in 1984–85 trial court rulings against the prosecution were reversed in over half of the 35 prosecution appeals reviewed by the Courts of Appeal; only 2 prosecution appeals reached the Supreme Court.

The low percentage of reversals in appeals by defendants does not necessarily indicate that the appeals were generally unmeritorious. Affirmances include cases in which there was error deemed to be harmless under all of the circumstances, and those in which significant legal questions were decided adversely to the appellant.

TABLE T-9B—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL APPEALS DISPOSED OF WITHOUT OPINION AFTER RECORD FILED
Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

District	*1975–76*	*1976–77*	*1977–78*	*1978–79*	*1979–80*	*1980–81*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*
					NUMBER					
I	203	275	319	313	314	358	371	365	272	188[b]
II	303	323	248	263	376	346	372	414	510	473
III	121	138	211	176	247	262	226	273	132	182
IV	128	203	174	197	249	251	234	270	245	300
V	34	44	44	94	129	129	145	103	68	74
VI[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35
State	789	983	996	1,043	1,315	1,346	1,348	1,425	1,227	1,252[b]
				PERCENTAGE OF CIVIL APPEALS FILED						
I	20	25	29	28	28	26	31	33	25	18
II	27	34	25	26	30	30	33	23	32	30
III	35	34	46	40	43	45	37	42	24	33
IV	23	32	23	26	28	26	25	22	20	26
V	25	24	18	30	33	34	47	37	21	22
VI[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
State	25	30	28	28	31	30	32	28	26	25

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[a] The Sixth Appellate District which began operating in November 1984, processes cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, previously part of the First Appellate District.

[b] "Civil appeals disposed of without opinion" has been used to estimate the number of appeals dismissed, even though the total also includes other matters, such as transfers, which are usually few in number. In 1984–85 however, 223 civil appeals were transferred from the First District to the Sixth District when it began operating. This amount is excluded from the table figure.

TABLE T-10—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
MAJORITY OPINIONS WRITTEN[a]
Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

Majority opinions written	*1975–76*	*1976–77*	*1977–78*	*1978–79*	*1979–80*	*1980–81*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*[a]	*1984–85*[a]
Total opinions	5,815	5,905	5,959	6,031	6,510	7,023	7,772	7,615	8,515	8,721
"By the Court" opinions	1,708	1,792	1,707	1,130	1,390	1,317	1,328	1,143	630	550
Authored opinions	4,107	4,113	4,252	4,901	5,120	5,706	6,444	6,472	7,885	8,171
By Court of Appeal justices	3,613	3,675	3,716	4,558	4,476	5,048	5,492	5,939	7,315	7,507
By assigned judges	494	438	536	343	644	658	952	533	570	664

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[a] Up to 1983–84, majority opinions written were lower than cases disposed of by written opinion because two or more consolidated cases might be disposed of by one opinion (Table T-9). However, since 1983–84, a small number of reporting inconsistencies have been encountered with the change-over to computer processing for most of the districts. Generally cases, rather than opinions, were reported for this table. In addition, in some instances more than one opinion was reported for the subsequent opinion in cases disposed of after a rehearing by a written opinion. Attention is being given to these situations to correct reporting practices.

TABLE T-10A—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT AND COURTS OF APPEAL OUTCOME OF CRIMINAL APPEALS TERMINATED [a] BY WRITTEN OPINION

Fiscal Year 1984–85

	Appeals by defendants				*Appeals by prosecution* [b]			
	Supreme Court		*Courts of Appeal*		*Supreme Court*		*Courts of Appeal*	
	Number	*%*	*Number*	*%*	*Number*	*%*	*Number*	*%*
Total cases	30	100	4,449	100	2	100	35	100
Affirmed in full	7	23	3,534	79	2	100	14	40
Affirmed with modifications	10	33	590	13	0	0	2	6
Total Affirmed	17	57	4,124	93	2	100	16	46
Reversed for expected retrial [c]	12	40	270	6	0	0	19	54
Reversed no retrial possible	1	3	49	1	0	0	–	–
Dismissed	0	0	6	< 1	0	0	–	–

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[a] Percentages may not add to total because of rounding.

[b] Pen. Code, § 1238.

[c] In a case appealed by prosecution, there may not yet have been a trial (if the order appealed from was a dismissal); or a retrial may be unnecessary (e.g., if the order appealed from was a sentence reduction).

TABLE T-11—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL APPEALS PENDING

June 30, 1984 and June 30, 1985

	June 30, 1984			*June 30, 1985*		
Courts of Appeal [a]	*Total pending*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Total pending*	*Civil*	*Criminal*
State Total	10,015	4,962	5,053	10,073	4,994	5,079
District I—Total	3,706	1,939	1,767	3,191	1,688	1,503
Division 1 [b]	692	352	340	751	397	354
Division 2 [b]	720	355	365	593	313	280
Division 3 [b]	553	282	271	655	339	316
Division 4 [b]	782	415	367	727	382	345
Division 5 [c]	354	231	123	465	257	208
District II—Total	2,542	1,309	1,233	2,642	1,197	1,445
Division 1 [b]	378	207	171	402	198	204
Division 2 [b]	340	186	154	377	171	206
Division 3 [b]	449	243	206	402	196	206
Division 4 [b]	300	153	147	335	158	177
Division 5 [b]	368	180	188	390	173	217
Division 6 [c]	410	188	222	457	180	277
Division 7 [c]	297	152	145	279	121	158
District III [d]	891	414	477	1,011	468	543
District IV—Total	1,929	991	938	1,955	1,134	821
Division 1 [e]	842	429	413	757	428	329
Division 2 [b]	458	211	247	421	172	249
Division 3 [b]	629	351	278	777	534	243
District V [f]	947	309	638	981	336	645
District VI [a c]	–	–	–	293	171	122

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[a] The Sixth Appellate District, which began operating in November 1984, processes cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, previously part of the First Appellate District.

[b] Authorized four judges.

[c] Authorized three judges.

[d] Authorized seven judges.

[e] Authorized six judges.

[f] Authorized eight judges.

3. PENDING MATTERS

Total Appeals Pending

There were 10,073 appeals pending in the Courts of Appeal on June 30, 1985, an increase of 58 (+1 percent) over the number pending a year earlier. An appeal is treated as "filed" for statistical purposes when the record on appeal is transmitted to the Court of Appeal. It is not ready for action by the court, however, until briefing has been completed several months after the appeal is filed. During the intervening period, a significant number of appeals are dismissed as a result of settlement or abandonment.

Accordingly, while total appeals pending indicate the courts' potential workload, only those in the category "argued, calendared or ready for calendar" represent appeals ready for judicial action.

Pending Appeals Argued, Calendared or Ready for Calendar

An appeal is ready for judicial action when the last brief has been filed, or the time for its filing has passed. Of the total appeals pending on June 30, 1985, there were 4,625 ready for judicial action as compared with 4,728 pending a year earlier, a decrease of 103 (−2 percent). (See Table T-12.)

The significance of the number of ready appeals may be measured by comparing that number with the number of cases the court disposes of in a year.[11]

The "ready pending ratio" in Table T-13 is the courts' volume of ready appeals expressed as a percentage of the preceding year's dispositions by written opinion. There is, of course, an irreducible minimum number of cases that will be on hand. For example, if one month were allowed for calendaring and notice and one month for decision there would be two months' ready appeals, or 16.7 percent of a year's cases.

Statewide, there are now almost 9 months' civil cases (73 percent of a year) ready, and ready criminal cases amount to almost 6 months' workload (46 percent of a year). However, the situation varies widely from district to district.

The First Appellate District had about 15 months' civil cases and 7 months' criminal cases ready as of June 30, 1985, an improvement over the prior year. The Second District had about four months' civil cases and three months' criminal cases ready. In the Third District, ready civil and criminal cases each amounted to about seven months' workload. The Fourth District's comparable figures indicate about 10 months' civil and 5 months' criminal cases ready, a loss of ground on the civil cases; and in the Fifth Appellate District, ready civil cases also amounted to about 10 months' workload while ready criminal cases equalled 8 months' workload, neither figure as favorable as last year's. In the new Sixth District, ready cases already amounted to some nine months' civil and three months' criminal cases.

The Judicial Council has requested additional judgeships for the appellate districts where the ready-pending ratios and time to file decisions are increasing: The Fourth and Fifth Appellate Districts; for the new Sixth District, with a workload that already justifies new judgeships; and for the Third District, which has prevented excessive delay only by unusual efforts. In addition to the increasing number of ready pending cases, current statistical projections indicate that the workload of those courts will warrant additional judgeships.

Time to Decision

Viewing the ratios in the preceding table as fractions of a year, they correspond closely to the reported average times for decision of ready appeals in the several districts. Criminal appeals receive priority in consideration and are generally decided promptly after briefing is completed.

Civil appeals in some districts, however, are to an increasing degree pending for extended periods of time after the last brief is filed. In evaluating Table T-14, it should be noted that times are stated as the median number of months that a case was pending, based on cases decided during the last quarter of the fiscal year.

TABLE T-12—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL APPEALS ARGUED, CALENDARED OR READY FOR CALENDAR

June 30, 1984 and June 30, 1985

	June 30, 1984			*June 30, 1985*		
Courts of Appeal [a]	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*
State Total	4,728	2,627	2,136	4,625	2,526	2,099
District I—Total	2,084	[f] 1,304	[f] 815	1,730	1,034	696
Division 1 [b]	478	282	196	428	256	172
Division 2 [b]	483	273	210	349	210	139
Division 3 [b]	349	221	128	328	199	129
Division 4 [b]	530	309	221	396	225	171
Division 5 [c]	244	185	59	229	144	85
District II—Total	714	448	266	773	392	381
Division 1 [b]	117	67	50	84	57	27
Division 2 [b]	86	62	24	119	57	62
Division 3 [b]	169	118	51	143	86	57
Division 4 [b]	49	29	20	69	32	37
Division 5 [b]	91	57	34	108	58	50
Division 6 [c]	107	65	42	179	73	106
Division 7 [c]	95	50	45	71	29	42
District III [d]	503	229	274	460	188	272
District IV—Total	929	478	451	970	606	364
Division 1 [e]	383	186	197	386	237	149
Division 2 [b]	161	79	82	151	73	78
Division 3 [b]	385	213	172	433	296	137
District V [g]	498	168	330	572	204	368
District VI [a]	–	–	–	120	102	18

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[a] The Sixth Appellate District, with three authorized judges, began operating in November 1984. It processes cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, previously part of the First Appellate District.

[b] Authorized four judges.

[c] Authorized three judges.

[d] Authorized seven judges.

[e] Authorized six judges.

[f] Includes 34 civil and 1 criminal appeals which were not assigned to any division.

[g] Authorized eight judges.

TABLE T-13—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL ANALYSIS OF PENDING READY APPEALS

Fiscal Year 1984–85

	Appeals disposed of by written opinion fiscal year 1984–85			*Appeals argued, calendared or ready June 30, 1985*			*Ready-pending ratio (June 30, 1985 percent figures)*			*Ready-pending ratio (June 30, 1984 percent figures)*		
District [a]	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*
State Total	8,051	3,461	4,590	4,625	2,526	2,099	57	73	46	59	68	52
I	2,019	807	1,212	1,730	1,034	696	86	128	57	107	140	78
II	2,660	1,236	1,424	773	392	381	29	32	27	28	34	21
III	808	330	478	460	188	272	57	57	57	55	54	56
IV	1,560	721	839	970	606	364	62	84	43	56	52	61
V	805	231	574	572	204	368	71	88	64	56	67	52
VI [a]	199	136	63	120	102	18	60	75	29	–	–	–

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[a] The Sixth Appellate District, which began operating in November 1984, processes cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, previously part of the First Appellate District.

4. OPINIONS PUBLISHED

Table T-15 indicates the percentage of majority opinions of Courts of Appeal certified for publication during 1984–85. Statewide, and in each appellate district, the percentage of opinions published was similar to that in the previous year.[12]

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[1] "Contested matters" means all appeals and original proceedings; it excludes motions to dismiss on clerk's certificate, rehearings and miscellaneous orders, which do not significantly add to the courts' workload.

[2] Stats. 1981, ch. 959.

[3] *Brown* v. *Superior Court* (1982) 33 Cal.3d 242.

[4] Cal. Const., art. VI, sections 7 and 16(d).

[5] Only the Supreme Court can transfer cases from one Court of Appeal to another. Cal. Const., art. VI, section 12.

[6] "Contested matters" means all appeals and original proceedings. While some motions (e.g., a contested motion to dismiss), rehearings and miscellaneous orders may add significantly to the courts' work, the majority do not do so to any great extent.

[7] Includes cases disposed of before record filed. Dispositions without opinion after record filed were:

	1984–85	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1980–81*
Civil Appeals	1,475	1,227	1,425	1,348	1,346
Criminal Appeals	634	549	602	634	759

[8] 1976 Annual Report, p. 34.

[9] Rule 19.5, Cal. Rules of Court, effective January 1, 1977.

[10] Penal Code section 1238.

[11] Dispositions by written opinion are used here because dismissals by stipulation and the like generally occur before cases are "ready."

[12] Publication rates in 1983–84 (state total) were: Total, 15 percent; civil appeals, 20 percent; criminal appeals, 9 percent; and original proceedings, 35 percent.

TABLE T-14
CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
TIME TO DECISION
MEDIAN TIME IN MONTHS
Quarter Ending June 30, 1985

Courts of Appeal[a]	*Notice of appeal to filing of opinion*		*Ready for calendar to filing of opinion*	
	Civil	*Criminal*	*Civil*	*Criminal*
District I				
Division 1[b]	28	15	14	6
Division 2[b]	41	21	24	5
Division 3[b]	22	18	7	8
Division 4[b]	36	21	23	10
Division 5[c]	22	15	11	7
District II				
Division 1[b]	13	14	2	2
Division 2[b]	14	12	1	1
Division 3[b]	18	12	5	2
Division 4[b]	14	11	1	1
Division 5[b]	13	12	2	1
Division 6[c]	12	12	3	3
Division 7[c]	13	12	3	2
District III[d]	13	12	6	6
District IV				
Division 1[e]	INR	INR	INR	INR
Division 2[b]	INR	INR	INR	INR
Division 3[b]	INR	INR	INR	INR
District V[g]	16	13	8	5
District VI[a]	13	9	10	6

[a] The Sixth Appellate District, with three authorized judges, began operating in November 1984. It processes cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties previously part of the First Appellate District.

[b] Authorized four judges.

[c] Authorized three judges.

[d] Authorized seven judges.

[e] Authorized six judges.

[f] For quarter ending March 31, 1984. Data not available for quarter ending June 30, 1984.

[g] Authorized eight judges.

INR information not reported by court.

TABLE T-15
CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
PERCENTAGE OF MAJORITY
OPINIONS PUBLISHED
Fiscal Year 1984–85

Courts of Appeal	*Total*	*Civil appeals*	*Criminal appeals*	*Original proceedings*
State Total	14	18	9	32
District I	13	17	8	36
Division 1	12	19	5	28
Division 2	12	18	8	22
Division 3	18	19	11	51
Division 4	8	6	7	25
Division 5	15	15	11	41
District II	15	21	8	44
Division 1	10	16	4	11
Division 2	15	21	8	44
Division 3	11	17	5	31
Division 4	15	22	7	38
Division 5	19	26	10	64
Division 6	10	11	8	40
Division 7	28	37	14	65
District III	12	20	6	14
District IV	14	16	10	26
Division 1	12	14	11	15
Division 2	14	14	7	45
Division 3	18	21	10	25
District V	15	17	12	35
District VI[a]	12	11	10	27

[a] The Sixth Appellate District, which began operating in November 1984, processes cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, previously part of the First Appellate District.

C. Superior Courts

1. JUDICIAL STAFFING

In fiscal year 1984–85, more judicial positions were added in superior courts but filings continued to increase at a greater rate. Judicial positions [1] in the superior courts increased by 29 positions, or 4 percent, to a total of 777 judicial positions (see Table T-16). At the same time, filings increased at the rate of 6 percent.

New judgeships created by past legislation accounted for 22 new positions and the authorization of new court commissioners and referees provided an additional 7 positions. During the 9-year period prior to 1984–85, the number of judicial positions in the superior courts increased at an average annual rate of 17 positions per year.

Judgeships increased by 157 positions during the 10-year period between 1975–76 and 1984–85. Although the combined number of full-time commissioners and referees remained almost unchanged, each registered different trends during the 10-year period. Commissioners rose by 11 positions while referees decreased by 10 positions, as commissioners replaced referee positions.

Judges occupied 87 percent of all judicial positions in superior courts in 1984–85. In 1975–76, they occupied 84 percent.

In 1984–85, the computation of the judicial position equivalent [2] figure showed that the equivalent of 778 judges, commissioners, and referees were available to superior courts. This was 18 positions more than the judicial position equivalents in 1983–84. The 1984–85 total was, however, about the same as the number of judicial positions authorized by statute (777). During the 10-year period between 1975–76 and 1984–85, the annual growth in judicial position equivalents maintained a steadier pattern than the judicial positions themselves (see Figure 7B).

TABLE T-16—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS NUMBER OF JUDICIAL POSITIONS AND JUDICIAL POSITION EQUIVALENTS [a]

Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

	Judicial positions								*Judicial position equivalents*	
	Total		*Judges*			*Court commissioners and referees*				
Fiscal Year	*Number*	*Change from preceding year*	*Number*	*Change from preceding year*	*Percent of total judicial positions*	*Total*	*Court commissioners*	*Referees*	*Total number*	*Change from preceding year*
1975–76	619	+20	520	+19	84	99	71	28	622	+22
1976–77	647	+28	542	+22	84	105	77	28	644	+22
1977–78	646	−1	551	+9	85	95	69	26	663	+19
1978–79	659	+13	561	+10	85	98	71	27	667	+4
1979–80	705	+46	607	+46	86	98	77	21	688	+21
1980–81	725	+20	628	+21	87	97	74	23	709	+21
1981–82	723	−2	628	0	87	95	73	22	736	+27
1982–83	744	+21	648	+20	87	96	76	20	745	+9
1983–84	[R] 748	[R] +4	655	+7	87	[R] 93	78	[R] 15	[R] 760	[R] +15
1984–85	777	+29	677	+22	87	100	82	18	778	+18

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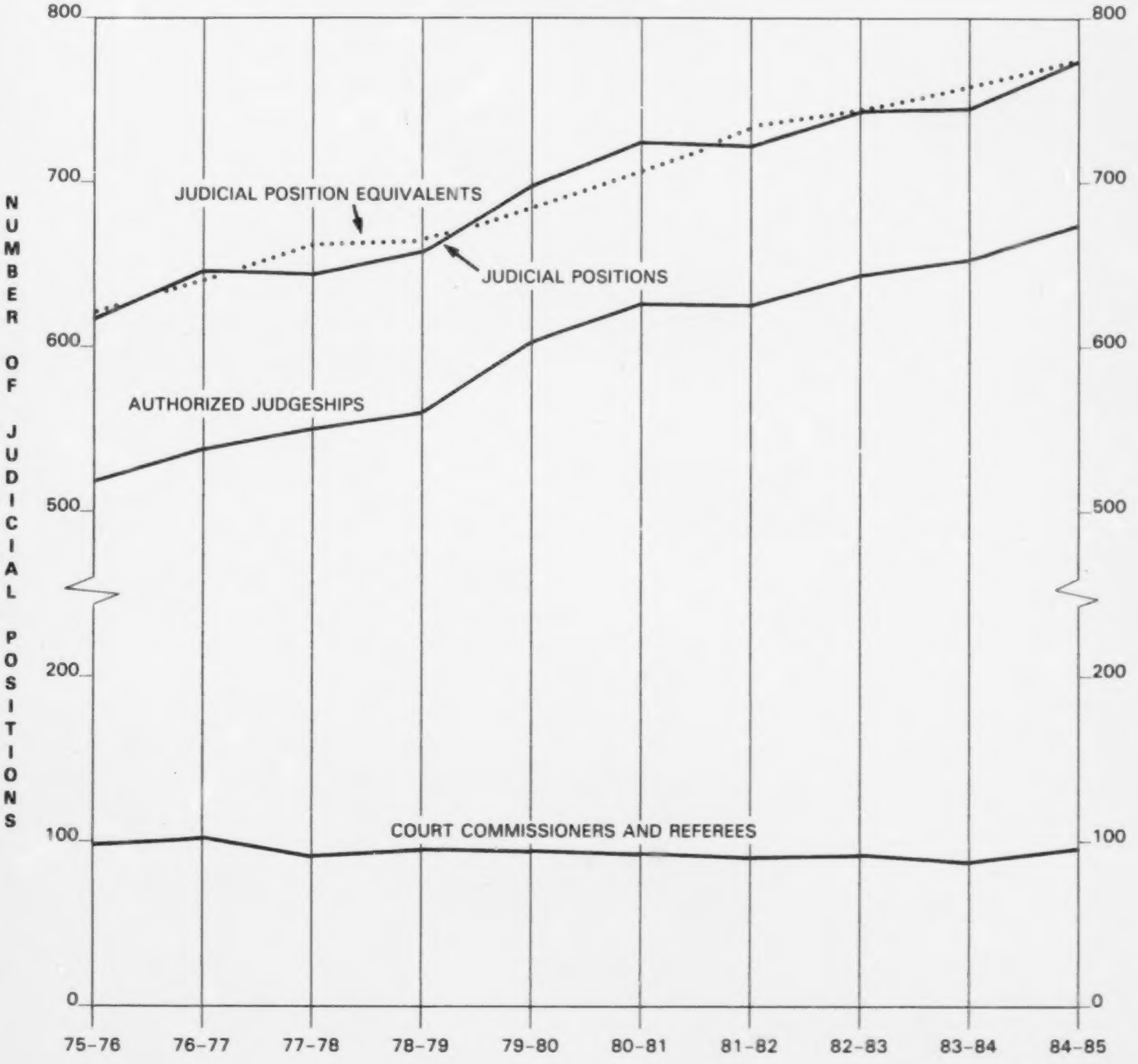
[a] Data for 1983–84 and 1984–85 for the individual courts are listed in Appendix Table A-26A. See text and glossary for definitions.

[R] Revised.

FIGURE 7B—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
JUDICIAL POSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1975-76 through 1984-85



SOURCE: TABLE T-16

2. FILINGS

Highlights

The 825,600 cases filed in superior court in 1984–85 established a new record high and was about 44,700 cases or 6 percent above the previous peak of 780,000 cases reached a year earlier.

In 1984–85, 10 of the 12 categories registered increases from the year before. Seven categories showed moderate or substantial increases and accounted for 98 percent of the total gain.

For the second consecutive year, personal injury cases filed in superior court registered the highest numerical gain (+15,300) of all proceedings. This was over 50 percent greater than the category with the next largest increase. Other large increases were reported in other civil complaints (+9,800), criminal (+7,800), juvenile dependency (+4,700), juvenile delinquency (+3,500), other civil petitions (+2,400) and mental health (+2,100).

Smaller gains were reported in probate and guardianship, family law and eminent domain. Filings in categories with increases rose by about 46,800 cases. Decreases were reported in only 2 categories: appeals from lower courts (−1,600) and habeas corpus (−400).

The filings per judge index in 1984–85 rose for the second consecutive year. Even though new judgeships were added in 1984–85, filings increased at an even greater rate. The increase in filings raised the value of the index to 1,219, its highest level in 6 years. (See Table T-16A.)

TABLE T-16A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS TOTAL FILINGS AND FILINGS PER JUDGESHIP

Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

	Filings			*Total filings per judgeship*
		Change from preceding year		
Fiscal year	*Total*	*Amount*	*Percent*	
1975–76	[R] 666,102	[R] 63,624	11	[R] 1,281
1976–77	713,846	47,388	7	1,317
1977–78	726,659	12,813	2	1,319
1978–79	740,933	14,274	2	1,321
1979–80	713,476	−27,457	−4	1,175
1980–81	735,219	21,743	3	1,171
1981–82	738,363	3,144	1	1,176
1982–83	753,490	15,127	2	1,163
1983–84	[R] 780,826	[R] 27,336	4	[R] 1,192
1984–85	825,554	44,728	6	1,219

[R] Revised.

Civil Filings

In 1984–85, total civil filings rose by 28,700 cases or 5 percent over 1983–84 (see Table T-17). Civil filings accounted for almost two-thirds of the gross annual increase in superior court filings. All civil categories were part of the overall rise. The increase of 15,300 filings in the personal injury category was the largest, and the increase of 100 cases in family law proceedings was the smallest. (See Glossary for definition of each case category.)

The increase in personal injury cases of 15,300 (+16 percent) accounted for almost one-third of all the filing increases. In addition, the 112,000 total personal injury cases filed in 1984–85 established a new record high. Growth in this category is of particular importance in assessing caseloads since personal injury cases produce time-consuming trials.

Personal injury cases resulting from motor vehicles accounted for about 8,500 of the filings increase, and complaints not involving motor vehicles accounted for about 6,900. Some counties reporting large increases in motor vehicle personal injury cases were Los Angeles (+2,136), Orange (+1,590), San Diego (+828), Santa Clara (+646), Alameda (+492) and Sacramento (+404). Counties reporting large increases in cases other than motor vehicle were Los Angeles (+3,227), Orange (+733) and San Francisco (+520).

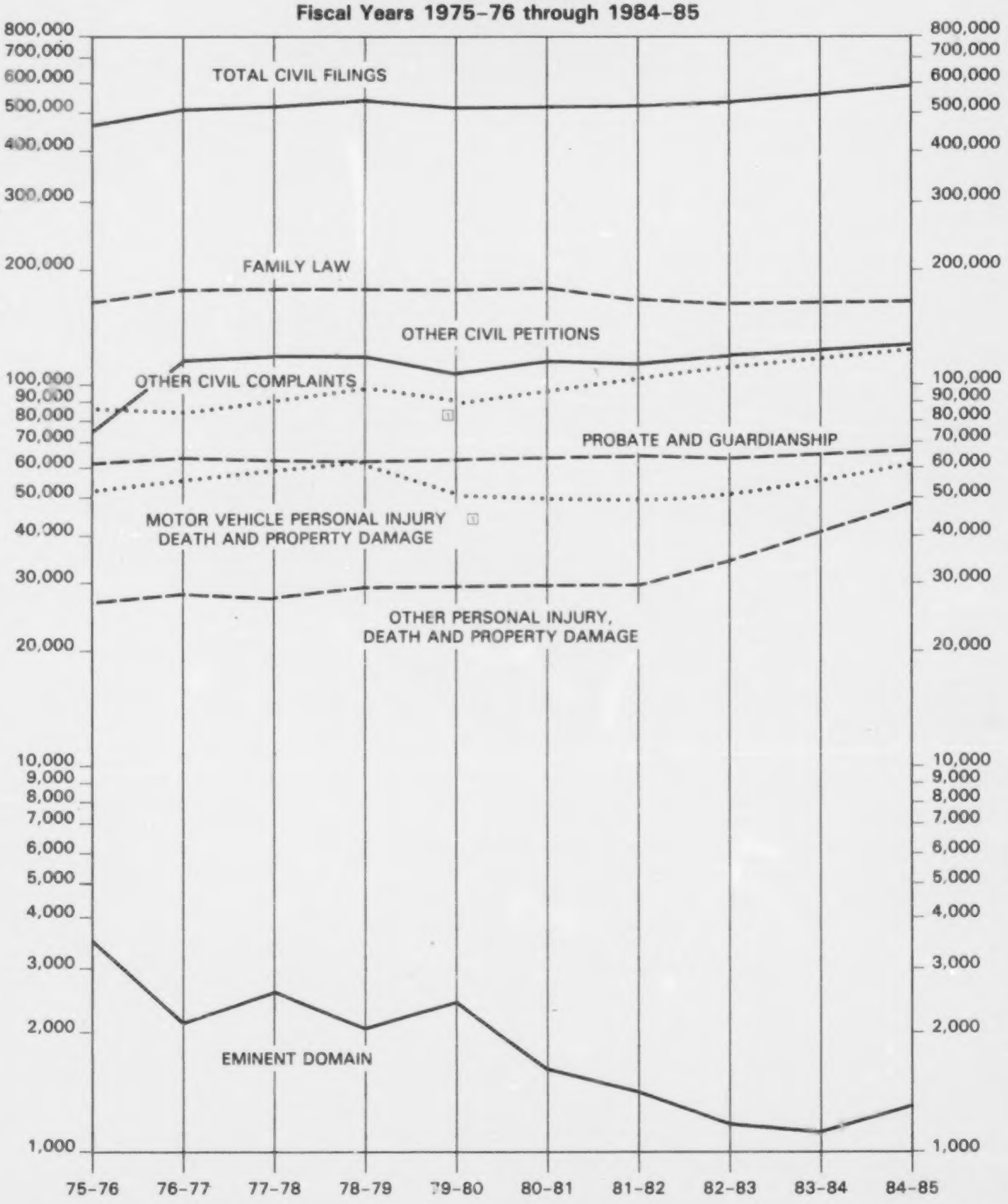
The second and sixth largest increases of all proceedings were also registered in the civil group. The 121,600 other civil complaints filed in 1984–85 were 9,800 cases (+9 percent) more than the total in 1983–84 and set a new high for this category. The increase was the second highest of all categories. Among the counties reporting large increases in other civil complaints between 1983–84 and 1984–85 were Los Angeles (+3,896), San Diego (+1,608), Orange (+978), San Francisco (+736), Alameda (+649), Riverside (+527), Santa Clara (+491) and Ventura (+409). Several counties, however, reported decreases. The largest decreases were in Sonoma (−543) and San Bernardino (−491).

TABLE T-17—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
CIVIL FILINGS
Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

Fiscal year	*Total civil filings*	*Probate and guardianship*	*Family law*	*Personal injury death & property damage*			*Eminent domain*	*Other civil*	
				Total	*Motor vehicle*	*Other*		*Complaints*	*Petitions*
				NUMBER					
1975–76	476,905	62,947	168,602	80,310	52,555	27,755	3,617	84,955	76,474
1976–77	523,391	64,910	172,211	85,604	57,193	28,411	2,249	82,232	116,185
1977–78	534,686	63,774	175,160	86,729	58,822	27,907	2,725	88,349	117,949
1978–79	551,393	62,858	175,837	92,962	63,108	29,854	2,074	99,279	118,383
1979–80	521,068	64,408	176,279	83,271	53,733	29,538	2,509	89,300	105,301
1980–81	532,556	64,779	177,255	80,970	50,723	30,247	1,719	93,916	113,917
1981–82	532,190	64,965	167,902	80,495	50,180	30,315	1,498	104,384	112,946
1982–83	540,510	65,429	161,391	85,509	51,560	33,949	1,208	108,745	118,228
1983–84	[R] 561,916	[R] 65,712	[R] 164,565	[R] 96,731	[R] 55,297	[R] 41,434	[R] 1,138	[R] 111,802	[R] 121,968
1984–85	590,573	66,610	164,652	112,049	63,750	48,299	1,318	121,567	124,377
				PERCENT					
1975–76	100	13	35	17	11	6	1	18	16
1976–77	100	12	33	16	11	5	<1	16	22
1977–78	100	12	33	16	11	5	1	17	22
1978–79	100	11	32	17	11	5	<1	18	21
1979–80	100	12	34	16	10	6	<1	17	20
1980–81	100	12	33	15	10	6	<1	18	21
1981–82	100	12	32	15	9	6	<1	20	21
1982–83	100	12	30	16	10	6	<1	20	22
1983–84	100	12	29	17	[R] 10	7	<1	20	22
1984–85	100	11	28	19	11	8	<1	21	21
				PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR					
1975–76	8	2	3	7	7	7	−32	4	35
1976–77	10	3	2	7	9	2	−38	−3	52
1977–78	2	−2	2	1	3	−2	21	7	2
1978–79	3	−1	<1	7	7	7	−24	12	<1
1979–80	−6	2	<1	−10	−15	−1	21	−10	−11
1980–81	2	<1	<1	−3	−6	2	−31	5	8
1981–82	− <1	<1	−5	−1	−1	<1	−13	11	−1
1982–83	2	1	−4	6	3	12	−19	4	5
1983–84	4	<1	2	[R] 13	[R] 7	[R] 22	−6	3	3
1984–85	5	1	<1	16	15	17	16	9	2
				AMOUNT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR					
1975–76	33,549	972	5,664	5,071	3,289	1,782	−1,682	3,568	19,956
1976–77	46,486	1,963	3,609	5,294	4,638	656	−1,368	−2,723	39,711
1977–78	11,295	−1,136	2,949	1,125	1,629	−504	476	6,117	1,764
1978–79	16,707	−916	677	6,233	4,286	1,947	−651	10,930	434
1979–80	−30,325	1,550	442	−9,691	−9,375	−316	435	−9,979	−13,082
1980–81	11,482	371	976	−2,301	−3,010	709	−790	4,616	8,610
1981–82	−366	186	−9,353	−475	−543	68	−221	10,468	−971
1982–83	8,320	464	−6,511	5,014	1,380	3,634	−290	4,361	5,282
1983–84	[R] 21,406	[R] 283	[R] 3,174	[R] 11,222	[R] 3,737	[R] 7,485	[R] −70	[R] 3,057	[R] 3,740
1984–85	28,657	898	87	15,318	8,453	6,865	180	9,765	2,409

[R] Revised.

FIGURE 8—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
CIVIL FILINGS
Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85



1 Lower court jurisdiction of civil cases raised from a maximum of $5,000 to $15,000 on July 1, 1979.

SOURCE: TABLE T–17

TABLE T-17A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
JUVENILE FILINGS
Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

Fiscal year	*DELINQUENCY*									*DEPENDENCY*[3]		
				W&I 601[1]			*W&I 602*[2]					
	Total	*Original*	*Subsequent*	*Total*	*Original*	*Subsequent*	*Total*	*Original*	*Subsequent*	*Total*	*Original*	*Subsequent*
					NUMBER							
1975–76[4]	93,980	56,943	37,037	12,806	9,675	3,131	81,174	47,258	33,906	14,092	13,151	941
1976–77	93,171	58,142	35,029	6,801	4,887	1,914	86,370	53,255	33,115	14,615	13,840	775
1977–78	87,703	55,806	31,897	2,313	1,868	445	85,390	53,938	31,452	17,524	16,672	852
1978–79	86,295	55,519	30,776	1,741	1,503	238	84,554	54,016	30,538	18,295	17,368	927
1979–80	82,887	52,346	30,541	1,315	1,152	163	81,572	51,194	30,378	19,651	18,475	1,176
1980–81	81,241	49,660	31,581	1,706	1,384	322	79,535	48,276	31,259	22,679	21,163	1,516
1981–82	79,591	49,821	29,770	1,105	851	254	78,486	48,970	29,516	23,045	21,843	1,202
1982–83	77,477	48,166	29,311	2,010	1,505	505	75,467	46,661	28,806	23,179	21,952	1,227
1983–84	76,033	46,433	29,600	1,049	873	176	74,984	45,560	29,424	29,064	27,258	1,806
1984–85	79,567	48,624	30,943	920	783	137	78,647	47,841	30,806	33,731	31,978	1,753
					PERCENT							
1975–76[4]	100	61	39	14	10	3	86	50	36	100	93	7
1976–77	100	62	38	7	5	2	93	57	36	100	95	5
1977–78	100	64	36	3	2	1	97	62	36	100	95	5
1978–79	100	64	36	2	2	<1	98	63	35	100	95	5
1979–80	100	63	37	2	1	<1	98	62	37	100	94	6
1980–81	100	61	39	2	2	<1	98	59	38	100	93	7
1981–82	100	63	37	1	1	<1	99	62	37	100	95	5
1982–83	100	62	38	3	2	1	97	60	37	100	95	5
1983–84	100	61	39	1	1	<1	99	60	39	100	94	6
1984–85	100	61	39	1	1	<1	99	60	39	100	95	5
					PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR							
1975–76[4]	–	−11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	−6	–
1976–77	−1	2	−5	−47	−49	−39	6	13	−2	4	5	−18
1977–78	−6	−4	−9	−66	−62	−77	−1	1	−5	20	20	10
1978–79	−2	−1	−4	−25	−20	−46	−1	<1	−3	4	4	9
1979–80	−4	−6	<1	−24	−23	−32	−4	−5	−1	7	6	27
1980–81	−2	−5	3	30	20	98	−3	−6	3	15	15	29
1981–82	−2	<1	−6	−35	−39	−21	−1	1	−6	2	3	−21
1982–83	−3	−3	−2	82	77	99	−4	−5	−2	1	<1	2
1983–84	−2	−4	1	−48	−42	−65	−1	−2	2	25	24	47
1984–1985	5	5	5	−12	−10	−23	5	5	5	16	17	−3
					AMOUNT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR							
1975–76[4]	–	6,796	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	−832	–
1976–77	−809	1,199	−2,008	−6,005	−4,788	−1,217	5,196	5,987	−791	523	689	−166
1977–78	−5,468	−2,336	−3,132	−4,488	−3,019	−1,469	−980	683	−1,663	2,909	2,832	77
1978–79	−1,408	−287	−1,121	−572	−365	−207	−836	78	−914	771	696	75
1979–80	−3,408	−3,173	−235	−426	−351	−75	−2,982	−2,822	−160	1,356	1,107	249
1980–81	−1,646	−2,686	1,040	391	232	159	−2,037	−2,918	881	3,028	2,688	340
1981–82	−1,650	161	−1,811	−601	−533	−68	−1,049	694	−1,743	366	680	−314
1982–83	−2,114	−1,655	−459	905	654	251	−3,019	−2,309	−710	134	109	25
1983–84	−1,444	−1,733	289	−961	−632	−329	−483	−1,101	618	5,885	5,306	579
1984–85	3,534	2,191	1,343	−129	−90	−39	3,663	2,281	1,382	4,667	4,720	−53

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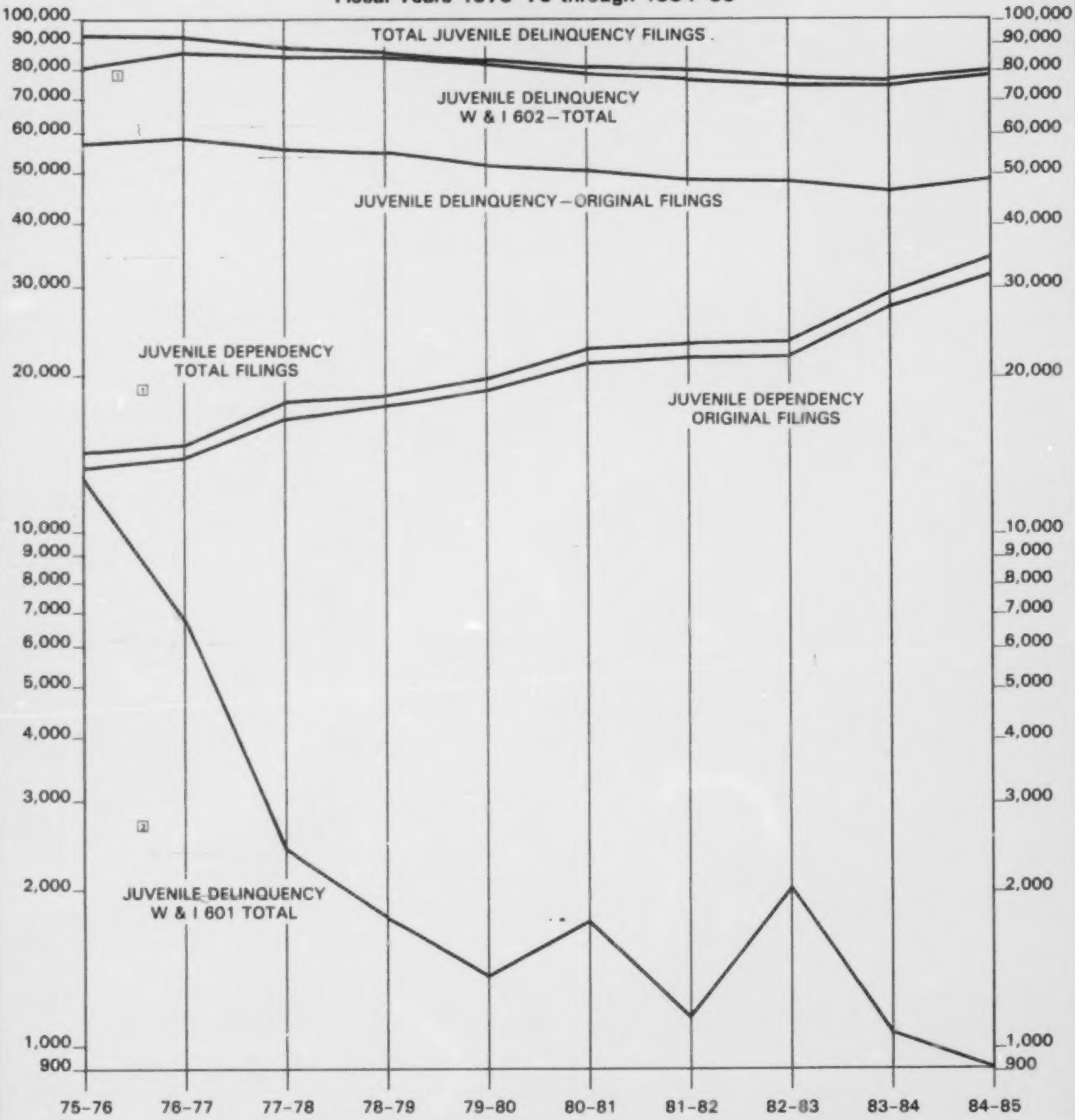
[1] Welf. & Inst. Code, § 601: Minors habitually refusing to obey parents; habitual truants; minors in danger of leading immoral life.
[2] Welf. & Inst. Code, § 602: Minors violating laws defining crime; minors failing to obey court order.
[3] Welf. & Inst. Code, § 300: Minors in need of effective parental care; destitute; physically dangerous to public; with unfit home.
[4] Data for subsequent filings and separate data for Welf. & Inst. Code, §§ 601 and 602 first available for 1975–76.

FIGURE 8A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
JUVENILE FILINGS
Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85



SOURCE: TABLE T-17A

[1] Data for subsequent filings and separate data for W & I 601 and 602 first available for 1975–76.

[2] January 1977 change in juvenile law prohibits prosecution of juveniles for activities for which adults cannot be prosecuted. Runaway minors no longer charged under W & I 601.

TABLE T-17B—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
FILINGS OF OTHER PROCEEDINGS
Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

Fiscal year	*Total other proceedings*	*Criminal*	*Mental health*	*Appeals from lower courts*			*Habeas corpus*		
				Total	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Total*	*Criminal*	*Other*
				NUMBER					
1975–76..	[R] 81,125	[R] 54,492	[R] 6,066	11,612	9,088 [1]	2,524 [1]	8,955	4,378 [1]	4,577 [1]
1976–77..	82,669	54,619	5,451	12,740	10,232	2,508	9,859	4,019	5,840
1977–78..	86,746	55,369	4,055	14,601	11,893	2,708	12,721	3,975	8,746
1978–79..	84,950	53,955	3,573	14,414	12,065	2,349	13,008	3,541	9,467
1979–80..	89,870	58,004	3,593	14,885	12,389	2,496	13,388	3,766	9,622
1980–81..	98,743	64,993	3,786	15,035	12,513	2,522	14,929	3,599	11,330
1981–82..	103,537	67,411	4,085	16,759	14,138	2,621	15,282	3,682	11,600
1982–83..	112,324	72,423	4,106	21,733	18,635	3,098	14,062	3,723	10,339
1983–84..	[R] 113,813	[R] 74,530	[R] 4,749	21,313	[R] 17,681	3,632	[R] 13,221	[R] 4,801	8,420
1984–85..	121,683	82,372	6,827	19,696	16,308	3,388	12,788	4,862	7,926
				PERCENT					
1975–76..	100	67	7	14	11	3	11	5	6
1976–77..	100	66	7	15	12	3	12	5	7
1977–78..	100	64	5	17	14	3	15	5	10
1978–79..	100	64	4	17	14	3	15	4	11
1979–80..	100	65	4	17	14	3	15	4	11
1980–81..	100	66	4	15	13	3	15	4	11
1981–82..	100	65	4	16	14	3	15	4	11
1982–83..	100	64	4	19	17	3	13	3	9
1983–84..	100	65	4	19	16	3	12	4	7
1984–85..	100	68	6	16	13	3	11	4	7
				PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR					
1975–76..	[R] – <1	[R] –2	[R] <1	7	–	–	1	–	–
1976–77..	1	– <1	–11	10	13	–1	10	–8	28
1977–78..	5	1	–26	15	16	8	29	–1	50
1978–79..	–2	–3	–12	–1	1	–13	2	–11	8
1979–80..	6	8	<1	3	3	6	3	6	2
1980–81..	10	12	5	1	1	1	12	–4	18
1981–82..	5	4	8	11	13	4	2	2	2
1982–83..	8	7	1	30	32	18	–8	1	–11
1983–84..	1	3	16	–2	–5	17	–6	29	–19
1984–85..	7	11	44	–8	–8	–7	–3	1	–6
				AMOUNT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR					
1975–76..	[R] –267	[R] –1,143	[R] 27	721	–	–	128	–	–
1976–77..	1,188	–197	–647	1,128	1,144	–16	904	–359	1,263
1977–78..	4,077	750	–1,396	1,861	1,661	200	2,862	–44	2,906
1978–79..	–1,796	–1,414	–482	–187	172	–359	287	–434	721
1979–80..	4,920	4,049	20	471	324	147	380	225	155
1980–81..	8,873	6,989	193	150	124	26	1,541	–167	1,708
1981–82..	4,794	2,418	299	1,724	1,625	99	353	83	270
1982–83..	8,787	5,012	21	4,974	4,497	477	–1,220	41	–1,261
1983–84..	[R] 1,489	[R] 2,107	[R] 643	–420	[R] –954	534	[R] –841	[R] 1,078	–1,919
1984–85..	7,870	7,842	2,078	–1,617	–1,373	–244	–433	61	–494

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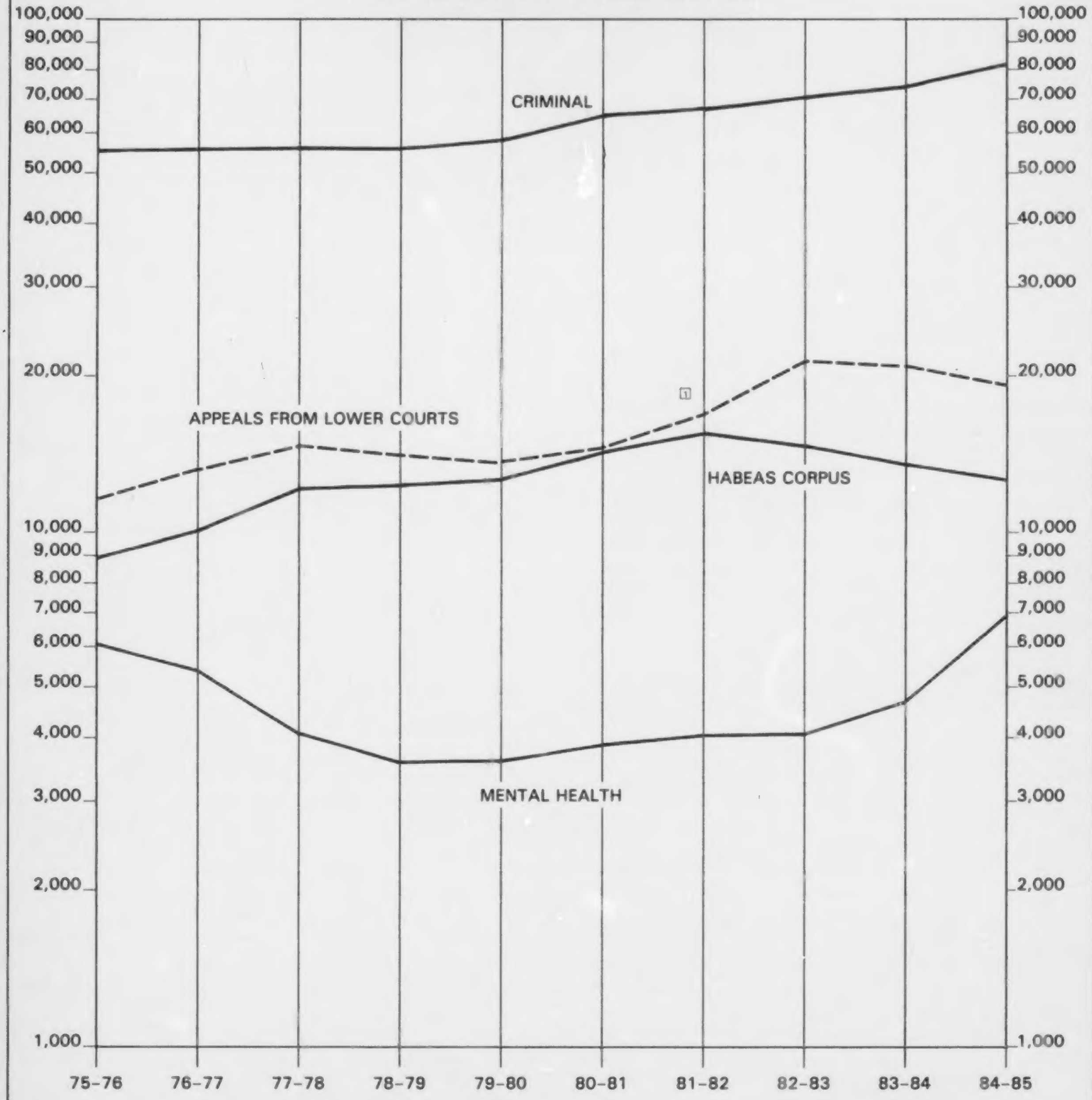
[1] Components of appeals from lower courts and habeas corpus first available for 1975–76.

[R] Revised.

FIGURE 8B—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS FILINGS OF OTHER PROCEEDINGS

Fiscal Years 1975-76 through 1984-85



SOURCE: TABLE T-17B

1 Small claims jurisdictional maximum increased from $750 to $1,500, January 1982.

Other civil petitions rose by 2,400 cases (+2 percent) to 124,400, a record high for this case category. The gain was the sixth highest of all proceedings. Counties with the largest increases were Los Angeles (+1,062), San Joaquin (+795), Santa Clara (+697), Ventura (+379), Napa (+369) and Butte (+308). Some counties, however, showed declines. The largest of these were Monterey (−377), San Francisco (−374) and Orange (−325).

The remaining civil categories showed relatively small changes. The 66,600 probate and guardianship cases filed in 1984–85 were only 900 cases, or 1 percent, more than the number filed in 1983–84. The number of these filings has changed very little during the past nine years. The 1984–85 level was only 6 percent above that for 1975–76.

The 164,700 family law cases, the largest category of all filings, included only 100 more cases than the preceding year. Compared to 9 years ago, the current level dereased 2 percent. The 1,300 eminent domain cases were 200 cases above the decade low registered the preceding year.

Total civil cases filed in 1984–85 were 24 percent more than the number filed 9 years before. However, individual civil categories reflected varied changes. The same categories that showed high percentage gains over 1983–84 reflected high percentage increases over figures 9 years ago: other civil petitions (+63 percent), other civil complaints (+43 percent) and personal injuries (+40 percent). As stated above, probate and guardianship filings rose slightly (+6 percent), but the remaining civil categories reflected declines: family law (−2 percent) and eminent domain (−64 percent).

Juvenile Filings

The 79,600 juvenile deliquency cases in 1984–85 increased for the first time in 9 years (see Table T-17A). About 3,500 or 5 percent more cases were filed in 1984–85 than in 1983–84. This increase was the fifth largest of all categories. The increase occurred in both original proceedings, which represents minors making initial contact with the court, and subsequent filings, which represent minors who are already wards of the court. A majority of the courts participated in the juvenile deliquency filings increase. Some courts with large increases were Los Angeles (+1,353), Santa Clara (+319), Tulare (+312) and Solano (+292). San Diego showed the largest decrease (−267) among the courts reporting fewer juvenile deliquency filings.

Most juvenile deliquency cases are filed under Welfare and Institutions Code section 602. In 1984–85, about 78,600 or 99 percent of the total were filed under section 602. This was 3,700 or 5 percent more than 1983–84 and the first increase since 1977–78. The 900 juvenile cases filed under Welfare and Institutions Code section 601 were almost the same in number (−100) as the preceding year.

Juvenile dependency cases filed in 1984–85 under Welfare and Institutions Code section 300 rose dramatically for the second consecutive year. These filings increased by 4,700 cases or 16 percent over 1983–84. The numerical increase over last year was the fourth largest of all categories and was also the largest annual increase for this category in nine years. The percentage increase over the last year was the second highest of all categories, although personal injury and eminent domain also shared the same percentage rise. About two-thirds of the courts registered an increase in juvenile dependency filings, and 2 courts accounted for over half of it: Los Angeles (+2,246) and San Francisco (+324).

Compared to 9 years earlier, juvenile deliquency filings in 1984–85 were lower (−15 percent) but juvenile dependency filings more than doubled (+139 percent).

Criminal Filings

The 82,400 criminal cases filed in 1984–85 again set a new record high by exceeding the previous year by 7,800 cases or 11 percent (see Table T-17B). This increase was not only the third highest of all proceedings but also the largest for the criminal category in nine years. Forty-four of the 58 courts reported increases. Some of the counties with large gains between 1983–84 and 1984–85 were Los Angeles (+3,119), Alameda (+679), San Diego (+485), Santa Clara (+484) and Orange (+408).

Criminal cases rose 51 percent compared to filings reported 9 years ago.

Other Filings

The 19,700 appeals from lower courts filed in superior courts in 1984–85 decreased for the second consecutive year from the record number filed in 1982–83. About 1,600 or 8 percent fewer appeals were filed than the preceding year. About 1,100 or over four-fifths of the decline in appeals occurred in the civil trial departments of the superior courts.[3] Most of the decreases in the 32 individual courts were small, with the larger declines being reported by Marin (−449) and Los Angeles (−330).

In the two remaining categories, the 6,800 mental health filings rose 2,100 cases or 44 percent and the 12,800 habeas corpus filings decreased 400 cases or 3 percent. Counties with large mental health increases were Ventura (+639), Alameda (+575), Fresno (+250) and Kern (+199).

Filings in Weighted Units

The number of cases filed provides only a rough measure of the potential work of judges since each filing is considered no different from any other for statistical purposes, and no recognition is given to the wide variance in judicial time spent on cases. To provide a more accurate measure of the potential judicial work reflected by filings, a system known as weighted caseload was developed.

The current weighted caseload system was revised, updated and adopted by the Judicial Council in April 1985. Under this system, a survey is conducted among the courts to determine (1) the average judicial time in minutes required to dispose of each type of case; (2) the average judicial time required for non-case-related activities such as administration, research and participation on justice system committees; and (3) the average total time a judge spends working during a year on case-related and non-case-related activities called the "judicial service value."

The case-related weights, the non-case-related time and the judicial service value are shown on Table T-17C. Under the current system one set of weights and one judicial service value apply to all courts.

Weighted filings are computed by (1) multiplying the number of filings in a case category by the weight, i.e., the average case-related judicial time required to dispose of a filing in that category, and (2) adding to the resulting total an increment of 24 percent to account for the judicial time required for non-case-related activities. The number of judicial positions required to dispose of the weighted caseload can be estimated by dividing the total weighted units by the judicial service value of 94,170, that is, the number of work minutes in a judge-year. Weighted filings are used primarily to estimate the judgeship needs of a court.

Application of the new weighting system to the filings reported in 1984–85 produced a caseload of 86.8 million weighted filings for the superior courts. This weighted caseload, when divided by the judicial service value for superior courts, showed a workload for 922 judicial positions (see Table T-17C). In comparison, the number of judicial positions actually authorized in the superior courts in 1984–85 was 777. This total is 145 positions less than the estimated number required to dispose of the caseload filed in 1984–85.

Table T-17C also displays the number of judicial positions required to dispose of the weighted units in each major case category. In addition, it compares each major category as a percentage of total weighted units with each major category as a percentage of total filings. The comparison is shown graphically as Figure 9.

Table T-17C shows that the 3 categories with the largest weighted caseloads were criminal, other civil complaints and family law. These categories accounted for two-thirds of the weighted caseload filed in the superior courts in 1984–85, and indicated a need for 630 of the 922 total judicial positions required to process the cases filed in superior courts.

Although criminal filings were only 10 percent of total filings, they accounted for one-third of the total weighted units in the superior courts. Application of the judicial service value to the weighted criminal caseload indicated that 311 judicial positions were needed to process these filings.

The other civil complaints category (for filings not elsewhere classified) had the next largest weighted caseload. Its weighted units were one-fifth of the total and reflected work for 187 judicial positions.

The family law category was the third highest with 14 percent of the total weighted units and reflected a requirement for 132 judicial positions. This category, however, accounted for one-fifth of the total cases filed in superior court and had more filings in 1984–85 than any other group.

Personal injury and juvenile deliquency categories were, respectively, fourth and fifth highest in weighted units, with proportions of 13 percent and 7 percent. Their share of filings was somewhat comparable, with personal injury cases and juvenile deliquency petitions comprising 14 and 10 percent, respectively, of the total.

The remaining seven categories, including juvenile dependency, probate and guardianship, other civil petitions, appeals from lower courts, eminent domain, mental health and habeas corpus accounted for nearly one-third of the total superior court filings but only one-eighth of the total weighted units. The weighted units in this group provided a caseload for 111 judicial positions.

TABLE T-17C—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS FILINGS, WEIGHTED FILINGS AND REQUIRED JUDICIAL POSITIONS BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING

Fiscal Year 1984–85

Type of Proceeding	*Filings*		*Weighted Filings*			*Required*
	Number	*Percent of total*[1]	*Weight*[2]	*Number*[3]	*Percent of total*[1]	*Judicial positions*[4]
	(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*
Probate and guardianship	66,610	8	35	2,890,874	3	31
Family law	164,652	20	61	12,454,277	14	132
P.I., death and prop. dam.	112,049	14	81	11,254,202	13	120
Eminent domain	1,318	<1	120	196,118	<1	2
Other civil:						
Complaints	121,567	15	117	17,636,940	20	187
Petitions	124,377	15	13	2,004,957	2	21
Mental health	6,827	1	13	110,051	<1	1
Juvenile:						
Delinquency	79,567	10	58	5,722,459	7	61
Dependency	33,731	4	88	3,680,727	4	39
Criminal	82,372	10	287	29,314,547	34	311
Appeals from lower courts	19,696	2	49	1,196,729	1	13
Habeas corpus	12,788	2	23	364,714	<1	4
Total	825,554	100	—	86,826,595	100	922

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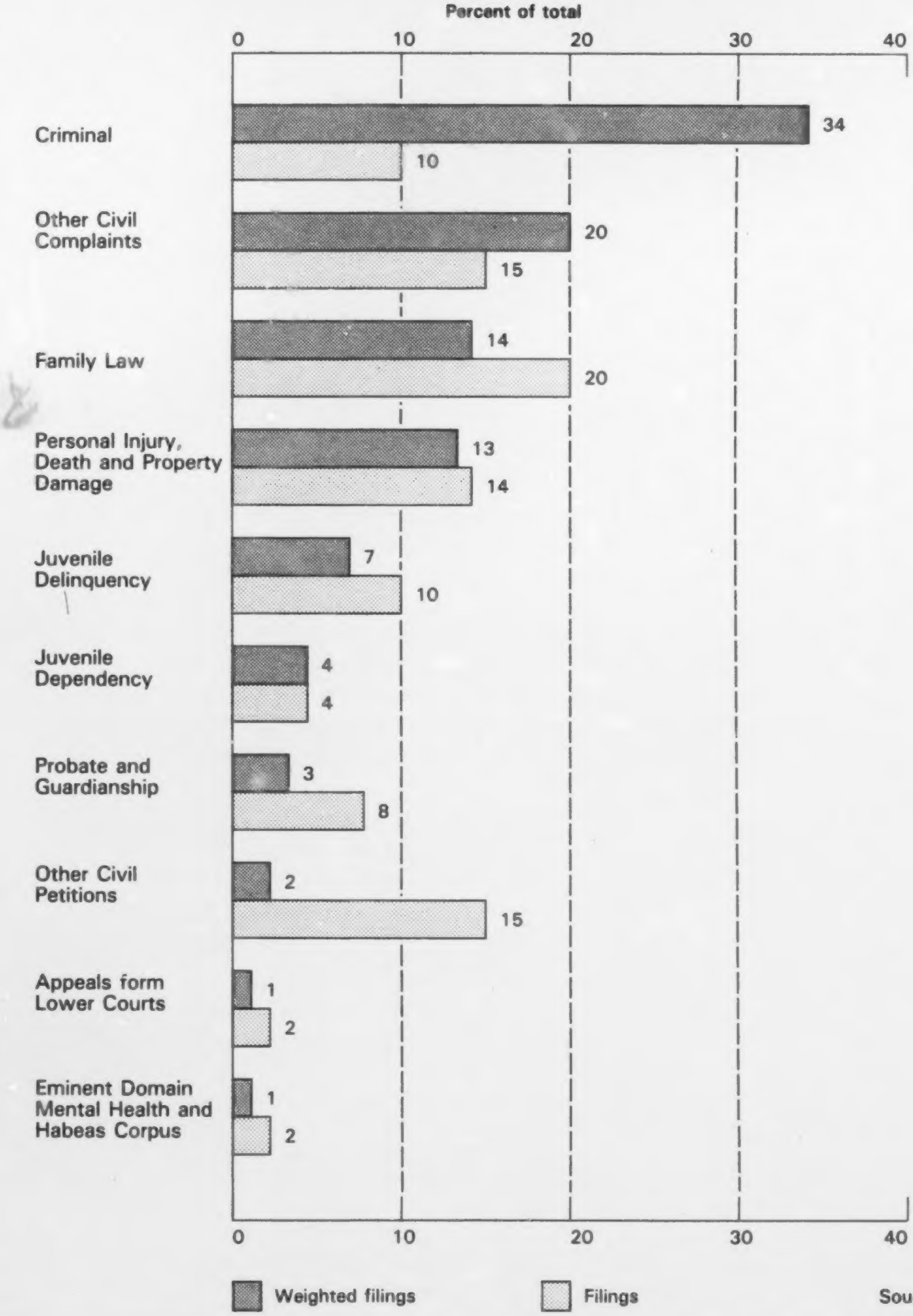
[1] Parts may not add to total because of rounding.

[2] Current weights were approved by the Judicial Council in Spring 1985 and apply to all superior courts. These weights reflect average judicial time spent only on case-related activities and do not include time required for noncase-related activities.

[3] Weighted filings estimate the total time required by judges in disposing of the caseload and include both case-related and noncase-related activities. Figures for each category were computed by multiplying filings (column 1) by the weight (column 3) and increasing the product by 24 percent to include time required for noncase-related activities (see text).

[4] Figures represent judicial positions required to dispose of the weighted caseload and were computed by dividing weighted filings (column 4) by the Judicial Service Value of 94,170, the average number of minutes a year a judge spends on case-related and noncase-related activities.

FIGURE 9—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS COMPARISON OF PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF FILINGS AND WEIGHTED FILINGS BY TYPE OF PROCEEDINGS



Source: Table T-17C

3. DISPOSITIONS

Highlights

In fiscal year 1984–85, the superior courts disposed of 635,700 cases, exclusive of civil matters dismissed for lack of prosecution.[4] This was an increase of 18,500 cases or 3 percent over 1983–84. The percentage increase was the same as the two preceding years.

The average number of cases disposed of per judicial position equivalent[5] (817) was higher than the year before (812) and reflected an increase for the third year in a row. For the past 9 years, the average ranged from 791 dispositions in 1981–82 to 902 dispositions in 1976–77.

This disposition rate provides a rough index of judicial output. It reflects judicial effort, but is also affected by factors over which courts have little or no control. Some of these factors are changes in the frequency of types of cases filed, the rate at which cases are filed, the manner in which cases are disposed of, and the effect of changes in statutory and case law.

In 1984–85 about 21,600 or 7 percent more cases were disposed of without trial than in 1983–84. At the same time, judges disposed of about 3,100, or 1 percent fewer cases by trial in 1984–85 than in 1983–84.

The rise in before-trial dispositions is attributed primarily to disposition of criminal and family law cases. Together, about 16,000 more of these cases were disposed of before trial. Of these, about 8,500 were criminal. Improved reporting[6] and an increase in guilty pleas accounted for the rise in criminal dispositions.

The family law increase reflected a statutory change. On January 1, 1983, the family law statute was changed to allow affidavits to be used in lieu of testimony in certain situations. With litigants gaining familiarity with the change, more family law cases (+7,500) were disposed of without trial in 1984–85. The number of family law cases proceeding to trial, however, decreased (−2,900).

Trials of uncontested matters decreased by 9,000 cases or 3 percent, reflecting declines primarily in 2 categories: family law and other civil petitions. Uncontested matters are generally less time-consuming, since they are terminated before evidence is introduced by both parties.

Trials of contested matters increased by 5,900 cases. Contested matters are generally more time-consuming, since they are terminated after evidence is introduced by both parties. Most of the additional contested matters disposed of by trial were either other civil petitions or family law cases.

About 600 (−8 percent) fewer jury trials were held in 1984–85 than in 1983–84.

TABLE T-18—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS NUMBER OF JUDICIAL POSITION EQUIVALENTS, DISPOSITIONS (EXCLUDING CIVIL CASES DISMISSED FOR LACK OF PROSECUTION) AND DISPOSITIONS PER JUDICIAL POSITION EQUIVALENT

Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

	Number of judicial position equivalents		*Dispositions (less civil dismissals for lack of prosecution)*			
				Change from preceding year		
Fiscal year	*Total*	*Increases from preceding year*	*Total*	*Amount*	*Percent*	*Dispositions per judicial position equivalent*
1975–76	622	22	[R] 552,046	[R] 66,143	14	888
1976–77	644	22	581,037	28,926	5	902
1977–78	663	19	589,921	8,884	2	890
1978–79	667	4	588,015	−1,906	− < 1	882
1979–80	688	21	563,530	−24,485	−4	819
1980–81	709	21	584,316	20,786	4	824
1981–82	736	27	581,922	−2,394	− < 1	791
1982–83	745	9	598,899	16,977	3	804
1983–84	[R] 760	[R] 15	[R] 617,225	[R] 18,326	3	[R] 812
1984–85	778	18	635,682	18,457	3	817

[R] Revised.

TABLE T-18A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING (EXCLUDING CIVIL DISMISSALS FOR LACK OF PROSECUTION)

Fiscal Years 1975–76, 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Dispositions			*Change in dispositions from*			
				1983–84		*1975–76*	
Type of proceeding	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1975–76*	*Amount*	*Percent*	*Amount*	*Percent*
Total	635,682	[R] 617,225	552,046	18,457	3	83,636	15
Probate and guardianship	62,581	62,936	62,251	−355	−1	330	1
Family law	147,530	142,936	143,863	4,594	3	3,667	3
P.I., death and prop. dam.	69,093	[R] 73,544	57,668	−4,451	−6	11,425	20
Motor vehicles	41,012	[R] 46,156	38,592	−5,144	−11	2,420	6
Other	28,081	[R] 27,388	19,076	693	3	9,005	47
Eminent domain	612	490	3,208	122	25	−2,596	−81
Other civil:	149,010	[R] 144,163	106,794	4,847	3	42,216	40
Complaints	65,910	[R] 65,271	46,618	639	1	19,292	41
Petitions	83,100	[R] 78,892	60,176	4,208	5	22,924	38
Mental health	6,347	[R] 5,245	5,598	1,102	21	749	13
Juvenile:	93,890	[R] 89,096	103,664	4,794	5	−9,774	−9
Delinquency	70,971	[R] 70,601	89,995	370	1	−19,024	−21
Original	44,376	[R] 44,342	56,860	34	<1	−12,484	−22
Subsequent	26,595	[R] 26,259	33,135	336	1	−6,540	−20
Dependency	22,919	[R] 18,495	13,669	4,424	24	9,250	68
Original	20,371	[R] 16,208	12,622	4,163	26	7,749	61
Subsequent	2,548	[R] 2,287	1,047	261	11	1,501	143
Criminal	74,432	[R] 66,535	50,065	7,897	12	24,367	49
Appeals from lower court	21,389	21,324	10,626	65	<1	10,763	101
Civil	18,100	18,155	8,310	−55	−<1	9,790	118
Criminal	3,289	3,169	2,316	120	4	973	42
Habeas corpus	10,798	[R] 10,956	8,309	−158	−1	2,489	30
Criminal	3,829	3,625	4,240	204	6	−411	−10
Other	6,969	[R] 7,331	4,069	−362	−5	2,900	71

[R] Revised.

Total Dispositions

Criminal dispositions, rising 12 percent above the 1984 figure, showed the largest increase of all disposition categories. The gain (+7,900) approximated the increase in criminal filings (+7,800). The family law category registered the next highest disposition increase with 4,600 cases (+3 percent), while family law filings remained practically unchanged. Juvenile dependency and other civil petitions shared similar numerical gains, registering the third (+4,400) and fourth (+4,200) highest disposition increases, respectively. Their 1984–85 filings rose by 4,700 and 2,400 cases, respectively, above the preceding year.

The disposition increases reported in the other categories were much smaller. Mental health cases, with the fifth largest increase of all categories, showed a gain of 1,100 cases. Other categories showing small gains were juvenile delinquency, eminent domain and appeals from lower courts. Other civil complaints dispositions also showed a small disposition increase (+600) but its 9,800 filings increase was the second highest of all categories.

Three categories showed fewer dispositions in 1984–85 compared to 1983–84. The personal injury category registered the largest decrease (−4,500) while totalling the highest increase in filings (+15,300) among the categories. The disposition decline resulted from decreases in the motor vehicle group (−5,100) as the other than motor vehicle group showed a slight gain (+700). Other disposition decreases were in probate and guardianship (−355) and habeas corpus (−158) proceedings.

The decline in personal injury dispositions may have occurred because of pressure on courts to dispose of higher priority cases. Both criminal and juvenile dependency cases, which have priority over personal injury cases in the setting of trial dates, experienced large increases in both filings and dispositions.

TABLE T-18B—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS DISPOSITIONS BEFORE AND AFTER TRIAL BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING (EXCLUDING CIVIL DISMISSALS FOR LACK OF PROSECUTION)

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Dispositions before trial				*Dispositions after trial*			
			Change from 1983–84				*Change from 1983–84*	
Type of proceeding	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*Amount*	*Percent*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*Amount*	*Percent*
Total	309,510	[R]287,951	21,559	7	326,172	[R]329,274	-3,102	-1
Probate and guardianship	5,808	5,358	450	8	56,773	57,578	-805	-1
Family law	53,972	46,456	7,516	16	93,558	96,480	-2,922	-3
P.I., death & prop. dam.	65,778	[R]69,727	-3,949	-6	3,315	[R]3,817	-502	-13
Motor vehicles	39,365	[R]44,393	-5,028	-11	1,647	1,763	-116	-7
Others	26,413	25,334	1,079	4	1,668	[R]2,054	-386	-19
Eminent domain	444	352	92	26	168	138	30	22
Other civil:	91,913	[R]86,187	5,726	7	57,097	57,976	-879	-2
Complaints	49,976	[R]48,944	1,032	2	15,934	16,327	-393	2
Petitions	41,937	[R]37,243	4,694	13	41,163	41,649	-486	-1
Mental health	724	[R]406	318	78	5,623	4,839	784	16
Juvenile:	13,844	11,075	2,769	25	80,046	[R]78,021	2,025	3
Delinquency	8,860	7,400	1,460	20	62,111	[R]63,201	-1,090	-2
Original	5,853	5,089	764	15	38,523	[R]39,253	-730	-2
Subsequent	3,007	2,311	696	30	23,588	[R]23,948	-360	-2
Dependency	4,984	3,675	1,309	36	17,935	[R]14,820	3,115	21
Original	4,622	3,345	1,277	38	15,749	[R]12,863	2,886	22
Subsequent	362	330	32	10	2,186	[R]1,957	229	12
Criminal	68,364	[R]59,825	8,539	14	6,068	6,710	-642	-10
Appeals fr. lower court:	2,019	2,095	-76	-4	19,370	19,229	141	1
Civil	931	1,085	-154	-14	17,169	17,070	99	1
Criminal	1,088	1,010	78	8	2,201	2,159	42	2
Habeas corpus	6,644	[R]6,470	174	3	4,154	[R]4,486	-332	-7
Criminal	2,993	2,816	177	6	836	809	27	3
Other	3,651	[R]3,654	-3	- <1	3,318	[R]3,677	-359	-10

[R] Revised.

Cases Disposed of Before Trial

Of superior court cases, about 309,500 or 49 percent were disposed of without trial in 1984–85. This total was about 21,600 or 7 percent more than the number disposed of before trial in 1983–84 (see Table T-18B). Dispositions without trial include dismissals before trial (but exclude civil dismissals for lack of prosecution), transfers, summary judgments, pleas of guilty, and other judgments before trial. All categories except personal injury and appeals from lower courts showed increases in dispositions before trial.

The increase in criminal cases disposed of without trial was the largest of all categories. About 8,500 or 14 percent more criminal cases were disposed of in 1984–85 without trial, of which most were by guilty pleas. Some courts with large increases in criminal dispositions without trial were Los Angeles (+2,966), Alameda (+2,077), Riverside (+733), San Diego (+611), Santa Clara (+482) and Contra Costa (+437).

The second highest 1984–85 increase in dispositions before trial was in the family law category. During the preceding year, family law had the highest increase of all categories. The continued rise in this category is attributed to the family law statute change on January 1, 1983, which permits the disposition of uncontested dissolutions without court appearance. Under certain conditions affidavits can be used in lieu of testimony. Courts which showed large family law increases in dispositions before trial (including few dismissals for lack of prosecution) were Los Angeles (+6,250), Placer (+567), San Diego (+534), Orange (+415) and Riverside (+403).

The other civil petitions category was the third highest with an increase of 4,700 dispositions without trial. The increases in the other 7 categories were all below 1,500 cases.

Two categories, however, showed declines in dispositions without trial. The largest decrease (−3,900) was recorded in the personal injury category, notably in the motor vehicle group. About 5,000 fewer motor vehicle cases were disposed of without trial, although about 1,100 more non-motor vehicle cases were disposed of during the year. The decline occurred even though the personal injury category had the largest filings increase during the year. The decline is attributed to growth in criminal and juvenile dependency filings which, required to be processed within a certain time frame, are given priority over the processing of most types of civil cases. The appeals from lower courts group was the only other category showing a decrease in dispositions before trial. Their number, however, changed very little from the preceding year.

Cases Disposed of After Trial

About 326,200 cases or 51 percent of superior court cases required trial for disposition in 1984–85 (see Table T-18B and Figure 10). This volume was 3,100 cases or 1 percent less than the previous year's total and contrasts with the 1983–84 increase of 10,700 cases. Uncontested matters declined while contested dispositions rose.

Eight of the 12 major categories reflected decreases in trial dispositions. The largest declines were in family law (−2,900) and juvenile deliquency (−1,100). In the family law category of some courts large decreases in trial dispositions were accompanied by large gains in dispositions before trial. After the family law amendments of January 1, 1983, more cases are being disposed of without hearing as parties in certain circumstances are not required to appear for hearings. Two courts showed large declines in family law dispositions by trial: Orange (−1,141) and San Diego (−1,041).

Other categories showed smaller decreases in trial dispositions: probate and guardianship (−800), criminal (−600), personal injury (−500), other civil petitions (−500), other civil complaints (−400) and habeas corpus proceedings (−300).

Three categories, however, showed gains in dispositions after trial. Juvenile dependency showed the largest gain (+3,100) which paralleled the rise in juvenile dependency filings (+4,700). The remaining categories reflected smaller increases: mental health (+800) and appeals from the lower courts (+100). The eminent domain category had practically no change in trial dispositions (+30).

Criminal Convictions

Table T-19 shows the number and percentage of criminal defendants disposed of with and without trial and the percentage that were convicted or acquitted at each stage of disposition in 1984–85.

Appendix Table A-22C shows that 67,900 defendants, or 91 percent of all criminal defendants disposed of in superior courts, were convicted in 1984–85. The number convicted in 1984–85 was 8,200 more than in 1983–84. Although 8,800 more defendants were convicted after pleading guilty, 600 fewer defendants were convicted after trial. The amount of increase in convictions in 1984–85 over 1983–84 was about the same as the increase in filings. Some courts reporting large increases in convictions were Los Angeles (+3,025), Alameda (+2,008),[6] Riverside (+669), San Diego (+548), Santa Clara (+471) and San Bernardino (+428).

Felony convictions rose by about 8,400 but the number of defendants convicted of misdemeanor crimes in superior courts declined slightly (−200) from 1 year ago. Misdemeanor convictions were 3 percent of criminal convictions in 1984–85, slightly less than the 4 percent in 1983–84. The proportion has declined steadily for 7 years, from 7 percent in 1977–78 to 3 percent in 1984–85.

A large proportion of criminal defendants processed through the superior courts are generally disposed of before trial by pleas of guilty. In 1984–85, of the 68,400 defendants disposed of before trial in superior courts, 63,000 were disposed of by pleas of guilty. These pleas were 85 percent of all criminal dispositions. The proportion has risen steadily each of the past 10 years, from 70 percent in 1975–76 to 85 percent in 1984–85. The rise in the proportion from 81 to 85 between 1983–84 and 1984–85 was the sharpest in 10 years.

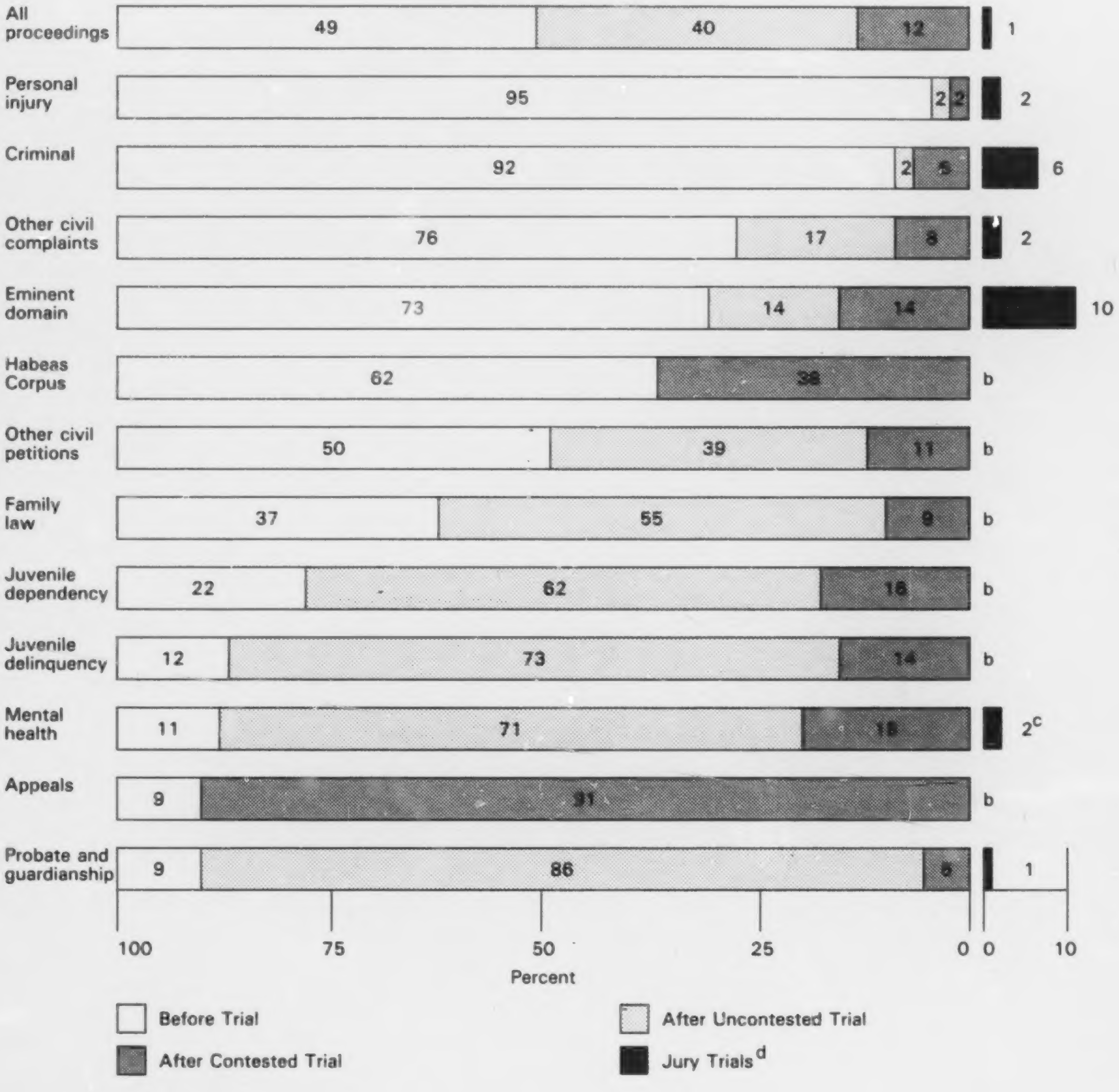
About 6,100 or 8 percent of criminal defendant dispositions took place after a court or jury trial. Although the proportion of criminal cases proceeding to trial is relatively small, these trials account for a substantial part of judicial time spent on criminal matters. The proportion disposed of after trial declined steadily from 17 percent in 1975–76 to 11 percent in 1980–81, remained at the 12 percent level until 1982–83, then declined to 8 percent in 1984–85. This was opposite to the trend for dispositions by pleas of guilty.

Contested Matters

Contested matters are cases disposed of after trial or hearing where both parties have introduced evidence. They are generally the most time-consuming dispositions. However, among the contested proceedings, habeas corpus hearings—which by definition are considered contested—generally take less time to dispose of than contested matters in other categories.

The 74,800 contested matters disposed of in 1984–85 rose 5,900 cases or 9 percent from the 1983–84 total (see Table T-20). The larger increases occurred in the categories of other civil petitions (+4,300) and family law (+2,000). The Los Angeles Superior Court alone accounted for 3,800 of the increase in contested other civil petition dispositions. The Los Angeles court disposed of 6,400 other civil petitions

FIGURE 10—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS MANNER OF DISPOSITION BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING[a]
(Excluding Civil Dismissals For Lack Of Prosecution)
Fiscal Years 1984-85



[a] Parts may not add to total because of rounding.

[b] Less than .05 percent or no jury trials.

[c] Juries sworn as percent of total dispositions.

[d] Jury trials are shown here separately but are also included as part of dispositions after uncontested and contested trial.

TABLE T-19—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS CONVICTED, ACQUITTED, DISMISSED OR TRANSFERRED AND MANNER OF DISPOSITION

Fiscal Year 1984–85

Manner of disposition	*Total defendants*		*Percent distribution of outcome of disposition*			
					Convicted	
	Number	*Percent* [a]	*Total* [a]	*Acquitted, dismissed or transferred*	*Felony*	*Misdemeanor*
All manner of disposition	74,432	100	100	9	88	3
Before trial	68,364	92	100	8	89	3
Dismissed or transferred	5,348	7	100	100	-	-
Plea of guilty	63,016	85	100	-	97	3
After trial	6,068	8	100	19	75	5
Court trial	1,920	3	100	22	73	6
Jury trial	4,148	6	100	18	77	5

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[a] Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

as contested matters, or 20 percent of the total other civil petition dispositions. In comparison, the remainder of the state only disposed of 2,400 other civil petitions as contested matters or 5 percent of the total other civil petition dispositions.

Changes in the contested matters among the remaining categories were small. The other categories with increases in contested matters were juvenile dependency (+700) and mental health (+500). Decreases were noted in the categories of criminal (−500), probate and guardianship (−400) and habeas corpus (−300). In the following categories, the number of contested cases disposed of after trial remained virtually unchanged: appeals from lower court, eminent domain, personal injury, other civil complaints and juvenile delinquency.

Table T-20A shows the number of contested matters disposed of each year since 1975–76 in four selected categories that require substantial judicial effort. These cateogories accounted for over 25,100 contested matters or 34 percent of all contested matters disposed of in 1984–85. This total was down only 300 cases or 1 percent from 1983–84 but 13 percent below the peak of 28,800 contested matters disposed of in the selected categories in 1976–77.

TABLE T-20—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS CONTESTED DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING

Fiscal Years 1975–76, 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Contested dispositions			Change in contested dispositions from			
				1983–84		1975–76	
Type of proceeding	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1975–76*	*Amount*	*Percent*	*Amount*	*Percent*
Total	74,836	[R] 68,950	54,947	5,886	9	19,889	36
Probate and guardianship	3,159	3,571	2,360	−412	−12	799	34
Family law	13,071	11,099	12,032	1,972	18	1,039	9
P.I., death & prop. dam.	1,658	[R] 1,814	2,677	−156	−9	−1,019	−38
Motor vehicles	654	[R] 728	1,420	−74	−10	−766	−54
Others	1,004	[R] 1,086	1,257	−82	−8	−253	−20
Eminent domain	85	72	215	13	18	−130	−60
Other civil	13,729	9,545	5,901	4,184	44	7,828	133
Complaints	4,973	5,105	4,889	−132	−3	84	2
Petitions	8,756	4,440	1,012	4,316	97	7,744	765
Mental health	1,128	664	440	464	70	688	156
Juvenile	13,819	13,274	13,747	545	4	72	1
Delinquency	10,091	10,218	12,348	−127	−1	−2,257	−18
Original	5,890	6,014	7,198	−124	−2	−1,308	−18
Subsequent	4,201	4,204	5,150	−3	−0	−949	−18
Dependency	3,728	3,056	1,399	672	22	2,329	166
Original	3,109	2,341	1,267	768	33	1,842	145
Subsequent	619	715	132	−96	−13	487	369
Criminal	4,663	5,196	5,089	−533	−10	−426	−8
Appeals from lower court	19,370	19,229	9,861	141	1	9,509	96
Civil	17,169	17,070	7,962	99	1	9,207	116
Criminal	2,201	2,159	1,899	42	2	302	16
Habeas corpus	4,154	[R] 4,486	2,625	−332	−7	1,529	58
Criminal	836	809	585	27	3	251	43
Other	3,318	[R] 3,677	2,040	−359	−10	1,278	63

[R] Revised.

TABLE T-20A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS SELECTED CONTESTED MATTERS AS PERCENT OF DISPOSITIONS [a]

Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

	Total contested matters		Personal injury		Other civil complaints		Criminal[b]		Juvenile[c]	
Fiscal Year	*Number*[d]	*Percent of dispositions*[a]	*Number*	*Percent of dispositions*[a]	*Number*	*Percent of dispositions*[a]	*Number*	*Percent of dispositions*	*Number*	*Percent of dispositions*
1975–76	[R] 54,947	10	2,677	5	4,889	10	[b] 5,089	10	[c] 13,747	13
1976–77	58,906	10	2,631	4	5,043	10	6,133	12	14,979	15
1977–78	62,359	11	2,377	4	5,085	10	5,810	12	14,365	14
1978–79	64,065	11	2,220	3	5,293	10	5,200	11	14,274	15
1979–80	63,388	11	2,048	3	4,965	9	5,094	10	14,913	16
1980–81	65,013	11	1,911	3	5,533	10	5,241	9	14,539	16
1981–82	65,451	11	2,006	3	5,405	9	5,609	9	14,382	15
1982–83	[R] 66,077	11	2,062	3	5,506	9	5,896	9	[R] 12,872	14
1983–84	[R] 68,950	11	[R] 1,814	[R] 3	5,105	8	5,196	8	13,274	15
1984–85	74,836	12	1,658	2	4,973	8	4,663	6	13,819	15

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[a] Excluding civil dismissals for lack of prosecution.

[b] On July 1, 1975, due to changes in reporting instructions, some criminal dispositions which were previously classified as contested matters were reclassified as uncontested matters.

[c] Beginning on July 1, 1975, juvenile dispositions include subsequent petitions disposed of.

[d] Total of all proceedings; total for selected proceedings is not listed.

[R] Revised.

4. JURY TRIALS

The number of jury trials is another measure of judicial activity in superior courts. Table T-21 shows the number of juries sworn and jury trials held since 1975–76 for all cases combined and for the two selected categories of personal injury and criminal.

Although cases disposed of by jury trial represent only about 1 percent of all dispositions, they include the most time-consuming cases for the courts. In 1984–85, jury trials in superior courts disposed of about 6,900 cases. This was 600 or 8 percent fewer cases than in 1983–84. The largest decreases were in the criminal category (−300) and the personal injury category (−200). These categories accounted for 71 percent of the total decline in jury trials.

Jury trials of personal injury and criminal matters accounted for about 5,500 cases or 80 percent of the total number of jury trials in superior courts. The number of jury trials held in criminal proceedings in 1984–85 decreased by about 6 percent from the preceding year. In 1984–85 personal injury proceedings, about 13 percent fewer cases were tried by jury than in 1983–84.

Jury trials of personal injury and criminal matters accounted for about 5,500 cases or 80 percent of the total number of jury trials in superior courts. The number of jury trials held in criminal proceedings in 1984–85 decreased by about 6 percent from the preceding year. In 1984–85 personal injury proceedings, about 13 percent fewer cases were tried by jury than in 1983–84.

TABLE T-21—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
NUMBER OF JURIES SWORN AND JURY TRIALS AS PERCENTAGE OF DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

	All proceedings[a]			*Personal injury*			*Criminal*		
		Jury trials			*Jury trials*			*Jury trials*	
Fiscal year	*Juries sworn*	*Number*	*As a percent of dispositions*[b]	*Juries sworn*	*Number*	*As a percent of dispositions*[b]	*Juries sworn*	*Number*	*As a percent of dispositions*[b]
1975–76	[R] 8,441	7,826	1	2,447	2,266	4	5,028	4,695	9
1976–77	8,868	8,272	1	2,357	2,203	4	5,556	5,179	10
1977–78	8,471	7,892	1	2,193	2,042	3	5,194	4,914	10
1978–79	7,911	7,309	1	2,024	1,810	3	4,752	4,473	9
1979–80	7,816	7,393	1	1,724	1,910	3	5,003	4,439	9
1980–81	7,913	7,469	1	1,687	1,783	3	5,048	4,544	8
1981–82	8,381	8,001	1	1,690	1,707	2	5,278	4,900	8
1982–83	[R] 8,956	7,775	1	1,845	1,593	2	[R] 5,288	4,810	7
1983–84	[R] 8,971	[R] 7,520	1	2,147	[R] 1,561	2	[R] 4,782	4,404	7
1984–85	8,043	6,883	1	2,018	1,365	2	4,565	4,148	6

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[a] Total for all proceedings; total of selected proceedings is not listed.

[b] Excluding civil dismissals for lack of prosecution.

[R] Revised.

5. CONDITION OF CIVIL CALENDARS—METROPOLITAN COURTS

Civil calendars in superior courts remained at approximately the same level as the previous fiscal year, as the number of civil pending cases increased slightly in the larger metropolitan superior courts.

This change is seen as largely attributable to the rise in cases awaiting trial in Los Angeles Superior Court. Excluding Los Angeles, the total number of civil cases awaiting trial statewide in 1985 was the second lowest of any year in the past decade.

The two indices the Judicial Council uses to describe the condition of civil calendars are the number of civil cases awaiting trial and the elapsed time to trial measured from the filing of the at-issue memorandum. These indices are closely related and a change in the number of cases awaiting trial often forecasts a similar change in elapsed time to trial.

The following discussion of civil calendar conditions is based on the 21 superior courts with 6 or more judges.[7] Together, these courts account for about 90 percent of the civil filings statewide and for a corresponding proportion of both case inventory and jury trials. Also, court congestion and lengthy waiting time to trial generally are most severe in these larger courts. Although the courts are often discussed as a group, each calendar is unique and conditions may differ from court to court.

TABLE T-22—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[a]—NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES AWAITING TRIAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1976 THROUGH 1985

	Number of civil cases awaiting trial as of June 30									
Court	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Alameda	5,677	5,970	5,482	3,939	3,920	3,940	3,236	3,734	3,873	4,476
Contra Costa	2,291	2,376	2,626	2,926	2,697	2,435	2,694	1,937	2,005	1,456
Fresno	1,232	1,287	1,745	1,849	1,688	1,346	1,154	783	704	698
Kern	878	914	1,124	1,218	1,046	958	1,020	1,233	977	1,101
Los Angeles	44,199	55,150	63,433	71,179	72,072	67,715	36,678	34,886	34,840	38,524
Marin	913	1,101	1,087	1,205	764	456	636	584	670	712
Monterey	596	513	360	289	290	339	345	333	365	300
Orange	7,390	8,151	10,942	12,940	10,649	10,483	10,450	9,795	9,113	6,350
Riverside	1,788	1,952	2,457	2,422	1,993	2,068	1,888	2,058	2,020	1,682
Sacramento	3,420	3,173	2,822	2,949	2,683	2,017	1,531	1,844	1,879	2,766
San Bernardino	2,323	2,667	2,771	3,030	4,419	3,247	2,440	1,543	1,505	1,474
San Diego	6,472	7,105	7,121	7,694	7,747	8,090	7,159	5,696	4,760	5,635
San Francisco	5,435	4,968	4,654	4,130	6,093[b]	4,661	4,287	5,316	6,061	4,533
San Joaquin	1,064	1,303	1,345	1,510	1,797	2,188	2,043	805	707	498
San Mateo	2,001	1,470	1,310	1,068	915	874	750	939	929	1,045
Santa Barbara	507	746	984	719	774	806	593	607	512	482
Santa Clara	2,164	2,776	3,750	2,727	3,610	2,082	2,701	2,329	2,272	2,342
Sonoma	1,366	1,480	1,572	1,387	636	526	544	604	539	576
Stanislaus	644	411	594	1,109	1,115	1,265	1,060	802	743	585
Tulare	438	602	356	354	267	305	241	267	236	258
Ventura	1,618	1,258	1,356	1,748	1,719	1,692	1,020	889	799	693
Total	92,416	105,373	117,891	126,392	126,894	117,493	82,470	76,984	75,509	76,186
Total excluding Los Angeles	48,217	50,223	54,458	55,213	54,822	49,778	45,792	42,098	40,669	37,662
Total civil jury cases awaiting trial	54,697	62,245	70,163	75,622	77,031	70,993	49,461	46,691	47,538	47,767

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[a] As of June 30, 1985.

[b] Prior to 1980 the San Francisco court did not count at-issue memoranda until a certificate of readiness was filed at the invitation of the court.

Number of Civil Cases Awaiting Trial

The inventory of civil cases awaiting trial (cases on the civil active list as the result of filing an at-issue memorandum) as of June 30, 1976, through June 30, 1985, is shown in Table T-22 and Figure 11. The total 76,200 civil cases that awaited trial in the 21 courts as of June 30, 1985, reflected a slight increase over the previous year. As previously noted, this is largely attributable to the increase in cases pending trial in the Los Angeles court. The 1985 total, while only 700 cases or 1 percent more than in 1984, was 50,700 cases or 40 percent less than the record high established during 1980. At the same time, civil filings between 1983–84 and 1984–85 increased by 28,700 cases or about 5 percent.

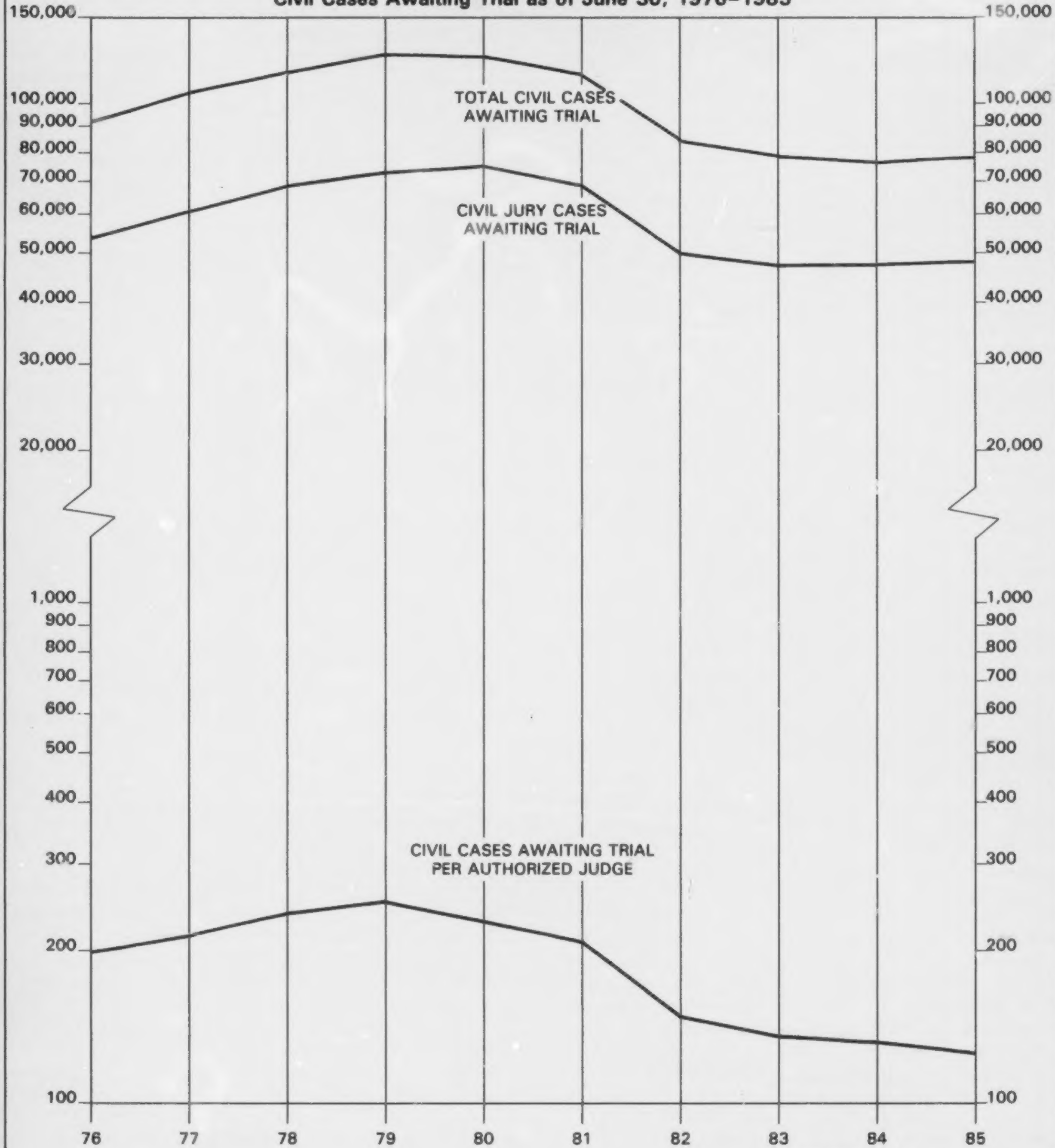
Excluding the Los Angeles court, the total civil pending cases declined 3,000 cases or 7 percent from 1984. The decline in the group without Los Angeles was the sixth consecutive decrease since the peak level reached in 1979.

Jury cases, the critical component of the inventory, remained near the 1984 level. The June 30, 1985, jury list of 47,800 cases was only 200 cases or a fraction of a percent above the previous year's figure.

It is important to note that only a small percentage of the inventory of "cases awaiting trial" are actually disposed of by trial. Most civil cases on the pending list are disposed of prior to trial either by settlement or dismissal. For example, consider the two categories of personal injury and other civil complaints which are heavily represented on the civil pending list. In 1984–85 only 2 percent of the personal injury dispositions and 8 percent of the other civil complaints dispositions were contested matters disposed of after trial. (See Figure 10 in the preceding section on superior court dispositions.) Yet, contested trial matters are the very cases requiring the most judicial time of all types of dispositions within each filing category.

FIGURE 11—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES

Civil Cases Awaiting Trial as of June 30, 1976–1985



SOURCE: TABLE T-22, T-24

TABLE T-23—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[a] NUMBER OF CIVIL JURY CASES AWAITING TRIAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1985

Court	*Total civil jury cases awaiting trial*	*Cases in which at-issue memoranda were filed over one year as of June 30, 1985*		*Percent of cases which at-issue memoranda were filed over one year as of June 30, 1984*
		Number	*Percent of total*	
Alameda	3,317	419	13	6
Contra Costa	970	232	24	27
Fresno	410	0	0	6
Kern	851	298	35	0
Los Angeles	24,460	12,052	49	53
Marin	404	36	9	8
Monterey	160	0	0	0
Orange	3,371	450	13	19
Riverside	716	243	34	46
Sacramento	1,903	110	6	3
San Bernardino	618	77	12	12
San Diego	3,128	993	32	33
San Francisco	3,797	593	16	27
San Joaquin	240	3	1	7
San Mateo	585	0	0	1
Santa Barbara	234	8	3	7
Santa Clara	1,554	0	0	<1
Sonoma	362	31	9	9
Stanislaus	187	0	0	0
Tulare	145	0	0	0
Ventura	355	25	7	8
Total	47,767	15,570	33	34
Total excluding Los Angeles	23,307	3,518	15	18

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[a] As of June 30, 1985.

Eleven superior courts improved their civil calendar by reducing the number of civil cases awaiting trial between June 30, 1984, and June 30, 1985. The largest reduction (−2,763) was reported by the Orange court, followed by San Francisco (−1,528) and Contra Costa (−549). Each of the remaining 8 courts had reduced its pending list by fewer than 300 cases.

By reducing the number of cases awaiting trial in 1984–85, the following 8 superior courts reported their lowest total in 10 years: Contra Costa, Fresno, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, Santa Barbara and Ventura. Other courts having a low pending total, although not their decade low, were Monterey and Stanislaus.

The reductions, however, were offset by gains reported in 10 of the 21 superior courts with 6 or more judges. The Los Angeles court reported the largest increase (+3,684). It reported its 10-year low in 1984 but its 1985 level was the highest in 4 years. Other moderate gains were reported by Sacramento (+887), San Diego (+875) and Alameda (+603).

Civil Jury Cases Awaiting Trial Over One Year

As an indicator of older pending cases, the number and proportion of civil jury cases awaiting trial over one year as of June 30, 1985, are shown in Table T-23. Statewide, 33 percent of the civil jury cases on the civil active list had been awaiting trial over a year in 1985. If Los Angeles' calendar is excluded, the proportion drops to 15 percent.

Twelve courts reduced their proportion of older cases between 1984 and 1985. Four courts reported increases in the proportion of older cases but the increase was substantial in only one court (Kern).

In 1985 only 4 courts reported a large proportion of older cases (i.e., 30 percent or more) on the civil

TABLE T-24—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES [a]—NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES AWAITING TRIAL PER AUTHORIZED JUDGE [b] AS OF JUNE 30, 1976 THROUGH 1985

	Number of civil cases awaiting trial per authorized judge as of June 30									
Court	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Alameda	203	206	183	131	126	127	104	120	125	144
Contra Costa	208	198	219	244	193	174	192	129	134	97
Fresno	154	129	145	142	130	104	89	60	50	47
Kern	110	114	141	152	131	96	102	123	75	85
Los Angeles	258	323	371	416	368	329	178	169	169	180
Marin	183	184	181	201	127	76	106	97	112	119
Monterey	119	73	51	41	41	48	49	42	46	38
Orange	224	220	274	324	254	228	227	192	179	125
Riverside	138	150	189	151	117	122	111	121	119	89
Sacramento	171	159	128	134	117	75	57	68	70	102
San Bernardino	129	148	154	168	221	155	116	70	68	61
San Diego	196	203	203	192	189	197	175	132	111	115
San Francisco	209	191	179	159	226	173	159	190	216	162
San Joaquin	152	186	192	216	225	274	255	80	64	45
San Mateo	143	105	94	76	65	62	54	67	66	75
Santa Barbara	72	107	141	103	111	115	85	67	51	48
Santa Clara	83	96	129	94	109	63	82	71	69	71
Sonoma	273	247	262	231	106	88	91	86	77	72
Stanislaus	107	69	99	185	186	211	177	100	93	73
Tulare	110	150	71	71	44	51	40	44	39	43
Ventura	231	140	151	194	156	154	93	68	61	53
Average cases awaiting trial per authorized judge:										
Total for the above courts	203	222	244	257	237	211	148	133	130	126
Total excluding Los Angeles	170	166	175	172	161	142	130	113	108	97

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[a] As of June 30, 1985.

[b] Note that comparisons relate to the total number of judges authorized as of June 30 of each fiscal year and are not adjusted to reflect the number actually available to dispose of civil pending cases.

jury pending list: Los Angeles (49 percent), Kern (35 percent), Riverside (34 percent) and San Diego (32 percent). Twelve courts reported 10 percent or fewer cases pending over a year.

Civil Cases Awaiting Trial Per Authorized Judge

Table T-24 was developed to adjust for the effect of court size on pending caseloads. This table shows the number of civil cases awaiting trial per authorized judge as of June 30, from 1976 through 1985. On June 30, 1985, 11 courts had 75 cases or less pending per judge; a few courts had even fewer. The 5 courts with 50 pending civil cases or less per authorized judge were: Monterey (38), Tulare (43), San Joaquin (45), Fresno (47) and Santa Barbara (48).

The courts with the highest number of cases pending per judge were the same as last year, with the exception of Contra Costa: Los Angeles (180), San Francisco (162), Alameda (144) and Orange (125). Contra Costa reduced its figure to below 100 for the first time in 10 years.

Two courts showed the greatest year-to-year declines in the number of cases pending per judge: Orange and San Francisco. Both courts reported 54 fewer cases pending per judge.

Elapsed Time to Trial

The term "delay" can be misleading when used to describe some of the various time elements in court proceedings terminating in trial. Therefore, the Judicial Council has adopted a term "elapsed time to trial," which more accurately describes the time from the point of filing various documents (e.g., complaint, at-issue memorandum, certificate of readiness, etc.) to the start of trial. This interval not only

TABLE T-25—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[a]—MEDIAN INTERVAL TO TRIAL FROM AT-ISSUE MEMO FOR CIVIL JURY CASES TRIED IN JUNE 1976 THROUGH 1985

Court	*Median interval in months from at-issue memo to trial for cases tried in June*									
	1976	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Alameda	22	24.5	24	18	13	21	12	16	15	16
Contra Costa	19	22	20	22	32	30	30	26	28	19
Fresno	9	14	15	15	19	16	14	15	4	10
Kern	15	–	14	16	18	10	16	25	–	32
Los Angeles	21	24	31	32	36	40	42	34	34	36
Marin	16	20	26	15	15	4	6	8	7	14
Monterey	13	11	4	4	5	4	4	6	6	4
Orange	18	20	22	30	25	33	27	25	22	19
Riverside	18	21	27	23	23	29	35	23	27	19
Sacramento	17	15	12	12	11	11	10	6	9	11
San Bernardino	16	32	35	15	16	29	19	7	6	8
San Diego	21	21	31	24	30	40	26	23	15	16
San Francisco	20	20	23	22	22	18	20	16	21	21
San Joaquin	18	22	25	36	26	14	46	22	18	6
San Mateo	15	9	7	5	5	6	6	7	9	5
Santa Barbara	6	9	18	21	14	21	9	10	9	9
Santa Clara	6	6	6	7	11	4	8	6	7	7
Sonoma	–	23	27	42	27	16	15	11	13	9
Stanislaus	5	5	7	16	9	8	10	9	4	3
Tulare	15	16	12	8	7	10	9	7	9	10
Ventura	–	21	17	18	36	25	22	38	23	10

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[a] As of June 30, 1985.

includes time that courts require to bring a ready case to trial, but also the time attorneys regularly require to prepare cases for trial. To label such composites of time periods as "court delay" may be misleading, for it implies that the time being measured results exclusively from conditions within the court.

Table T-25 displays the median elapsed time to trial in months from filing of the at-issue memorandum for civil cases tried from June 1976 through June 1985 in the 21 metropolitan courts.

The median interval from at-issue memorandum to trial for civil cases tried in June 1985 decreased in nine courts, increased in another nine courts and did not change in three courts from the June 1984 interval. The Kern court reported a median of 32 months for June 1985 but no median for June 1984. Courts with the largest increases in median time to trial were: Marin (+7 months to 14) and Fresno (+ 6 months to 10). Courts with the largest decreases in median time to trial were: Ventura (−13 months to 10), San Joaquin (−12 months to 6), Contra Costa (−9 months to 19) and Riverside (−8 months to 19).

Four courts reported medians of six months or less: Monterey, San Joaquin, San Mateo and Stanislaus. The eight courts with medians of more than six months to one year were: Fresno, Sacramento, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Sonoma, Tulare and Ventura. Most of the foregoing courts also reported low (e.g., 75 or less) pending cases per judge. The seven courts with medians of more than one year to two years were Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Orange, Riverside, San Diego and San Francisco. Only two courts had median times to trial exceeding two years: Kern and Los Angeles.

6. CONDITION OF CRIMINAL CALENDARS— METROPOLITAN COURTS

Data for 1985 submitted by the metropolitan superior courts[8] showed practically no change in the number of criminal cases set for trial. Both criminal cases set for trial on June 30, 1985, and on June 30, 1984, totalled about 8,900 cases. The number of criminal cases set for trial during the past 6 years has changed little, ranging between 8,600 and 9,000 cases. The 1981 total of almost 9,000 was the highest in 10 years. Excluding Los Angeles, criminal cases set for trial rose 10 percent from 4,700 cases set in 1984 to 5,200 set in 1985.

Criminal calendar conditions are discussed for the same 21 courts used to discuss civil calendars. These larger courts accounted for over 90 percent of the criminal cases calendared for trial as of June 30, 1985. Although the courts are described as a group, each court's calendar is unique and conditions may differ from one court to another. The Los Angeles court is discussed separately because of its large size.

Criminal Cases Calendared for Trial

Except for good cause, a superior court generally must dismiss a criminal case if the defendant has not been brought to trial within 60 days of the indictment or information, unless the defendant waives the right to trial within this time.[9] Although many defendants demand a trial and waive time, the 60-day requirement tends to limit the time cases remain awaiting trial and, in contrast to civil calendars, limits the number of cases in the inventory of criminal cases awaiting trial.

Table T-26 lists the number of criminal cases calendared for trial as of June 30, 1976, through June 30, 1985, for the courts under consideration.[10] It shows that 13 of the 21 courts had increases from the previous year in criminal cases set for trial while 7 of the courts had decreases and 1 had almost no change. The total for the 20 courts, excluding Los Angeles,

TABLE T-26—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[a] NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES CALENDARED FOR TRIAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1976 THROUGH 1985

	Criminal cases awaiting trial as of June 30									
Court	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Alameda	663	462	539	581	530	755	549	646	649	768
Contra Costa	114	93	202	212	321	183	93	371	361	367
Fresno	137	106	161	123	146	169	146	93	114	150
Kern	83	94	141	148	184	167	281	342	143	386
Los Angeles	3,539	4,182	3,545	3,009	3,719	3,547	4,029	3,882	4,152	3,665
Marin	69	64	62	26	52	52	52	29	68	49
Monterey	95	72	94	70	54	61	90	114	69	72
Orange	229	274	336	365	423	393	360	310	375	350
Riverside	107	176	242	221	223	212	158	136	144	106
Sacramento	194	182	272	194	251	283	325	259	278	329
San Bernardino	154	165	217	278	343	301	409	259	294	244
San Diego	407	392	479	657	928	331	379	456	445	492
San Francisco	116	191	234	205	260	348	192	189	239	245
San Joaquin	108	131	165	148	192	235	209	110	153	157
San Mateo	146	104	125	105	108	282	192	248	256	280
Santa Barbara	45	47	92	97	113	124	98	89	109	78
Santa Clara	501	443	628	689	555	1,105	856	652	641	705
Sonoma	81	125	82	97	49	101	116	136	91	125
Stanislaus	58	104	115	106	136	129	126	109	73	74
Tulare	105	58	66	60	62	118	84	87	109	118
Ventura	83	122	74	124	153	98	90	79	118	92
Total	7,034	7,587	7,871	7,515	8,802	8,994	8,834	8,596	8,881	8,852
Total excluding Los Angeles	3,495	3,405	4,326	4,506	5,083	5,447	4,805	4,714	4,729	5,187

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[a] As of June 30, 1985.

TABLE T-27
CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES [a] CRIMINAL FILINGS AND JURY TRIALS
Fiscal Year 1984–85

Court	*Criminal* *Filings*	*Criminal* *Jury trials*	*Ratio of jury trials per 100 filings*
Alameda	4,143	168	4
Contra Costa	1,337	157	12
Fresno	2,014	149	7
Kern	2,288	181	8
Los Angeles	29,357	1,158	4
Marin	350	39	11
Monterey	1,215	51	4
Orange	3,115	189	6
Riverside	2,205	106	5
Sacramento	2,898	156	5
San Bernardino	2,634	118	4
San Diego	7,136	196	3
San Francisco	2,754	183	7
San Joaquin	1,065	67	6
San Mateo	1,428	76	5
Santa Barbara	799	55	7
Santa Clara	6,500	140	2
Sonoma	752	51	7
Stanislaus	899	72	8
Tulare	761	56	7
Ventura	942	72	8
Total	74,592	3,440	5
Total excluding Los Angeles	45,235	2,282	5

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[a] As of June 30, 1985.

rose 10 percent. The gain paralleled the 10 percent increase in criminal cases filed during the year in the same 20 courts.

As with civil trial inventories, criminal inventories overstate the number of cases actually reaching trial. Many criminal cases calendared for trial are disposed of without trial. In many of these cases the defendant ultimately pleads guilty. That is, a defendant first pleads not guilty and demands a jury trial but subsequently enters a guilty plea. In 1984–85, pleas of guilty (including certification of pleas of guilty from lower courts) accounted for 85 percent or 33,900 of the 39,900 total cases disposed of in the 20 superior courts, excluding Los Angeles.

Criminal Cases Tried by Jury

Relatively few of the total criminal filings are actually disposed of by trial.[11] In 1984–85 about 5 percent or 2,300 criminal cases were disposed of after jury trial in the 20 metropolitan courts, excluding Los Angeles. On average, one case was tried by jury for every 17 criminal dispositions and for every 20 criminal filings in those courts (see Table T-27 and Appendix Table A-22).

TABLE T-28
CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES [a]—FELONY FILINGS IN LOWER COURTS AND IN SUPERIOR COURTS AND ESTIMATED NUMBER DISPOSED OF BY LOWER COURTS
Fiscal Year 1984–85

Court	*Felony filings* *Municipal and justice courts*	*Felony filings* *Superior courts*	*Estimated number disposed of by municipal and justice courts*[b] *Number*	*Estimated number disposed of by municipal and justice courts*[b] *percent*
Alameda	8,832	4,143	4,689	53
Contra Costa	2,964	1,337	1,627	55
Fresno	5,993	2,014	3,979	66
Kern	4,425	2,288	2,137	48
Los Angeles	45,819	29,357	16,462	36
Marin	1,050	350	700	67
Monterey	2,330	1,215	1,115	48
Orange	4,526	3,115	1,411	31
Riverside	4,849	2,205	2,644	55
Sacramento	6,197	2,898	3,299	53
San Bernardino	5,513	2,634	2,879	52
San Diego	11,917	7,136	4,781	40
San Francisco	6,650	2,754	3,896	59
San Joaquin	3,285	1,065	2,220	68
San Mateo	2,379	1,428	951	40
Santa Barbara	1,014	799	215	21
Santa Clara	10,479	6,500	3,979	38
Sonoma	2,006	752	1,254	63
Stanislaus	2,625	899	1,726	66
Tulare	2,087	761	1,326	64
Ventura	1,330	942	388	29
Total	136,270	74,592	61,678	45
Total excluding Los Angeles	90,451	45,235	45,216	50

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[a] As of June 30, 1985.

[b] The estimated number is the difference between the felony filings reported by municipal and justice court and the felony filings reported by superior courts.

In 1984–85, 9 of the 21 metropolitan courts showed a ratio of 5 or fewer jury trials per 100 criminal filings, and 10 showed a ratio of 6 to 10 jury trials per 100 filings. Only 2 courts disposed of 11 or more criminal cases by jury trial per 100 criminal filings.

Felony Dispositions by Lower Courts

Many offenses charged as felonies in the municipal and justice courts are disposed of in those courts either by dismissal or by sentencing as a misdemeanor under the provisions of section 17(b) of the Penal Code. Table T-28 estimates the number of felony dispositions by municipal and justice courts in the 21 metropolitian counties.

In 1984–85, municipal and justice courts in the 20 metropolitan counties, excluding Los Angeles, disposed of about 50 percent of these felony filings. In

TABLE T-28A
CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[a] FELONY CONVICTIONS AND MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS UNDER SECTION 17b OF THE PENAL CODE AND OTHER STATUTORY PROVISIONS
Fiscal Year 1984–85

Court	*Total defendants convicted*	*Felony convictions*	*Misdemeanor convictions*	*Percent misdemeanor convictions*
Alameda	2,983	2,949	34	1
Contra Costa	1,047	1,043	4	<1
Fresno	690	684	6	1
Kern	1,911	1,810	101	5
Los Angeles	25,633	24,772	861	3
Marin	209	209	0	0
Monterey	1,093	1,055	38	3
Orange	2,915	2,855	60	2
Riverside	1,897	1,888	9	<1
Sacramento	2,242	2,184	58	3
San Bernardino	2,212	2,166	46	2
San Diego	6,276	5,880	396	6
San Francisco	2,446	2,406	40	2
San Joaquin	545	536	9	2
San Mateo	1,135	1,135	0	0
Santa Barbara	671	666	5	1
Santa Clara	6,296	6,122	174	3
Sonoma	356	355	1	<1
Stanislaus	534	527	7	1
Tulare	549	518	31	6
Ventura	580	573	7	1
Total	62,220	60,333	1,887	3
Total excluding Los Angeles	36,587	35,561	1.026	3

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[a] As of June 30, 1985.

other years, the municipal and justice courts in the metropolitan counties as a whole disposed of about 50–55 percent of the felony filings. The proportion disposed of by the individual municipal and justice courts in the 20 larger counties in 1984–85 ranged from a low of 21 percent in Santa Barbara to a high of 68 percent in San Joaquin. In half of the 20 metropolitan counties the lower courts disposed of 53 percent or more of the felony filings. It should be noted that in some cases defendants were held to answer in the lower court, but the prosecuting officer did not file any information in the superior court.

Misdemeanor Convictions

Only a small proportion of felony filings in superior courts were disposed of by misdemeanor sentences (see Table T-28A). Only 3 percent of defendants charged with felonies were convicted of misdemeanor crimes in the 20 metropolitan courts, excluding Los Angeles. The highest proportion convicted of misdemeanor by any single court was 6 percent.

TABLE T-29
CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[a] NUMBER OF CRIMINAL JURIES SWORN MORE THAN 60 DAYS FROM INDICTMENT OR INFORMATION
Fiscal Year 1984–85

Court	*Total criminal juries sworn*	*Juries sworn more than 60 days from indictment or information*	
		Number	*Percent of total*
Alameda	165	100	61
Contra Costa	191	156	82
Fresno	163	124	76
Kern	184	91	49
Los Angeles	1,079	491	46
Marin	41	14	34
Monterey	58	24	41
Orange	219	0	0
Riverside	148	31	21
Sacramento	206	118	57
San Bernardino	[b] 115	[b] 222	[b]
San Diego	266	165	62
San Francisco	243	88	36
San Joaquin	75	59	79
San Mateo	79	55	70
Santa Barbara	62	57	92
Santa Clara	175	144	82
Sonoma	59	38	64
Stanislaus	109	47	43
Tulare	111	0	0
Ventura	66	66	100
Total	[c] 3,699	[c] 1,868	[c] 50
Total excluding Los Angeles	[c] 2,620	[c] 1,377	[c] 53

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[a] As of June 30, 1985.

[b] Because of inconsistencies in reporting, data are being reviewed by the court.

[c] Excludes data for San Bernardino.

Elapsed Time to Trial

Except for good cause, or unless a defendant waives the right to a speedy trial, criminal cases must be brought to trial within 60 days of filing of the indictment or information in the superior court, as previously mentioned.[12] The majority of defendants initially plead not guilty at arraignment. After this, many demand a jury trial and waive their right to a speedy trial.

In 1984–85, the 20 metropolitan courts, excluding Los Angeles, reported that jury trials began more than 60 days after the filing of an indictment or information in about 1,400 cases or 53 percent of the 2,600 cases in which juries were sworn (see Table T-29). This was a decrease compared to the number reported for 1983–84. The total number of cases starting trial more than 60 days after an indictment or information in the 20 courts, excluding Los Angeles, decreased 24 percent from the preceding year. The overall proportion of those cases also fell from 59 percent in 1983–84 to 53 percent in 1984–85. Since 1975–76, the overall proportion has ranged from 51 percent to 62 percent.

The proportion of criminal juries in 1984–85 sworn more than 60 days from filing ranged from 21 percent in Riverside to 100 percent in the Ventura court. Of the 20 metropolitan courts, excluding San Bernardino (which had a reporting problem) and Los Angeles, 10 reported that half or more of their criminal jury cases were tried after the 60-day limit. In 6 courts, 75 percent or more of the criminal jury cases tried exceeded the 60-day limit.

Los Angeles Superior Court

The Los Angeles Superior Court has been considered separately in discussing criminal proceedings since inclusion of its criminal filings, presently 36 percent of the state total, tends to obsure trends in other courts.

Felony filings in the Los Angeles Superior Court have risen every year since 1979–80. In 1984–85 criminal filings rose 12 percent over the preceding year. This rate is comparable to the 11 percent growth in criminal filings in the 20 other metropolitan courts in 1984–85.

The number of criminal cases calendared for trial in Los Angeles fluctuated between 3,000 and 4,200 cases during the past decade. In June 1985, almost 3,700 criminal cases, about 12 percent fewer than June 1984, were calendared for trial in the Los Angeles court. Criminal cases set for trial in the 20 other metropolitan courts, in contrast, increased by 10 percent.

The Los Angeles Superior Court also disposed of a slightly higher proportion of its criminal cases by pleas of guilty than the 20 other metropolitan courts. In 1984–85, Los Angeles disposed of 24,400 or 87 percent of the 28,000 criminal cases by guilty pleas. During the same period, the 20 other metropolitan superior courts disposed of 85 percent of their total criminal cases by guilty pleas.

In 1984–85, the lower courts in Los Angeles county disposed of 36 percent of their felony filings. This proportion was among the lowest of the 21 counties with courts with 6 or more judges. Only three counties, Orange, Santa Barbara and Ventura, showed lower ratios (see Table T-28). Even though Los Angeles municipal and justice courts disposed of a low proportion of felony filings, the proportion disposed of as misdemeanors in superior court was not high.

In 1984–85, the Los Angeles Superior Court disposed of 3 percent of its total felony cases as misdemeanors under section 17(b) of the Penal Code and other statutory provisions. The 1984–85 percentage was below the 5 percent misdemeanor convictions in the preceding year but equal to the average for the 20 other metropolitan courts. Table T-28A indicates the percentages of misdemeanor convictions in the superior courts under section 17(b) of the Penal Code and other statutory provisions.

The Los Angeles Superior Court had a lower percentage of juries sworn after 60 days from the filing of an indictment or information than the combined 20 other large superior courts. In the Los Angeles court, 46 percent of the total juries were sworn for trials starting more than 60 days after filing, but in the combined 20 other metropolitan courts 53 percent of the total juries were sworn after 60 days from the filing of an indictment or information (see Table T-29).

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[1] The term "judicial positions" refers to persons in superior courts who perform duties generally required of judges. It includes judgeships authorized by legislation (whether filed or not) and authorized full-time court commissioners and juvenile court referees. Commissioners and referees are included since they relieve judges of routine functions and also act as temporary judges with the consent of the parties.

The term "judicial positions" is generally used in conjunction with judicial staffing requirements, that is, a court's need for additional judges. By comparing the number of judicial positions in a court with the estimated number needed to carry the court's caseload, the number of additional judicial positions required by a court is determined. The term "judicial positions" is therefore used in association with filings and other measures of potential work.

[2] "Judicial position equivalent" is used to describe the persons who were actually available and present in the courts. That number is determined by adjusting the authorized number of judges to reflect vacancies (but not vacation or sick time), assistance rendered to other courts, assistance received from full-time and part-time commissioners and referees and from assigned and temporary judges sitting by the stipulation of the parties.

The term "judicial positions equivalents" has generally been used in conjunction with the analysis of court output or case dispositions, since it represents the amount of judicial time that was present and available to the court.

[3] Superior courts reported that 14,666 civil appeals from the lower courts were filed in the trial departments in 1984–85, and 15,812 cases in 1983–84.

[4] Under Code of Civil Procedure section 581A and 583, courts may dismiss old cases for lack of prosecution. From time to time individual courts purge their records by making such "housekeeping" dismissals. In 1984–85, these dismissals totalled 34,531, which was 29 percent above the 1983–84 total of 26,820. Dispositions, excluding civil cases dismissed for lack of prosecution, indicate more accurately than total dispositions the number of cases disposed by judicial effort. In some instances, however, dismissals for lack of prosecution may reflect vigorous attempts by courts to control their calendar. In the following discussion, disposition figures do not include civil dismissal for lack of prosecution unless otherwise noted. Civil dismissals for lack of prosecution, however, are included in the disposition totals shown in Appendix Tables A-11 through A-18, thus there is a difference between the disposition figures shown in the text tables and those shown in the appendix tables.

[5] Judicial position equivalents estimate the judicial persons present to perform court business and include authorized judgeships adjusted to reflect judicial vacancies and assistance given to other courts, plus assistance received from full-time and part-time referees and commissioners, assigned judges and temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties.

[6] Part of the increase in the number convicted in the Alameda court was due to improved reporting. Some certifications from lower courts on pleas of guilty had not been previously reported by the court.

[7] Superior courts of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tulare and Ventura Counties.

[8] Superior courts of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tulare and Ventura Counties.

[9] Penal Code section 1382(2).

[10] Since the great majority of trial demands are for a jury trial, the figures in Table T-26 represent jury trial calendars for all practical purposes.

[11] Unless otherwise indicated, "trial" excludes cases disposed of on the transcript of the preliminary hearing. Also, in previous years juries sworn were used to indicate the volume of jury activity in the trial process. In the current report, jury trials are used as the indicator.

[12] See footnote 9 above.

D. Lower Courts

1. FILINGS

Total Filings

The historical 10-year trend data presented in this section and summarized in Tables T-30 and T-30A has been combined for the municipal and justice courts as lower court information.[1] This permits a clear view of the effects of changes in legislation or the reporting of filings and dispositions without the complication of adjusting data for justice courts that have become municipal courts.

Approximately 18 million cases were filed in the lower courts during fiscal year 1984–85, 2 percent more than the previous fiscal year. Seventeen million cases were criminal offenses and one million were civil matters, an increase of 2 percent for both.

Civil filings were divided equally between small claims cases (521,600) and other civil cases (517,900). Of the criminal filings, parking violations (9 million) accounted for 53 percent. Traffic misdemeanors and infractions (7 million) comprised another 41 percent and the remainder were nontraffic violations and felony offenses.

Parking violations are generally not considered in analyzing the lower court's workload, since parking matters are usually handled administratively. The proportion of parking filings to total criminal filings has declined since 1979–80, when selected cities began assuming the responsibility for processing uncontested parking citations.

Criminal Filings

The 10-year trend data in this section has been expanded to cover all types of criminal offenses. With the availability, for the first time, of full historical data, Table T-30A has been developed to include all categories of criminal cases filed in the lower courts.

Felony filings increased 9 percent to 155,800. This was the eighth consecutive increase in felony filings, and the first significant increase since 1980–81 when felony cases rose 11 percent. During the 8-year period following 1976–77, felony filings rose 52 percent.

Ninety-three percent of the 1984–85 felony cases were filed in municipal courts. Fifty-six of 85 municipal courts reported filing increases totaling 11,800. The largest increases, for the second consecutive year, occurred in the Los Angeles Municipal Court (+2,818) and the Compton Municipal Court (+1,478). Other municipal courts reporting large increases include Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville (+785), San Francisco (+668), Santa Clara County (+665), and Sacramento (+632). The combined increase for these six courts accounted for almost half the total increase in municipal court felony filings.

A rise in drug law enforcement activities in the state may be responsible for the increase in felony filings during 1984–85, as many courts reported increases in felony drug law violations.

Nontraffic criminal filings continued to rise. The increase in nontraffic filings was substantial for infraction cases (20 percent), while smaller for Group A misdemeanor [2] cases and Group B misdemeanor [3] cases (3 percent and 2 percent, respectively).

Group A filings have continually increased over the 10-year period from 352,200 to 483,700. Group B filings have increased during the last 2 years to 196,100. Previous to 1983–84, Group B filings generally declined. In contrast, infraction filings over the 10-year period have grown by almost 5 times from 29,300 to 137,200.

During 1984–85, San Francisco Municipal Court had the largest overall increase in nontraffic infraction filings, from 13,900 cases to 34,700 cases. The San Francisco Municipal Court's 1984–85 nontraffic infraction filings accounted for a fourth of all lower court nontraffic infraction filings that year. The increase in nontraffic infraction filings in San Francisco is due largely to a change in the district attorney's charging policies and practices, and a 30 percent increase in citations issued.

Traffic criminal filings varied during the year. The number of Group C misdemeanors [4] remained unchanged. Group D misdemeanors [5] continued to climb, and infractions declined slightly.

Group C filings rose by about 100, to 344, 300, after the previous year's decline of 1 percent. Yet, in the 5-year period from 1978–79 to 1982–83, Group C filings increased 26 percent. A noteable change in trend between 1977–78 to 1984–85 was the abrupt drop in the rate of increase in 1981–82 and its steady decline until 1983–84, when filings decreased.

A combination of two factors may be responsible for this trend—increased law enforcement coupled with increased public awareness following enactment of a more punitive drunk driving law in 1982. The levelling off of Group C filings may indicate that these factors were effective measures against drunk driving.

TABLE T-30—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT
TOTAL, CRIMINAL AND CIVIL FILINGS
Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

Fiscal Year	*Total Filings*	*Criminal Filings*	*Civil Filings*		
			Total	*Small Claims*	*Other*
			NUMBER		
1975–76	15,239,115	14,473,193	765,922	434,672	331,250
1976–77	15,793,811	15,022,423	771,388	427,224	344,164
1977–78	16,545,405	15,716,734	828,671	453,727	374,944
1978–79	17,415,830	16,506,478	909,352	496,999	412,353
1979–80	18,074,479	17,030,828	1,043,651	544,161	499,490
1980–81	[R] 17,477,656	16,394,374	1,083,282	561,908	521,374
1981–82	17,480,809	16,374,824	1,105,985	598,165	507,820
1982–83	[R] 17,166,536	16,106,602	1,059,934	565,738	494,196
1983–84	[R] 17,583,294	16,567,069	1,016,225	[R] 512,804	[R] 503,421
1984–85	17,978,843	16,939,344	1,039,499	521,622	517,877
			PERCENT *		
1975–76	100	95	5	3	2
1976–77	100	95	5	3	2
1977–78	100	95	5	3	2
1978–79	100	95	5	3	2
1979–80	100	94	6	3	3
1980–81	100	94	6	3	3
1981–82	100	94	6	3	3
1982–83	100	94	6	3	3
1983–84	100	94	6	3	3
1984–85	100	94	6	3	3
			PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR		
1975–76	4	4	−2	−6	4
1976–77	4	4	1	−2	4
1977–78	5	5	7	6	9
1978–79	5	5	10	10	10
1979–80	4	3	15	9	21
1980–81	−3	−4	4	3	4
1981–82	<1	− <1	2	6	−3
1982–83	−2	−2	−4	−5	−3
1983–84	2	3	−4	−9	2
1984–85	2	2	2	2	3

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* Components may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

[R] Revised.

Group D filings rose 21 percent to 664,200. Group D misdemeanors have consistently and substantially increased each year. Over the 10-year period, Group D filings more than tripled, and have risen gradually as a proportion of total criminal filings.

During 1984–85, 71 of 85 municipal courts had Group D filing increases totaling 117,000, while 14 municipal courts had decreases totaling 3,500. Among the 71 courts, the rates of increases were fairly evenly distributed, with 58 courts registering increases of 40 percent or less, and 35 courts registering increases of 20 percent or less.

Traffic infractions declined slightly to just under 6 million. This was the first reduction in traffic infraction filings since 1979–80. Over the 10-year period, traffic infraction filings increased by 30 percent. The reduction in traffic infraction cases during 1984–85 was partially due to large filing decreases in the following courts: San Diego Municipal Court (−50,800), Los Angeles Municipal Court (−39,800) and Santa Clara County Municipal Court (−16,800). These courts accounted for 43 percent of all municipal court traffic infraction filing decreases.

TABLE T-30A—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURTS CRIMINAL FILINGS BY TYPE OF PROCEEDINGS

Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

			Nontraffic			*Traffic*			
			Misdemeanors			*Misdemeanors*			
Fiscal Year	*Total*	*Felonies*	*Group A*	*Group B*	*Infractions*	*Group C*	*Group D*	*Infractions*	*Illegal Parking*
				NUMBER					
1975–76	14,473,193	105,421	352,248	233,729	29,298	280,173	188,317	4,609,270	8,674,737
1976–77	15,022,423	102,849	361,272	236,719	49,363	276,111	235,450	4,802,472	8,958,187
1977–78	15,716,734	105,465	366,387	211,476	53,453	275,441	263,881	4,871,788	9,568,843
1978–79	16,506,478	106,061	378,946	205,301	58,378	284,363	280,811	5,008,804	10,183,814
1979–80	17,030,828	115,849	393,384	201,591	57,177	302,687	279,409	4,910,528	10,770,203
1980–81	16,394,374	[R] 128,850	417,644	214,648	72,775	[R] 334,461	315,849	5,272,515	9,637,632
1981–82	16,374,824	134,277	436,013	196,721	95,826	342,740	416,737	5,606,418	9,146,092
1982–83	16,106,602	137,302	452,719	185,093	110,422	[R] 347,405	471,144	5,668,486	8,734,031
1983–84	16,567,069	[R] 143,480	470,652	192,180	113,918	[R] 344,186	550,462	6,025,383	[R] 8,726,808
1984–85	16,939,344	155,833	483,659	196,072	137,236	344,320	664,173	5,987,665	8,970,386
				PERCENT *					
1975–76	100	1	2	2	<1	2	1	32	60
1976–77	100	1	2	2	<1	2	2	32	60
1977–78	100	1	2	1	<1	2	2	31	61
1978–79	100	1	2	1	<1	2	2	30	62
1979–80	100	1	2	1	<1	2	2	29	63
1980–81	100	1	3	1	<1	2	2	32	59
1981–82	100	1	3	1	1	2	3	34	56
1982–83	100	1	3	1	1	2	3	35	54
1983–84	100	1	3	1	1	2	3	36	53
1984–85	100	1	3	1	1	2	4	35	53
				PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR					
1975–76	4	−3	–[a]	–[a]	–[a]	−13	–[a]	–[a]	8
1976–77	4	−2	3	1	68	−1	25	4	3
1977–78	5	3	1	−11	8	− <1	12	1	7
1978–79	5	1	3	−3	9	3	6	3	6
1979–80	3	9	4	−2	−2	6	− <1	−2	6
1980–81	−4	11	6	6	27	10	13	7	−11
1981–82	− <1	4	4	−8	32	2	32	6	−5
1982–83	−2	2	4	−6	15	1	13	1	−5
1983–84	3	4	4	4	3	−1	17	6	− <1
1984–85	2	9	3	2	20	<1	21	−1	3

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* Components may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

[a] Data not available. Prior to 1975–76, the traffic categories were defined as selected traffic and other traffic. Also, the nontraffic category was all inclusive.

[R] Revised.

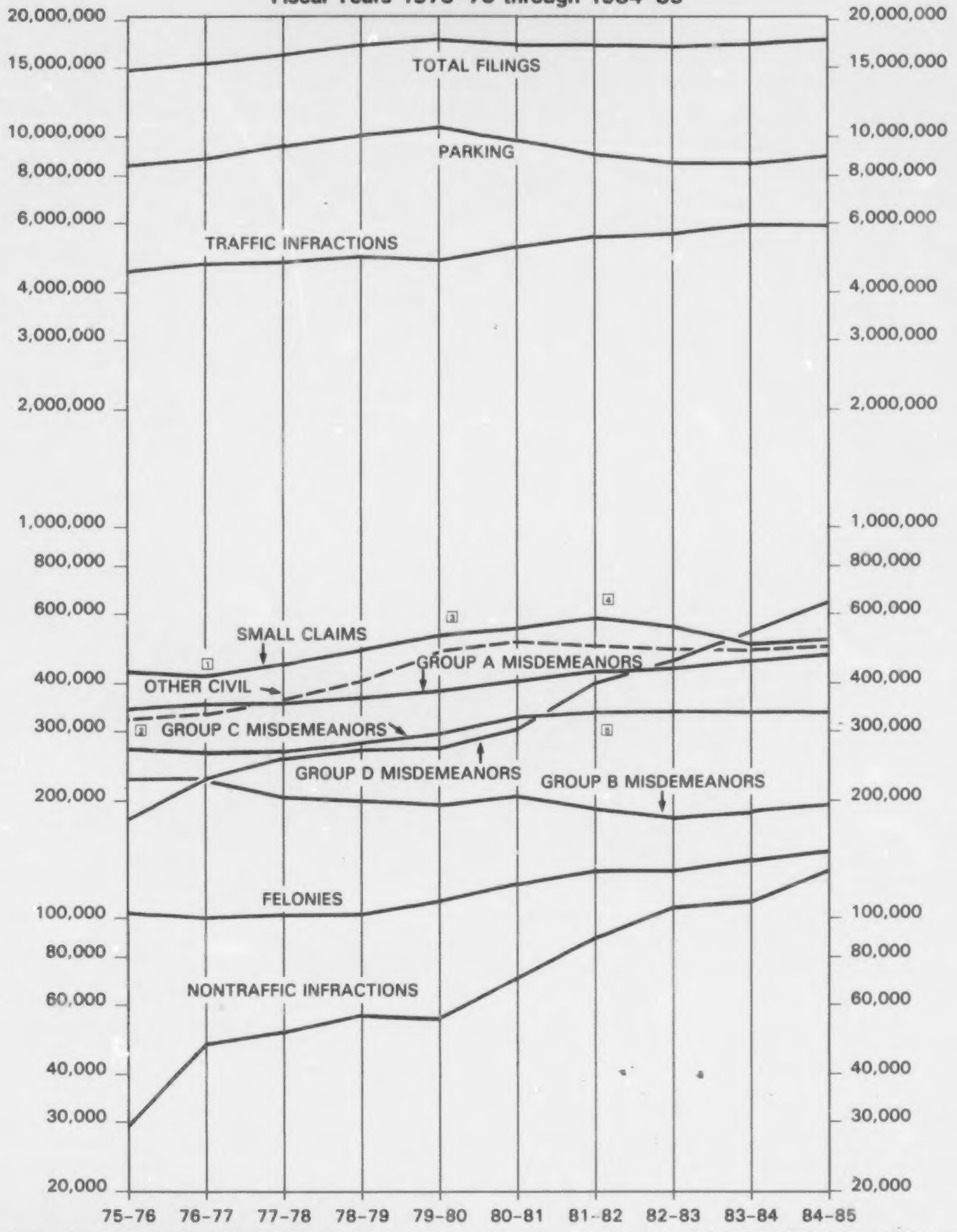
Illegal parking filings, after declining for 4 years, rose by 3 percent to 9 million in 1984–85. During the 40 year period from 1980–81 to 1983–84, illegal parking filings decreased by 19 percent, with an 11 percent decrease during 1980–81. In 1981–82, the rate of decrease in illegal parking cases fell to 5 percent and dropped to just under 1 percent in 1983–84.

Of the 9 million illegal parking cases filed during 1984–85, an estimated 2.5 million were filed in San Francisco Municipal Court. This was one-half million more San Francisco filings than the previous year. The San Francisco Municipal Court, with the additional illegal parking cases, accounted for 62 percent of the total increase in illegal parking municipal court filings.

Civil Filings

Small claims filings rose 2 percent to 521,600. The increase followed reductions of 5 percent and 9 percent, respectively, during 1982–83 and 1983–84. In January 1982 the jurisdictional limit for small claims cases increased from $750 to$1,500. Despite the jurisdiction change, small claims cases fell 14 percent in the next two and a half years. A combination of events were responsible for the decline in small claims filings. Some courts reported an increase in arbitrations during the period, others observed a decline in multiple claimants, and still others noted a decrease in companies submitting claims.

FIGURE 12—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS FILINGS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURTS
Fiscal Years 1975-76 through 1984-85



1 Small claims limit raised to $750, January 1977.
2 Excludes reckless driving and driving with suspended license-beginning July 1975.
3 Civil jurisdiction limit increased from $5,000 to $15,000, July 1, 1979.
4 Small claims limit raised to $1,500, January 1982.
5 Stringent laws governing alcohol-related driving offenses enacted January 1982.

SOURCE: TABLE T-30, TABLE T-30A

During 1983–84, 74 municipal courts had decreases in small claims filings. In comparison, during 1984–85, 54 municipal courts reported such increases. The increases were uniformly distributed among the 54 courts, with 49 courts registering increases of less than 20 percent.

During 1984–85, the courts observed an increase in claims submitted, but no change in the type of claimants. Perhaps due to economic conditions, more individuals are filing claims in small claims courts. Some courts noted an increase in individuals filing claims at a smaller amount.

Other civil filings rose for the second year, climbing 3 percent to 517,900. The only decreases in other civil filings during the 10-year period were registered in 1981–82 and 1982–83. Those declines were probably the result of the increase in small claims jurisdiction in January 1982. Therefore, the increases in other civil cases during 1983–84 and 1984–85 may be an indication that the impact of the 1982 small claims jurisdiction change has lessened.

The last jurisdictional change for civil cases occurred on July 1, 1979, when the limit increased from $5,000 to $15,000. This was largely responsible for the 21 percent increase in civil filings during 1979–80, when many cases that would previously have been filed in superior courts went to lower courts.

TABLE T-31—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE

Fiscal Year 1984–85

Type of proceeding	*Number*		*Percent distribution* *		*Percent change from prior year*	
	Filings	*Dispositions*	*Filings*	*Dispositions*	*Filings*	*Dispositions*
Total all proceedings	17,978,843	15,564,962	100	100	2	– <1
Felonies	155,833	109,787	1	1	9	12
Felonies reduced to misdemeanors	–	18,887	–	<1	–	–5
Nontraffic						
Group A misdemeanors	483,659	409,136	3	3	3	3
Group B misdemeanors	196,072	175,939	1	1	2	3
Infractions	137,236	91,846	1	1	20	21
Traffic						
Group C misdemeanors	344,320	288,565	2	2	<1	3
Group D misdemeanors	664,173	487,463	4	3	21	6
Infractions	5,987,665	5,476,847	33	35	–1	1
Parking	8,970,386	7,699,317	50	49	3	–3
Small claims	521,622	389,747	3	3	2	–3
Other civil	517,877	417,428	3	2	3	7

* Components may not add to total due to rounding.

2. DISPOSITIONS

The lower courts disposed of 15.6 million cases in 1984–85, 71,600 cases less than the previous year. Forty-nine percent, or 7.7 million dispositions, were for parking violations and the remaining 7.9 million were either for nonparking criminal offenses or civil matters. Table T-32 outlines the nonparking dispositions by type for the past 10 fiscal years.

Of the nonparking cases, 92 percent were disposed of before trial had commenced.[6] Forty-three percent of the before-trial dispositions were bail forfeitures (3.1 million). Another portion was divided between cases either transferred or dismissed (2 million) and cases ending in conviction or bound over after a guilty plea (1.8 million). The remaining 235,200 before-trial dispositions included summary judgments, judgments by clerks, and other civil judgments before trial.

Bail forfeitures declined 1 percent to 3.1 million. About 2.9 million bail forfeitures were for traffic infraction cases. With a large proportion of bail forfeitures occurring in the traffic infraction category, any significant change in traffic infraction bail forfeitures will result in a corresponding change in total nonparking bail forfeitures. For example, the 1 percent decrease in nonparking bail forfeitures during 1984–85 coincided with a 2 percent decline in traffic infraction bail forfeitures that year.

TABLE T-32—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT NONPARKING DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE
Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

		Before trial				*After trial*		
Fiscal year	*Total*	*Bail forfeitures*	*Dismissals and transfers*	*Convicted or bound over after guilty plea*	*All others*	*Uncontested*	*Contested*	*Juvenile orders*
				NUMBER				
1975–76	5,963,102	2,960,753	945,952	1,371,091	120,288	289,665	236,910	38,443
1976–77	6,150,091	3,023,114	989,964	1,451,688	125,226	274,224	242,079	43,796
1977–78	6,215,574	2,985,621	1,101,687	1,421,046	133,093	284,296	241,887	47,944
1978–79	6,392,554	3,028,047	1,168,718	1,451,403	145,567	303,873	247,264	47,682
1979–80	6,208,898	2,777,894	1,232,724	1,403,728	172,128	336,490	245,914	40,020
1980–81	6,726,010	2,905,751	1,501,623	1,488,112	189,358	352,254	248,944	39,968
1981–82	7,216,360	2,986,495	1,756,884	1,597,003	193,563	366,694	280,871	34,850
1982–83	7,446,990	2,954,153	1,906,471	1,680,206	196,837	370,906	307,376	31,041
1983–84	[R] 7,692,356	[R] 3,165,772	[R] 1,862,920	[R] 1,784,114	206,361	[R] 347,337	298,194	27,658
1984–85	7,865,645	3,122,289	2,022,297	1,822,580	235,245	339,890	300,643	22,701
				PERCENT *				
1975–76	100	50	16	23	2	5	4	1
1976–77	100	49	16	24	2	4	4	1
1977–78	100	48	18	23	2	5	4	1
1978–79	100	47	18	23	2	5	4	1
1979–80	100	45	20	23	3	5	4	1
1980–81	100	43	22	22	3	5	4	1
1981–82	100	41	24	22	3	5	4	<1
1982–83	100	40	26	23	3	5	4	<1
1983–84	100	41	24	23	3	5	4	<1
1984–85	100	40	26	23	3	4	4	<1
				PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR				
1975–76	1	−<1	4	1	15	2	2	−10
1976–77	3	2	5	6	4	−5	2	14
1977–78	1	−1	11	−2	6	4	−<1	9
1978–79	3	1	6	2	9	7	2	−1
1979–80	−3	−8	5	−3	18	11	−1	−16
1980–81	8	5	22	6	10	5	1	−<1
1981–82	7	3	17	7	2	4	13	−13
1982–83	3	−1	9	5	2	1	9	−11
1983–84	3	7	−2	6	5	−6	−3	−11
1984–85	2	−1	9	2	14	−2	1	−18

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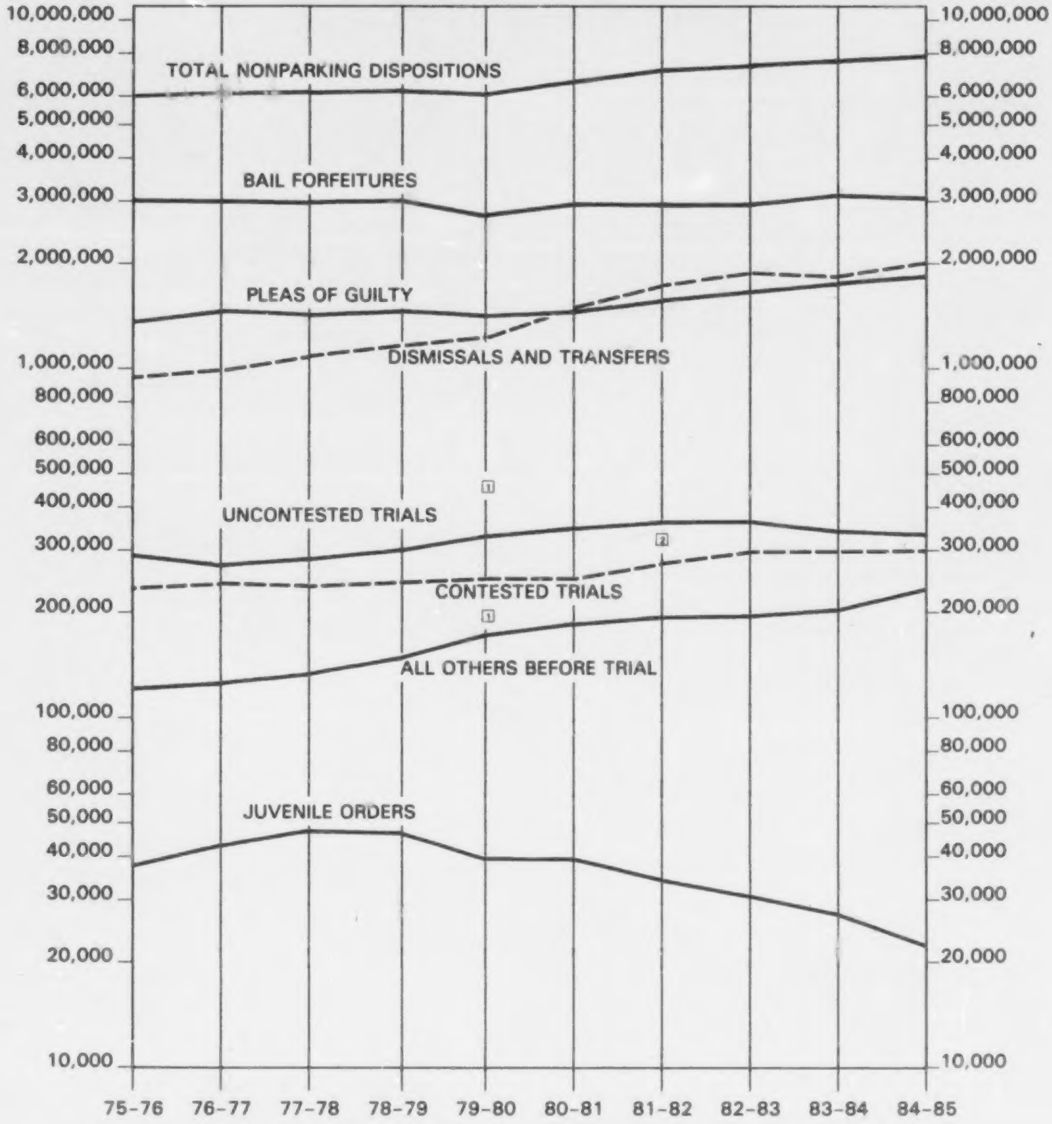
* Components may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

[R] Revised.

FIGURE 13—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURT NONPARKING DISPOSITIONS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURTS
Fiscal Years 1975-76 through 1984-85



① Civil jurisdiction limit increased from $5,000 to $15,000, July 1, 1979.
② Small claims limit increased from $750 to $1,500, January 1982.

SOURCE: TABLE T-32

Cases dismissed or transferred to another court before trial rose 9 percent to 2 million. With one exception, the number of cases dismissed or transferred have increased every year since 1975–76. The exception was a 2 percent reduction during 1983–84. Over the 10-year period, cases dismissed or transferred have more than doubled. Also, the proportion of nonparking cases ending in before-trial dismissal or transfer has increased from 16 to 26.

Convictions or cases bound over after a plea of guilty increased 2 percent. Over the last 5 years, the number of defendants convicted or bound over to superior court increased by 30 percent, from 1.4 million to just over 1.8 million.

All other before-trial dispositions (civil judgments) rose sharply. Summary judgments and other civil pre-trial judgments increased 14 percent to 235,200. The last sharp increase in these dispositions occurred from 1979–80 and 1980–81, following the civil jurisdiction change from $5,000 to $15,000 in July 1979.

Of the nonparking cases, 8 percent were disposed of after trial. Uncontested trials (339,900) accounted for slightly over half of after-trial dispositions; contested trials (300,600) comprised another 45 percent. The remaining after-trial dispositions (22,700) were juvenile orders.

Uncontested trials declined for the second year. There were 2 percent fewer uncontested trials than in 1983–84 and 8 percent fewer than in 1982–83. The largest reduction in uncontested trials during 1984–85 occurred in other civil cases, with a decline of 16 percent (–10,500).

Contested trials rose 1 percent, after declining 3 percent the previous year. The most notable contested trial increase was of 8 percent (+7,600) in traffic infraction cases. Overall, contested trials have risen gradually, with increases of 13 percent and 9 percent during 1981–82 and 1982–83, respectively. In 10 years contested trials, as a proportion of after-trial dispositions, have risen from 42 to 45.

The number of juvenile orders declined by 18 percent, the fifth substantial decrease in 6 years. The method of processing juvenile orders is determined by the superior courts, with municipal and justice courts processing these orders in some counties. Since 1977–78 juvenile orders have dropped 53 percent, from 47,900 to the current level of 22,700. In 1984–85 nearly 80 percent (18,000) of the juvenile orders were processed in 12 municipal courts, within the counties of Contra Costa, Kern, Napa, Orange, San Joaquin and Yolo.

Table T-33 presents the number of lower courts and judges in those courts over the last 10 years. At the close of fiscal year 1984–85, there were 85 municipal courts with 529 judges and 83 justice courts with 83 judges. Due to justice court consolidation, the assimilation of justice courts into municipal courts, and the consolidation of municipal courts, the number of municipal courts exceeded the number of justice courts for the first time in 1983–84, and again in 1984–85.

Since the start of the 10-year period, the number of lower courts has declined from 259 to the current level of 168. During the same period, judicial positions in the lower courts increased from 658 to 725. Nonparking filings and dispositions have both risen at least three times faster than judicial positions. This may, in part, reflect the elimination of justice court positions when lower courts were consolidated.

TABLE T-33—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS NUMBER OF COURTS AND JUDGES

Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

	Municipal courts				*Justice courts*	
Fiscal year	*Number of courts*	*Authorized judgeships*	*Judicial positions*	*Judicial position equivalents* *	*Number of courts*	*Judges*
1975–76	84	425	482	475	175	176
1976–77	89	447	511	511	111	112
1977–78	90	455	527	534	107	108
1978–79	89	465	539	545	102	103
1979–80	83	472	544	555	100	101
1980–81	84	487	567	564	94	94
1981–82	84	496	578	586	95	95
1982–83	85	508	601	617	89	89
1983–84	85	518	620	646	84	84
1984–85	85	529	642	659	83	83

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* Judicial position equivalents are defined as authorized judgeships when adjusted to reflect judge vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts by municipal court judges and assistance received by municipal courts from full-time and part-time commissioners and referees, from assigned judges or from temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties.

TABLE T-34—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS DISPOSITIONS PER 100 FILINGS

Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

Fiscal Year	Criminal								Civil	
	Felony Preliminaries	Nontraffic			Traffic					
		Misdemeanors			Misdemeanors			Illegal Parking	Small Claims	Other
		Group A	Group B	Infractions	Group C	Group D[a]	Infractions			
1975–76	85	90	95	85	81	174	90	86	77	75
1976–77	86	93	95	81	82	157	89	87	75	76
1977–78	87	93	93	82	81	152	88	85	[R] 76	75
1978–79	86	92	93	77	83	143	88	78	75	71
1979–80	[R] 84	90	91	75	80	106	87	73	73	68
1980–81	84	89	87	77	78	94	88	85	73	72
1981–82	82	87	91	75	79	79	90	86	74	78
1982–83	83	87	93	68	81	82	92	97	77	79
1983–84	[R] 83	85	89	67	81	83	90	91	78	78
1984–85	83	85	90	67	84	73	91	86	75	81

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[a] The uncharacteristic ratios during the period from 1975–76 to 1976–77 were due to reporting errors. The lower courts had been incorrectly reporting warrants for 'failure to appear and/or pay' as dispositions.

[R] Revised.

Due to the availability of the 10-year historical data, Table T-34 for the first time shows the number of dispositions per 100 filings for all types of proceedings. Dispositions per 100 filings indicates the percentage of cases filed that reach a judicial disposition. Dispositions per 100 filings for criminal offenses during 1984–85 were generally stable, with the exception of traffic misdemeanor offenses and illegal parking violations.

The dispositions-to-filings ratios for civil matters changed substantially. Most notable was the decline in traffic Group D misdemeanor dispositions per 100 filings, from 83 to 73. The large reduction in the Group D dispositions-to-filings ratio may indicate that Group D misdemeanor cases are entering the system faster than the courts can handle them. During 1984–85, 71 municipal courts had increases in Group D filings totalling 117,000. Yet 62 municipal courts reported increases in Group D dispositions totalling 67,200. Los Angeles Municipal Court had the largest increase in Group D filings (+31,600), but Group D dispositions decreased (−9,900). Long Beach Municipal Court had the second largest increase in Group D filings (+7,700), but reported an increase of 4,600 dispositions.

During July 1975 there was a change in definition for the traffic category. Vehicle Code violations defined under the other traffic category were divided into the Group D misdemeanor and infraction categories. The effect of this change on the lower courts was to disclose reporting problems, as reflected in the uncharacteristic Group D dispositions-to-filings ratios between 1975–76 and 1980–81. Many courts incorrectly reported Vehicle Code section 40508 violations and other failures to appear as dispositions. Monitoring of court reporting corrected this problem and the Group D dispositions-to-filings ratio gradually declined toward a more characteristic level.

Illegal parking dispositions per 100 filings declined substantially for the second year. In 2 years, the average number of dispositions per 100 filings for parking cases dropped from 97 to 86. The inflated illegal parking ratios during 1982–83 and 1983–84 were due to the large decline in the San Francisco Municipal Court's illegal parking workload, resulting from a reduction in parking citation personnel. As expected, as the San Francisco Municipal Court's illegal parking dispositions-to-filings ratio returned to the level previous to 1982–83, the statewide illegal parking ratio returned to a more characteristic ratio.

TABLE T-35—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS DISPOSITION MATTERS PER JUDICIAL POSITION EQUIVALENT[a]

Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

		Nonparking					
Fiscal year	*Illegal parking*	*Total nonparking*	*Before trial*	*After trial*	*Uncontested trials*[b]	*Contested trials*	*Jury trials*
1975–76	15,214	10,995	9,942	1,052	554	445	21
1976–77	14,841	10,928	9,939	989	496	427	19
1977–78	14,949	10,766	9,774	992	500	417	17
1978–79	14,462	10,849	9,834	1,015	523	417	16
1979–80	14,038	10,400	9,364	1,036	568	406	15
1980–81	14,377	11,123	10,058	1,065	593	411	14
1981–82	13,286	11,432	10,345	1,087	592	446	13
1982–83	13,568	11,224	10,150	1,074	570	464	13
1983–84	12,231	[R] 11,095	[R] 10,123	972	505	432	13
1984–85	11,607	11,154	10,211	943	490	426	12

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[a] Judicial position equivalents are defined as authorized judgeships when adjusted to reflect judge vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts by municipal court judges and assistance received by municipal courts from full-time and part-time commissioners and referees, from assigned judges or from temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties.

[b] Excludes juvenile orders.

[R] Revised.

Dispositions per 100 filings for Group C traffic misdemeanors rose slightly. Since 1981–82, the Group C dispositions-to-filings ratio has risen from 79 to 84. A possible explanation for the increase is that, in the three and a half years following 1982 drunk driving legislation, fewer such cases are entering the courts. With this caseload reduction, the courts can dispose of Group C cases more rapidly.

Small claims dispositions per 100 filings declined from 78 to 75, the first reduction in the small claims dispositions-to-filings ratio in 6 years. Small claims filings increased 2 percent during 1984–85 following substantial decreases of 5 percent and 9 percent during 1982–83 and 1983–84, respectively. The impact of this abrupt increase in the small claims caseload may in part be responsible for the small claims dispositions-to-filings ratio decline during 1984–85.

The number of dispositions per 100 filings for other civil cases rose from 78 to 81. This coincides with the increase in civil cases disposed of without trial. During 1984–85, an estimated 80 percent of the other civil cases were resolved without trial, an increase over the 76 percent of last year.

The last change in the civil jurisdiction limit was in July 1979. Since then, other civil filings have increased 26 percent. Despite this increase, the civil dispositions-to-filings ratio in 5 years has increased from 68 to 81.

Table T-35 presents the type and number of dispositions per judicial position equivalent in the municipal courts over a 10-year period. Justice courts are omitted because many of the small justice courts have less than a full workload and their inclusion would distort the figures. Dispositions per judicial position equivalent is an indicator of judicial output.

Parking dispositions per judicial position equivalent continued to decline. Since cities began assuming responsibility for processing uncontested parking citations in 1979–80, parking dispositions per judicial position equivalent have decreased from 14,500 to the current level of 11,600.

Of the nonparking matters, before-trial dispositions per judicial position equivalent rose slightly, while the ratio for after-trial dispositions declined for the third year. The decrease in the average number of after-trial dispositions per judicial position equivalent was due in part to the reduction of uncontested trials. Since 1982–83, uncontested trials per judicial position equivalent declined by 14 percent from 570 to the current rate of 490. During the same period, contested trials per judicial position equivalent have decreased 8 percent from 464 to 426.

The 10-year trend data for jury trials per judicial position equivalent shown in Table T-35 replaces trend data for juries sworn per judicial position equivalent, previously presented in Table T-35. Jury trials per judicial position equivalent is a more widely-used measure of judicial output. Overall, jury trials per judicial position equivalent have steadily declined. The average number of jury trials per judicial position equivalent has dropped from 21 to 12 due to the decrease in jury trials in the 10-year period.

Dispositions by Type of Proceeding

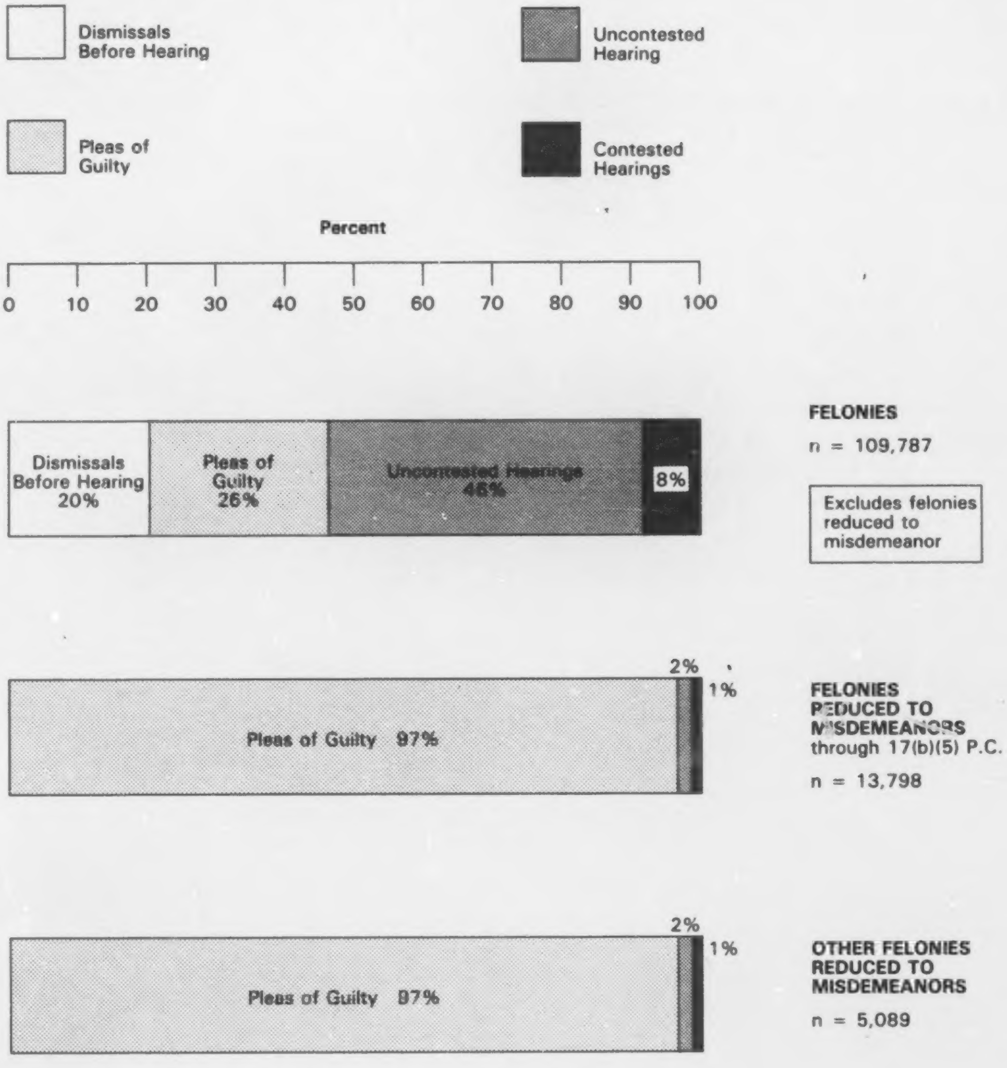
The methods of disposition for lower court felony cases are depicted in Figure 14. Forty-six percent of the felony violations (excluding felonies reduced to misdemeanors) were disposed of without preliminary hearings. Twenty percent of these cases were dismissed and the remainder ended in guilty pleas. For those felony cases disposed of after preliminary hearings, 46 percent ended in uncontested hearings, while the remainder (8 percent) was disposed of after contested hearings. For felony offenses reduced to misdemeanors, nearly all (97 percent) ended in guilty pleas.

Dispositions for nontraffic and traffic cases are shown in Figures 15 and 16, respectively. Few nontraffic and traffic offenses were disposed of by trial. In any category, 3 percent or less of nontraffic and traffic cases went to trial. The majority of offenses were disposed of by guilty pleas or forfeitures of bail.

The percentage of cases disposed of by bail forfeitures and guilty pleas varied significantly among the categories of cases. As offenses are ranked from most to least serious, the percentage of guilty pleas declines, while the percentage of bail forfeitures rises. For traffic offenses, a statutory provision (Vehicle Code §13103) requires a bail forfeiture to be considered equivalent to a guilty plea for most purposes. The significant difference in the effects of these methods of disposition is the judicial time involved in the guilty plea.

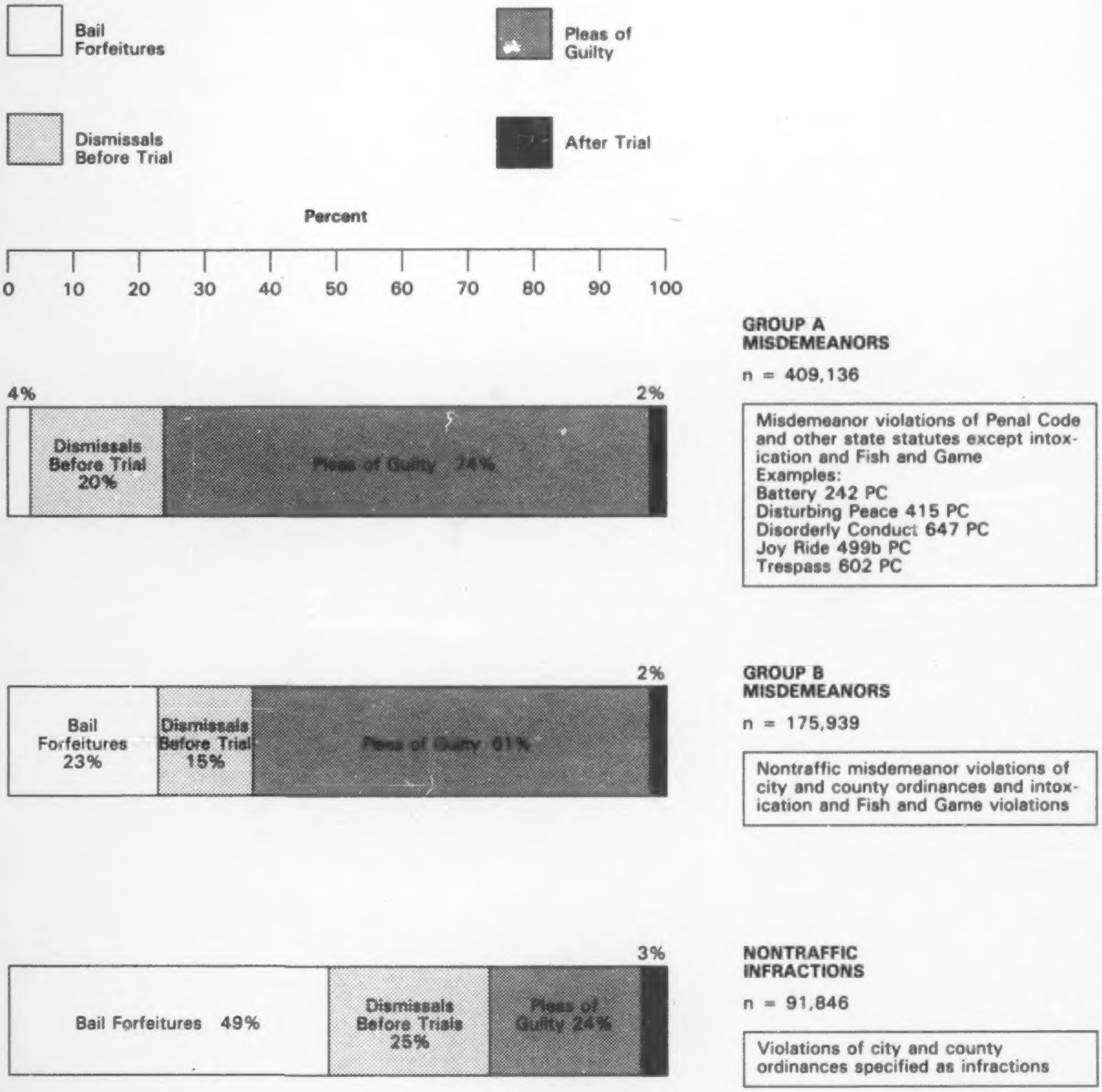
The types of dispositions for small claims and other civil matters are presented in Figure 17. Over three-fourths (78 percent) of small claims cases were disposed of by trial. In comparison, 79 percent of other civil cases were resolved without trial. Of the other civil cases resolved without trial, 56 percent were disposed of by summary judgments or other civil pretrial judgments, including default judgments by clerks of the courts. The percent of cases dismissed (22 percent) in both small claims and civil matters was approximately equal.

FIGURE 14—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT FELONY DISPOSITIONS*
Fiscal Year 1984-85



* Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. Cases transferred to another court are included with dismissals.

FIGURE 15—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT NONTRAFFIC CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS*
Fiscal Year 1984–85



GROUP A MISDEMEANORS

n = 409,136

Misdemeanor violations of Penal Code and other state statutes except intoxication and Fish and Game
Examples:
Battery 242 PC
Disturbing Peace 415 PC
Disorderly Conduct 647 PC
Joy Ride 499b PC
Trespass 602 PC

GROUP B MISDEMEANORS

n = 175,939

Nontraffic misdemeanor violations of city and county ordinances and intoxication and Fish and Game violations

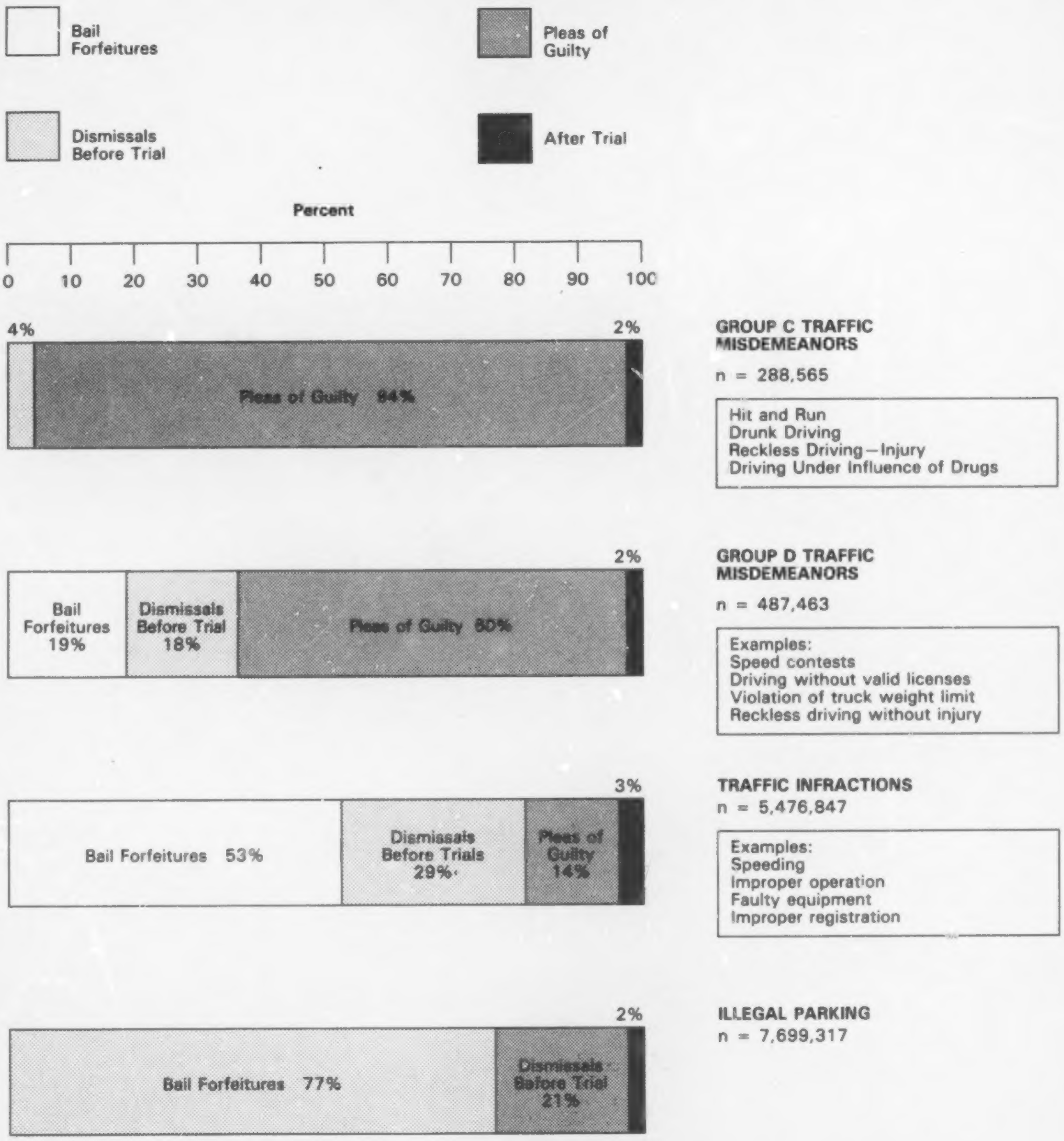
NONTRAFFIC INFRACTIONS

n = 91,846

Violations of city and county ordinances specified as infractions

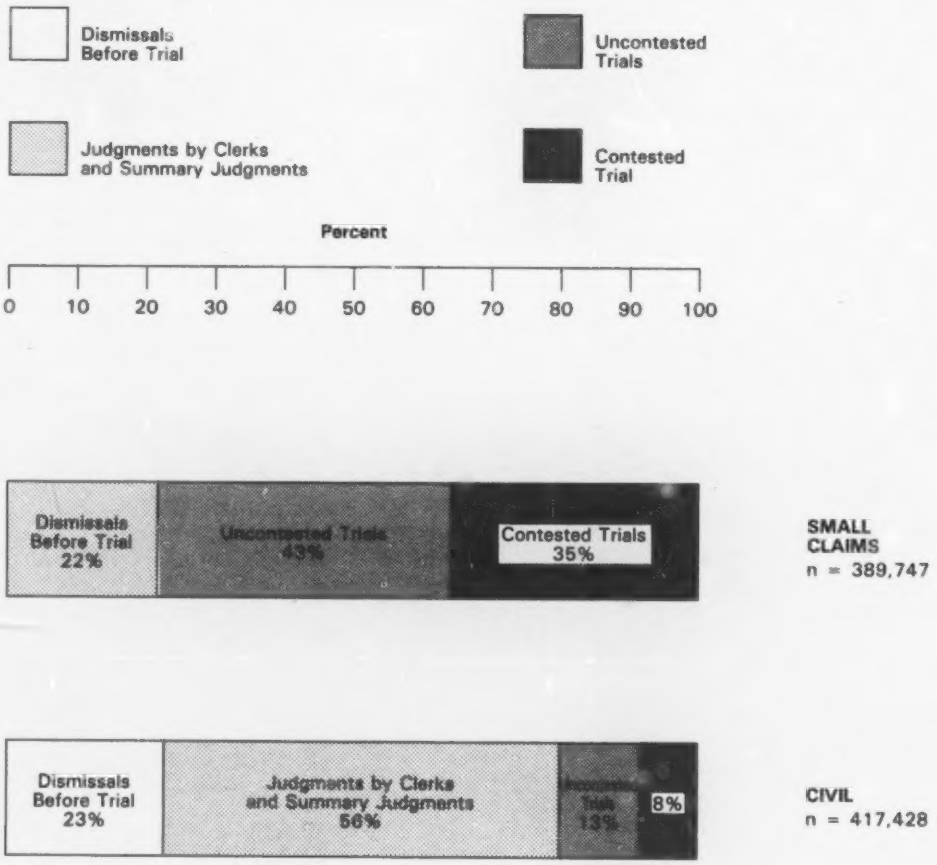
*Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. Cases transferred to another court are included with dismissals.

FIGURE 16—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT TRAFFIC DISPOSITIONS*
Fiscal Year 1984–85



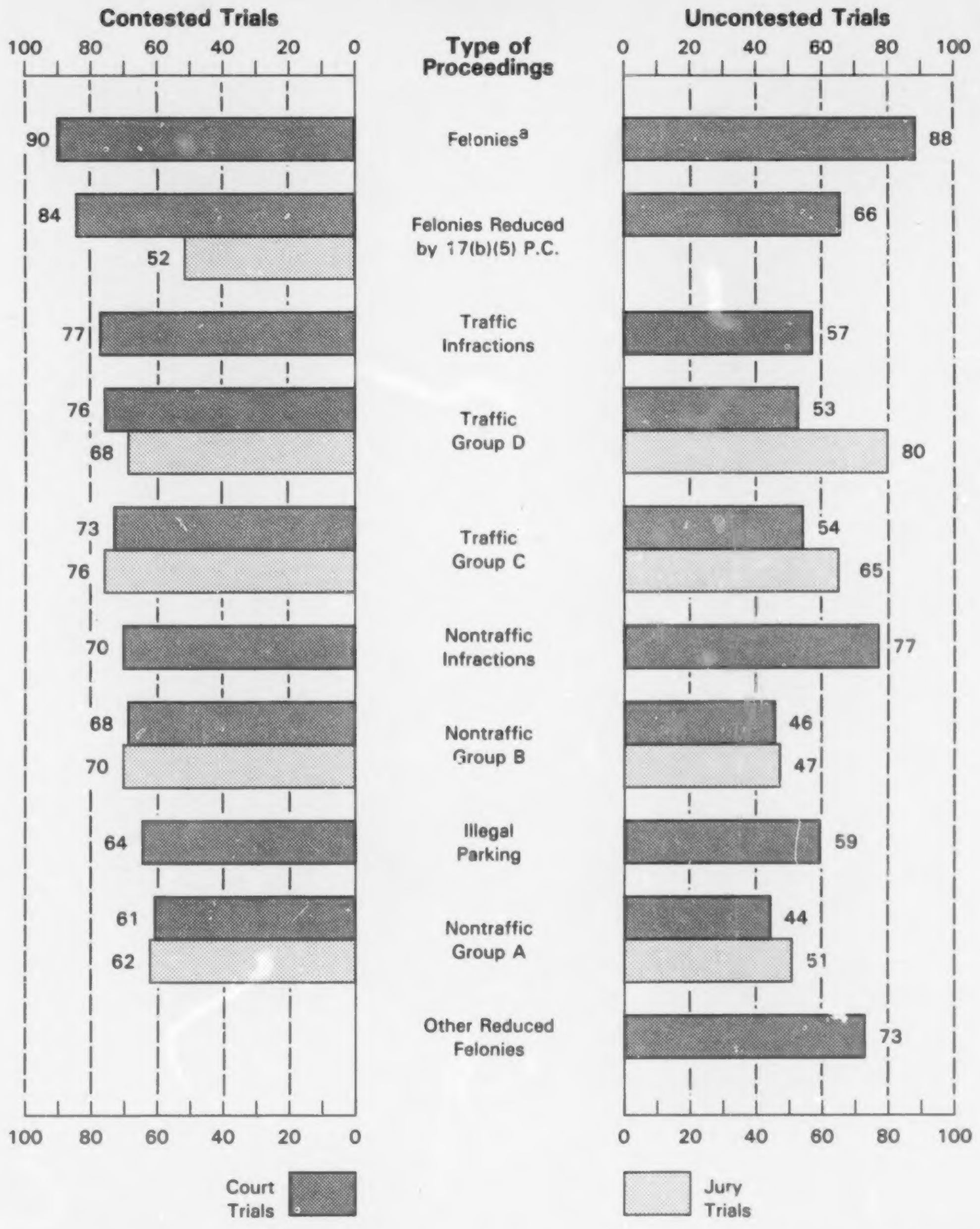
* Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. Cases transferred to another court are included with dismissals.

FIGURE 17—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT CIVIL DISPOSITIONS*
Fiscal Year 1984-85



*Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

FIGURE 18—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT CONVICTION RATES IN CRIMINAL TRIALS
Fiscal Years 1984–85



[a] For explanation, see footnote b on Table T-36.

SOURCE: TABLE T-36

TABLE T-36—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
CONVICTIONS AND CONVICTION RATES FOR CRIMINAL TRIALS IN MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURTS
Fiscal Year 1984–85

	Conviction rates[a]				*Number of convictions*			
	Contested trial		*Uncontested trial*		*Contested trial*		*Uncontested trial*	
Type of proceeding	*Court*	*Jury*	*Court*	*Jury*	*Court*	*Jury*	*Court*	*Jury*
Felonies[b]	90	–	88	–	7,821	–	43,938	–
Felonies reduced by 17(b)(5) PC	84	52	66	[c]	58	27	214	3
Other reduced felonies	[c]	[c]	73	[c]	14	15	66	0
Nontraffic								
Group A misdemeanors	61	62	44	51	1,659	1,800	833	117
Group B misdemeanors	68	70	46	47	1,165	159	421	17
Infractions	70	–	77	–	983	–	913	–
Traffic								
Group C misdemeanors	73	76	54	65	1,014	2,779	574	154
Group D misdemeanors	76	68	53	80	3,542	204	1,607	55
Infractions	77	–	57	–	80,633	–	33,392	–
Parking	64	–	59	–	4,688	–	4,648	–

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[a] Number of cases convicted or bound over divided by the number of cases tried (excludes juvenile orders) times 100.

[b] Preliminary hearings held on felony complaints, including felonies charged under the Vehicle Code, where sufficient evidence was found to hold the defendant to answer in superior court.

[c] Conviction rate not calculated when total cases (convictions plus acquittals and dismissals) are fewer than 25.

Conviction Rates in Criminal Trials

The number of convictions and rate of convictions after contested and uncontested trials,[7] by court or by jury, are presented in Table T-36 for each type of proceeding. A graphic representation comparing conviction rates appears in Figure 18.

Felony cases continued to have the highest rate of conviction. The 1984–85 conviction rate was 90 percent for contested felonies, and 88 percent for uncontested felonies. Conviction rates dropped for felony cases reduced to misemeanors. This decline in felony convictions reduced to misdmeanors was substantial for uncontested cases.

Of the other nonparking proceedings, conviction rates were generally higher for traffic offenses than nontraffic offenses. Overall, for traffic and nontraffic violations, the conviction rate decreases as offenses are classified from least to most serious. For example, for nontraffic contested cases, infractions had the highest conviction rate (70 percent), followed by Group B misdemeanors (68 percent) and Group A misdemeanors (61 percent).

Contested cases, the most time-consuming dispositions, generally had much higher conviction rates than uncontested cases. Also, in general, jury trials had markedly higher conviction rates than court trials.

A comparison to the previous year's data indicates two significant shifts in conviction rates. The conviction rate for nontraffic infraction uncontested cases increased from 46 to 77, while the rate for illegal parking uncontested cases decreased from 90 to 59.

Weighted Filings

In 1966, a weighted caseload system was developed to estimate the need for additional municipal court judges. Weights were established for seven categories of cases. A weight was later established for parking cases. The weights represent the average number of judicial minutes required to dispose of a filing. A judge-year value represents the average number of minutes per judge available, within a year, for case-related work. The value is used in conjunction with the weights to estimate the number of judges needed to dispose of a given caseload.

The weight for each case category is multiplied by filings in that category. The total weighted filings for all categories of cases are then divided by the judge-year value to obtain the required number of judges.

In 1971 and 1973, a consultant firm conducted a 6-week survey in 22 and 21 municipal courts, respectively, to determine case weights. In 1975, the number of case categories was expanded to 10. In 1977, the Administrative Office of the Courts conducted a 56-court, two-month survey to determine new weights for 10 categories of cases. The courts participating in this survey accounted for 73 percent of the nonparking filings during 1977–78.

In 1978, the Judicial Council approved the weights and judge-year values derived from the survey, for use in municipal court judgeship needs studies. These weights and judge-year values are shown in Table T-37. Justice courts were omitted because judgeship needs studies are not conducted for these courts. Two sets of weights have been approved—one for the Los Angeles Municipal Court and the other for all other municipal courts.

In Table T-37, filings for fiscal year 1984–85 have been multiplied by the appropriate weight for each category to obtain weighted filings. The weighted filings for each category are divided by a judge-year value to estimate the number of judges needed to dispose of that category's filings.

Under the weighted caseload system, an estimated 721 judicial positions were needed to dispose of the more than 17.3 million cases filed in municipal courts during 1984–85. Group A nontraffic misdemeanors required the most judicial positions (191) to dispose of cases. Felony preliminary hearings required 148 judicial positions and Group C traffic misdemeanors needed 132 judicial positions. These three case cate-

TABLE T-37—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
WEIGHTED FILINGS[a] AND REQUIRED JUDICIAL POSITIONS[b]
BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING
Fiscal Year 1984–85

	State Total		State less Los Angeles			Los Angeles Court		
Type of proceeding	*Weighted filings*	*Required judicial positions*	*Weight*	*Weighted filings*	*Required judicial positions*	*Weight*	*Weighted filings*	*Required judicial positions*
Total[c]	54,112,848	721	–	45,411,413	609	–	8,701,435	112
Felony preliminary	11,110,445	148	73	9,026,012	121	97	2,084,433	27
Nontraffic								
Group A misdemeanors	14,318,627	191	31	12,061,945	162	34	2,256,682	29
Group B misdemeanors	1,060,980	14	6	994,110	13	9	66,870	1
Nontraffic infractions	524,412	7	4	516,416	7	4	7,996	<1
Traffic								
Group C misdemeanors	9,924,817	132	31	8,799,877	118	30	1,124,940	14
Group D misdemeanors	2,721,024	36	4	1,993,368	27	6	727,656	9
Traffic infractions	4,888,360	65	0.9	4,421,941	59	0.7	466,419	6
Parking	267,340	4	0.03	215,968	3	0.03	51,371	1
Civil								
Small claims	3,865,125	51	8	3,363,176	45	7	501,949	6
Other civil	5,431,718	72	10	4,018,600	54	14	1,413,118	18

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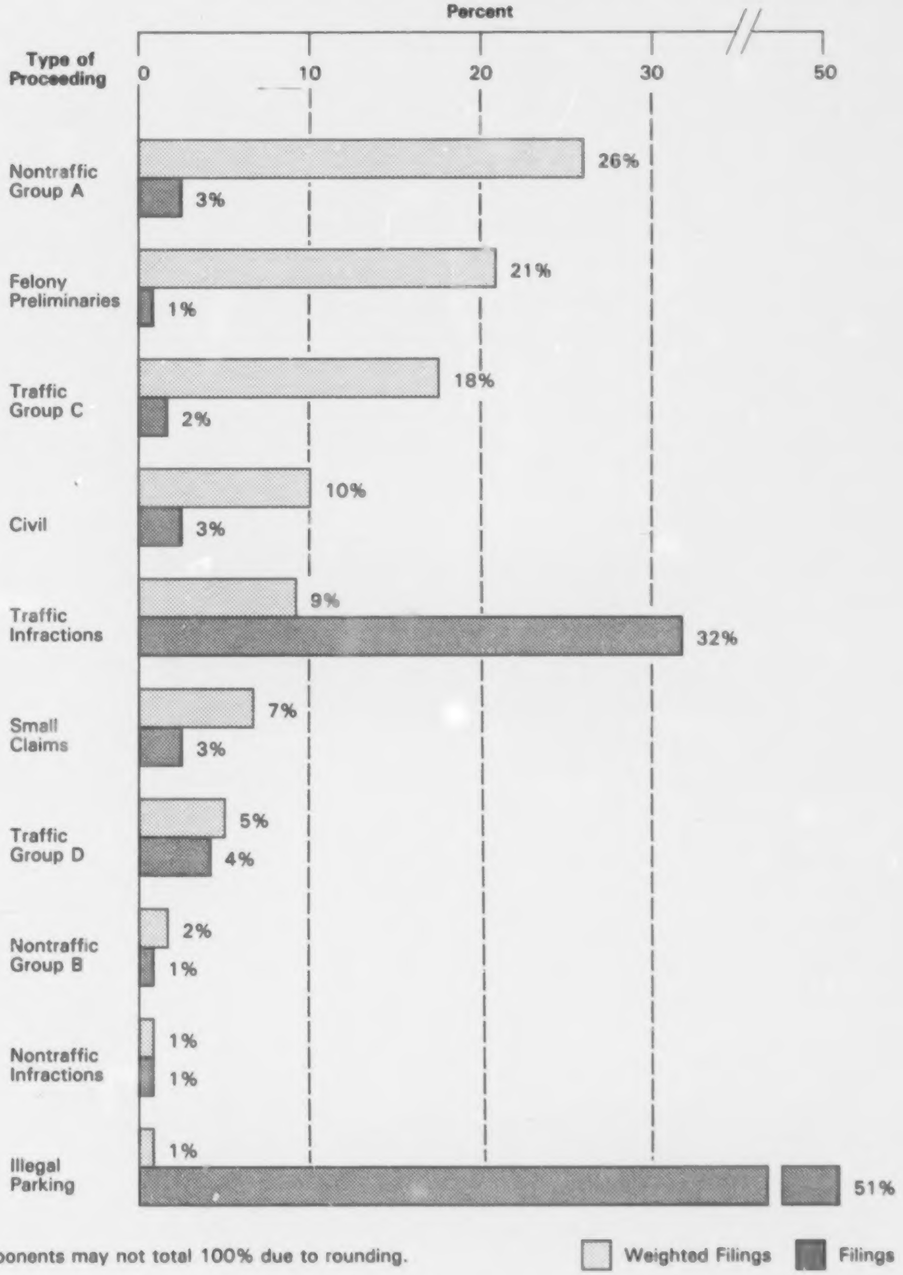
[a] Weight times filings, an estimate of judicial minutes of case-related time to dispose of filings.

[b] An estimate of the number of judicial positions needed to dispose of a given amount of filings. Required judicial positions are calculated by dividing weighted filings by the judge-year standard of 78,000 weighted units for Los Angeles Municipal Court and 74,600 weighted units for the remainder of the state. The 78,000 weighted units is the approved standard for courts with 11 or more judicial positions. The 74,600 weighted units is the average of the approved set of judge-year standards considering the number of judicial positions in each judge-year group as computed below:

Court size in judicial positions	*Judge-year standard*		*Judicial positions in group*	*Judicial positions multiplied by judge-year standard*
1–2	71,500	×	33	2,359,500
3–10	72,000	×	273	19,656,000
11 or more	78,000	×	244 (excluding L.A.)	19,032,000
			550	41,047,500 ÷ 550 = 74,632 rounded to 74,600

[c] Components may not add to totals due to rounding

FIGURE 19—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS PERCENT DISTRIBUTION* OF FILINGS AND WEIGHTED FILINGS Fiscal Year 1984–85



* Components may not total 100% due to rounding.

gories, combined, required two-thirds of the total judicial positions. Another 123 judicial positions were needed to dispose of small claims and other civil filings. The remaining 126 judicial positions were required for the following 5 categories of cases: nontraffic infractions, Group B nontraffic misdemeanors, traffic infractions, Group D traffic misdemeanors and illegal parking.

Figure 19 compares the percent distribution of filings, by type of case, with the percent distribution of judicial time (weighted filings) needed to dispose of each type of case. Illegal parking accounted for 51 percent of total municipal court filings but required only 1 percent of judicial time, as most illegal parking cases were disposed of without trials.

Traffic infractions, another sizable portion of the municipal court caseload, comprised 32 percent of the total filings, yet required 9 percent of judicial time, with only 3 percent of the cases ending in trials.

The other 8 proceedings, combined, required 90 percent of total judicial time but none exceeded 4 percent of the total filings. Felony complaints were the most time-consuming cases. They comprised only 1 percent of total filings, yet required 21 percent of available judicial time. Group A and Group C misdemeanors, accounting for 5 percent of total filings, required 44 percent of the judicial time. Civil matters, representing 6 percent of total filings, needed 17 percent of the judicial time. The remaining offenses combined (Group B misdemeanors, Group D misdemeanors, and nontraffic infractions), with 6 percent of total filings, required only 8 percent of the judicial time.

3. CONDITION OF CIVIL CALENDARS

An indicator used by the Judicial Council to measure the condition of court calendars is the number of cases set for future trial, and cases with memorandum-to-set filed where no trial date is assigned. This measure—cases awaiting trial—provides one way to study calendar congestion.

Table T-38 and Figure 20 outline the number of civil cases awaiting trial in courts having 6 or more judges as of June 30, 1977, through June 30, 1985.[8] The calendar condition of civil cases is summarized for the larger municipal courts, since calendar congestion is more likely to occur in those courts.

As of June 30, 1985, there were 29 municipal courts with 6 or more judges. Together these courts accounted for 76 percent of municipal court civil filings and 80 percent of civil cases calendared for trial.

A total of 20,300 civil cases awaited trial as of June 30, 1985. This was 13 percent less (−3,100) than were set for trial on that date in 1984. The decrease in civil cases awaiting trial was the third consecutive reduction in the larger municipal court civil calendars, and the second consecutive substantial reduction. Since 1983, the number of cases awaiting trial has declined 26 percent (−7,200).

Civil cases awaiting trial, excluding the Los Angeles Municipal Court, fell 20 percent (−2,100) below the 1983 figure, and 9 percent (−800) below the 1984 figure. During the same period from 1982–83 to 1984–85, civil filings in the 28 larger municipal courts increased 6 percent.

Many civil cases calendared for trial in the larger courts were actually disposed of by trial. As of June 30, 1984, 23,400 civil cases awaited trial, and during 1984–85, 21,600 civil cases set for trial were disposed of after contested trials. This is a substantial disposition increase over the previous year. In 1983, 27,500 civil cases awaited trial, and during 1983–84, 20,600 civil cases ended in contested trials.

Civil jury cases awaiting trial is an important element in the civil calendar, as jury trials consume more court time than other cases. As of June 30, 1985, there were about 5,200 civil jury cases awaiting trial, 20 percent less (−1,400) than the previous year. This was the third consecutive reduction in civil jury cases calendared for trial. In the last 3 years, civil jury trials set for trial declined 36 percent (−2,900).

Eighteen of the large municipal courts reported decreases in civil cases calendared during 1984–85. The Los Angeles Municipal Court had the largest decrease in the civil calendar (−2,313). Other municipal courts with sizeable reductions include Santa Clara Municipal Court (−317), Sacramento Municipal Court (−214), North County (San Diego) Municipal Court (−118), South Bay (Los Angeles) Municipal Court (−118), San Francisco Municipal Court (−114), Ventura County Municipal Court (−89) and North Orange County Municipal Court (−86). The 10 other municipal courts with civil calendar reductions showed decreases of less than 50 cases.

Civil cases calendared for trial increased in eleven of the large municipal courts. However, only three courts reported large increases. They were San Diego Municipal Court (+122), San Bernardino County Municipal Court (+110) and Central Orange County Municipal Court (+83).

The impact of the jurisdictional increase in civil cases from $5,000 to $15,000 on July 1, 1979, is shown in Figure 20. Total civil cases set for trial in the larger courts between June 30, 1979, and June 30, 1982, more than tripled. Civil cases set for trial in the Los Angeles Municipal Court increased about five times. During the same three-year period, civil jury cases awaiting trial increased about four times.

TABLE T-38—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[a]—NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES AWAITING TRIAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1977 THROUGH 1985

County and Judicial District	*Number of civil cases awaiting trial as of June 30*								
	1977	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*	*1985*
Alameda:									
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	358	343	255	309	455	477	445	400	352
San Leandro-Hayward	142	102	115	157	165	155	114	136	100
Fresno:									
Consolidated Fresno	100	59	[b] 81	192	192	19[illegible]	173	163	211
Kern:									
West Kern	163	146	147	225	192	295	317	213	210
Los Angeles:									
Citrus	77	73	108	179	203	218	108	178	226
Compton	65	83	106	131	215	265	124	118	147
Inglewood	250	126	159	224	294	264	323	264	317
Long Beach	245	403	318	570	587	588	600	624	579
Los Angeles	938	1,361	3,376	7,724	13,728	16,969	17,364	14,575	12,262
South Bay	122	129	148	285	314	276	286	405	287
Monterey:									
Monterey County (Consolidated)	87	90	80	154	105	174	124	115	129
Orange:									
Central Orange County	277	403	638	570	745	858	728	588	671
North Orange County	614	625	618	631	627	695	640	498	412
Orange County Harbor	119	155	135	158	217	238	255	241	213
West Orange County	163	231	257	254	405	387	366	297	335
Riverside:									
Riverside	60	46	94	157	261	260	298	202	189
Sacramento:									
Sacramento	227	219	198	433	810	893	614	541	327
San Bernardino:									
San Bernardino County	235	398	236	352	447	475	425	513	623
San Diego:									
El Cajon	188	89	48	140	162	139	80	147	120
North County	80	78	121	195	112	165	119	248	130
San Diego	269	306	379	577	857	404	528	360	482
South Bay	53	35	75	64	78	74	71	65	81
San Francisco:									
San Francisco	303	281	319	734	1,391	1,194	1,338	775	661
San Joaquin:									
Stockton	153	99	100	196	228	345	302	127	137
San Mateo:									
San Mateo County	265	212	281	344	374	392	222	[b] 241	208
Santa Clara:									
Santa Clara County	418	398	219	[b] 561	882	971	1,067	889	572
Sonoma:									
Sonoma County	86	84	102	235	120	143	166	84	63
Stanislaus:									
Stanislaus	144	82	59	91	201	218	122	150	120
Ventura:									
Ventura County	83	79	136	144	181	170	151	233	144
Total[c]	6,284	6,735	8,908	15,986	24,548	27,900	27,470	23,390	20,308
Total excluding Los Angeles Municipal Court[c]	5,346	5,374	5,532	8,262	10,820	10,931	10,106	8,815	8,046
Total civil jury cases awaiting trial[d]	1,307	1,366	1,893	2,848	6,261	8,101	8,019	6,515	5,160

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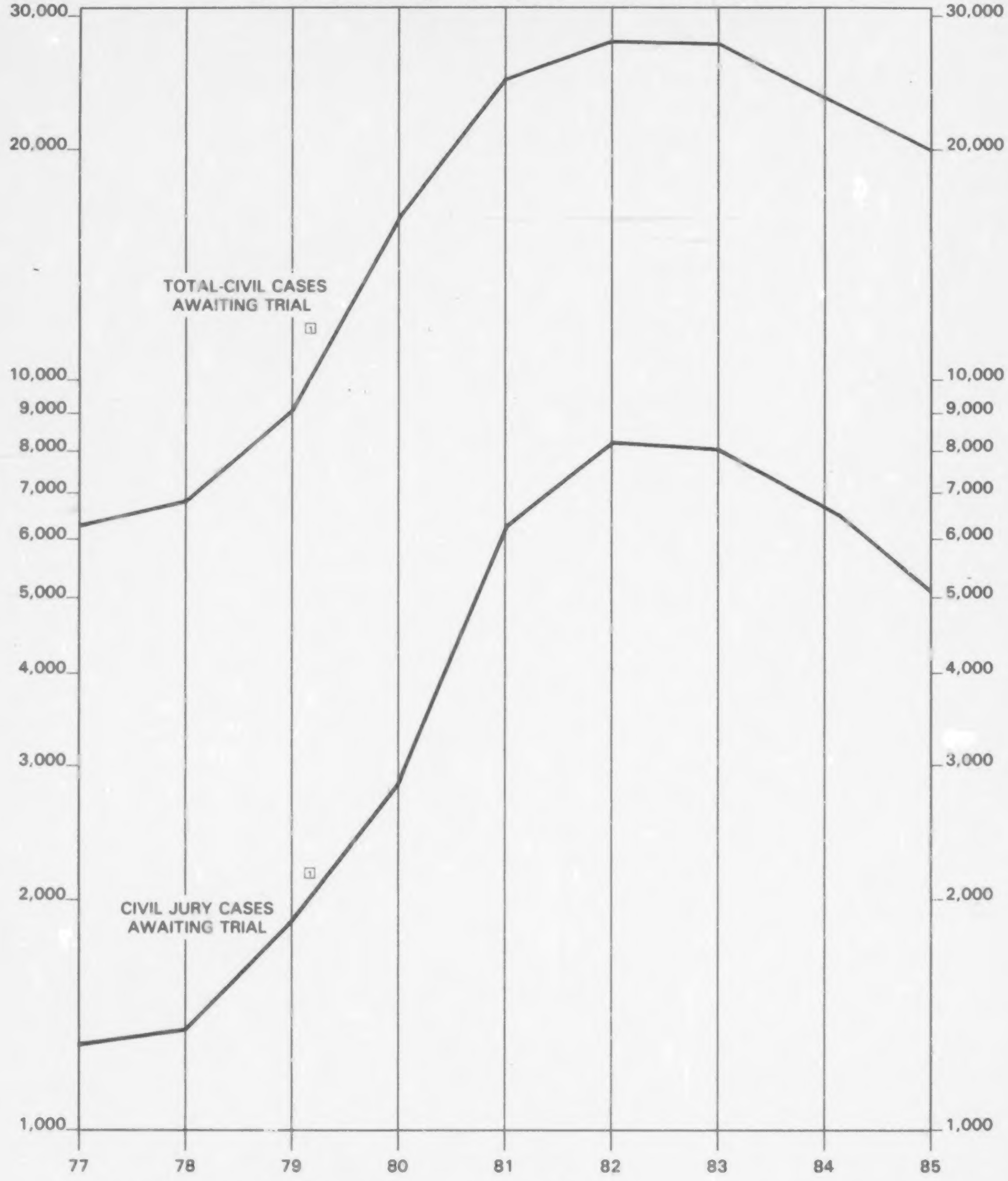
[a] As of June 30, 1985.

[b] Due to a consolidation of municipal courts during the fiscal year, their data has been combined for the prior years to simulate the existence of the consolidated court. Figures are not adjusted retroactively for justice courts which consolidated into municipal courts because justice courts report no calendar data.

[c] Revised 1977 through 1984 due to the addition of the Sonoma County Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1985.

FIGURE 20—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES

Civil Cases Awaiting Trial As of June 30, 1977–1985



1 Civil jurisdiction limit increased form $5,000 to $15,000, July 1, 1979.

SOURCE: TABLE T-38

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[1] Legislation giving justice courts the same jurisdiction as municipal courts became effective January 1, 1977. The 1977–78 fiscal year was the first full year the change was in effect.

[2] Group A misdemeanors include violations of Penal Code and other state statutes, excluding Fish & Game and Intoxication.

[3] Group B misdemeanors include Fish and Game violations, intoxication complaints and violations of city and county ordinances.

[4] Group C traffic misdemeanors include violations of Vehicle Code § 20002 (hit and run with property damage), Vehicle Code § 23104 (reckless driving with injury), Vehicle Code § 23152 (driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs), and Vehicle Code felonies filed as misdemeanors under Penal Code § 17(b)4.

[5] Group D traffic misdemeanors are all traffic misdemeanor offenses not specified in the Group C misdemeanor category. Examples of Group D misdemeanors are speed contest, driving without a valid driver's license, violation of truck weight limit, and reckless driving without injury.

[6] A court trial has commenced once an opening statement is made or evidence has been introduced by either side. A jury trial has commenced once jury selection begins.

[7] A trial is considered uncontested if only one side enters evidence. A trial is considered contested when evidence is entered by both sides.

[8] Due to the large number of municipal court consolidations prior to 1977, data presented in this section is limited to a nine-year period. With the expansion next year, the historical data will cover a 10-year period.

E. Judicial Assignments and Assistance

1. SUMMARY—NUMBER OF DAYS OF ASSIGNED ASSISTANCE

The California Constitution directs the Chief Justice to seek to expedite judicial business and to equalize the work of judges, and it authorizes her to assign judges to assist in courts other than their own.[1]

At the request of presiding judges of both trial and appellate courts, the Chief Justice issues assignments for reasons such as vacancies, illnesses, disqualifications and calendar congestion. In fiscal year 1984–85, assignments totaling 17,121 days were made to appellate, superior, municipal and justice courts.

Assigned judges do not necessarily serve for the full period of their assignment, however, due to changing workload needs. The days of assistance actually received by the trial and appellate courts are reflected in Table T-40 and Figure 22. The total for 1984–85 was 18,596 days, an increase of 483 over the figure for the previous year.

The term "day of assistance received" was redefined in 1983 to increase the precision of these statistics. Days are now divided into quarters instead of halves. Under the new definition, when an assigned judge works more than six hours, a full day is reported. Four hours through six hours is counted as three-fourths of a day, two hours through four hours as a half day, and two hours or less as a quarter day. Prior to the change, if an assigned judge worked three hours or less, a half day was reported. More than three hours of work was reported as a full day. (In contrast, "days assigned" are always reported as full days.)

Blanket (within county) and reciprocal (between counties) assignments are issued each year by the Chief Justice to permit a judge of one court to sit as a judge of another court, either within his or her county or in a neighboring county. This type of assignment enables the respective presiding judges (or sole judges) to arrange the assignments themselves without having to contact the Chief Justice's office for a separate authorization each time judicial assistance is given or received. Blanket and reciprocal assignments therefore are not included in the category of days assigned but are included in the category of days received. That is why in 1984–85 the total number of days of assistance received exceeded the total number of days assigned.

2. ASSISTANCE PROVIDED PARTICULAR COURTS BY ASSIGNED JUDGES

Courts of Appeal

In 1984–85, 3,208 days of assistance were assigned to the Courts of Appeal and 2,925 days were received. These figures represent increases of three and seven percent, respectively, from those of the prior fiscal year. The assistance came from superior court judges (59 percent), municipal court judges (24 percent), other Court of Appeal Justices (13 percent) and retired judges (4 percent).

Superior Courts

In 1984–85, 7,326 days were assigned to superior courts and 7,935 days were received. These figures represent a 5 percent increase from those of the prior fiscal year. The assistance came from retired judges (63 percent), other superior court judges (16 percent), municipal court judges (15 percent) and justice court judges (5 percent).

Municipal Courts

In 1984–85, 6,116 days were assigned to municipal courts and 5,867 days were received. These statistics reflect decreases of 19 percent and 4 percent, respectively, from those of the previous fiscal year. The assistance came from justice court judges (51 percent), retired judges (42 percent), other municipal court judges (4 percent) and superior court judges (3 percent).

Justice Courts

In 1984–85, 373 days were assigned to justice courts and 1,869 days were received. The assistance came from other justice court judges (78 percent), retired judges (14 percent), municipal court judges (5 percent) and superior court judges (2 percent).

Days of Assistance Received and Rendered by Courts through Assignments

Tables T-41 and T-42 display days of assistance received and rendered by the superior courts and the municipal courts, respectively, for fiscal years 1983–84 and 1984–85 on a court-by-court basis. The last column under each fiscal year indicates net days of assistance. A minus sign indicates the court gave more days of assistance than it received.

3. ASSISTANCE BY COMMISSIONERS, REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES

In addition to judges assigned by the Chief Justice, some superior and municipal courts receive assistance from commissioners, referees and attorneys acting as temporary judges. In 1984–85, such assistance amounted to the equivalent of 291 full-time judges as shown in Tables T-43 and T-44. This type of assistance should be considered when analyzing the workload or productivity of these courts.

Superior Courts

In 1984–85, 28,672 days of assistance by commissioners, referees and attorneys acting as temporary judges were received by the superior courts. This represents an 11 percent increase over the previous fiscal year. Commissioners provided 56 percent of the assistance; referees, 35 percent; and lawyers acting as temporary judges, 9 percent.

Table T-43 lists for each court the days of assistance by commissioners, referees and lawyers acting as temporary judges. Seven courts received 82 percent of all the assistance: Los Angeles (55 percent), and Contra Costa, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego and San Francisco (27 percent) percent, combined). In almost all cases, commissioners perform functions which otherwise would require a judge. In some courts they hear matters by stipulation and sign orders as temporary judges, while in other courts they do not sign orders but prepare them for a judge's signature.

The assistance provided to superior courts by commissioners, referees and attorneys acting as temporary judges amounted to the equivalent of 133 full-time judges in 1984–85.

Municipal Courts

The municipal courts received a total of 34,127 days of assistance from commissioners, referees, and attorneys acting as temporary judges in 1984–85. Table T-44 lists these days for individual municipal courts. Commissioners provided 69 percent of the assistance; lawyers acting as temporary judges, 24 percent; and referees, 7 percent.

The large metropolitan courts made the greatest use of this type of help. For example, the 24 municipal courts in Los Angeles County accounted for 56 percent of the total, with the Los Angeles Municipal Court alone utilizing 7,418 days of assistance (22 percent). Of the 85 municipal courts throughout the state, 33 of them used 80 percent of the total amount of assistance, each receiving 400 or more days.

The 1984–85 total of 34,127 days of assistance is 4 percent greater than the amount for the previous fiscal year and represents the equivalent of 158 additional full-time municipal court judges.

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[1] Cal. Const., article VI, section 6.

TABLE T-39—CALIFORNIA COURTS DAYS OF ASSISTANCE THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS GIVEN TO COURTS OF APPEAL AND TRIAL COURTS

Fiscal Years 1975–76 through 1984–85

		Days given by judge source:				
Year	*Total*	*Retired*	*Courts of Appeal*	*Superior courts*	*Municipal courts*	*Justice courts*
			NUMBER *			
1975–76	19,924	8,602	43	2,141	813	8,325
1976–77	17,404	8,350	98	1,798	758	6,400
1977–78	19,110	7,521	26	2,934	2,384	6,245
1978–79	18,104	6,077	28 **	2,909	2,686	6,404
1979–80	18,802	5,366	1	3,990	3,350	6,095
1980–81	18,680	5,319	39	4,275	2,848	6,198
1981–82	20,355	6,104	68	3,746	3,669	6,766
1982–83	17,975	6,318	148	3,229	2,874	5,405
1983–84	18,113	7,258	106	3,302	2,360	5,083
1984–85	18,596	7,904	374	(3,224)	(2,210)	4,880
			PERCENT *			
1975–76	100	43	<1	11	4	42
1976–77	100	48	1	10	4	37
1977–78	100	39	<1	15	12	33
1978–79	100	34	<1	16	15	35
1979–80	100	29	<1	21	18	32
1980–81	100	28	<1	23	15	33
1981–82	100	30	<1	18	18	33
1982–83	100	35	1	18	16	30
1983–84	100	40	1	18	13	28
1984–85	100	43	2	17	12	26

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* Components may not add to total due to rounding.

** Estimate.

TABLE T-40—CALIFORNIA COURTS DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY JUDGES THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS, BY TYPE OF COURT RECEIVING ASSISTANCE

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

			Percent distribution [a] of assistance received by:							
	Total all courts		*Courts of Appeal*		*Superior courts*		*Municipal courts*		*Justice courts*	
Assistance given by:	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Retired judges	43	40	4	8	63	60	42	38	14	11
Court of Appeal justices	2	1	13	2	<1	1	0	0	0	0
Superior Court judges	17	18	59	61	16	19	3	2	2	2
Municipal Court judges	12	13	24	28	15	18	4	3	5	3
Justice Court judges	26	28	0	0	5	2	51	56	78	84
Total days	18,596	18,113	2,925	2,723	7,935	7,529	5,867	6,140	1,869	1,721
Percent change	*+3*		*+7*		*+5*		*−4*		*+9*	

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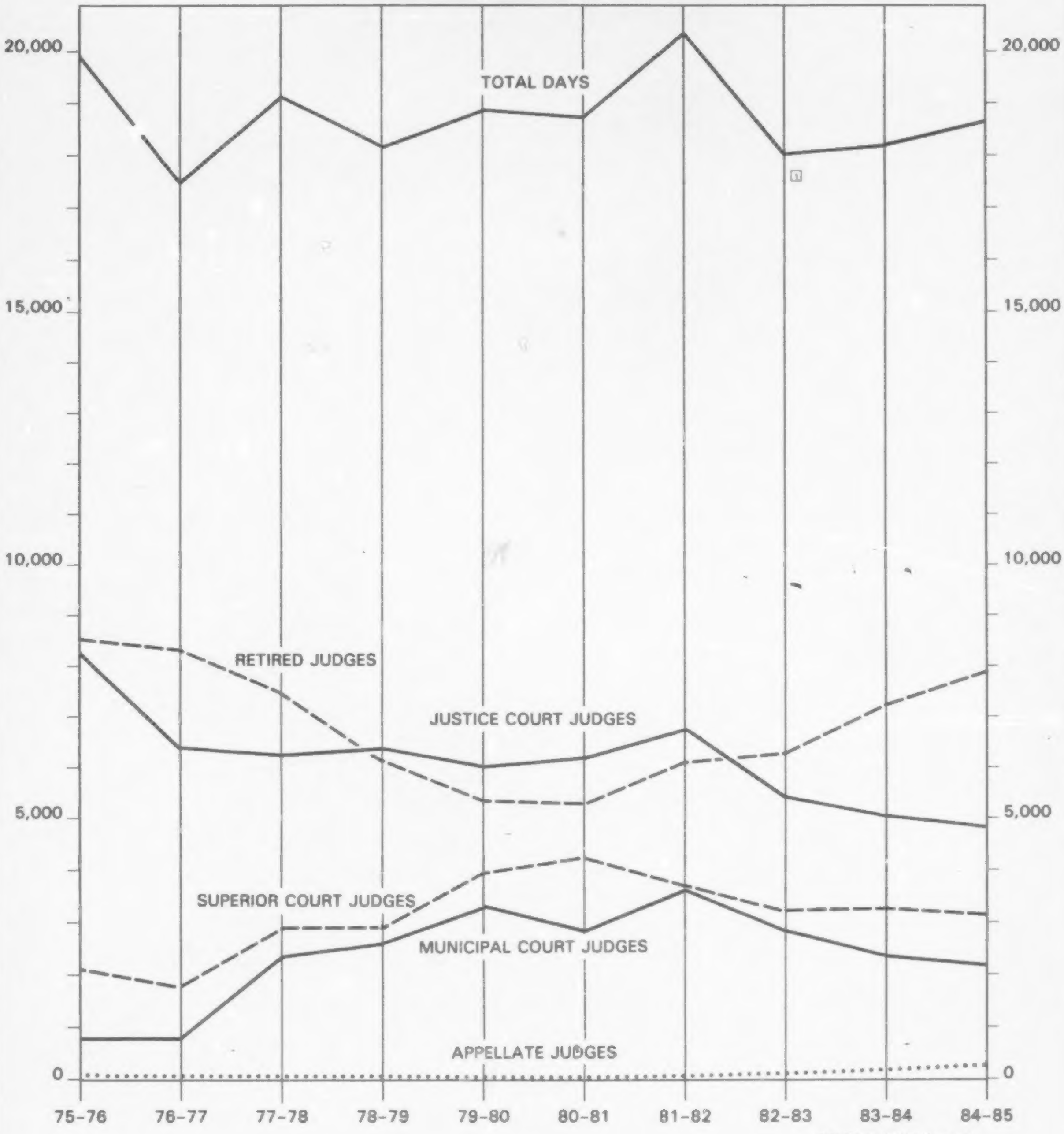
[a] Components may not add to total due to rounding.

FIGURE 21—CALIFORNIA COURTS
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS
Fiscal Years 1975-76 through 1984-85



SOURCE: TABLE T-39

1 Day of assistance redefined in 1983—Quarter days *v.* half days—see text.

FIGURE 22—CALIFORNIA COURTS
ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND GIVEN THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS,
Fiscal Years 1983-84 and 1984-85

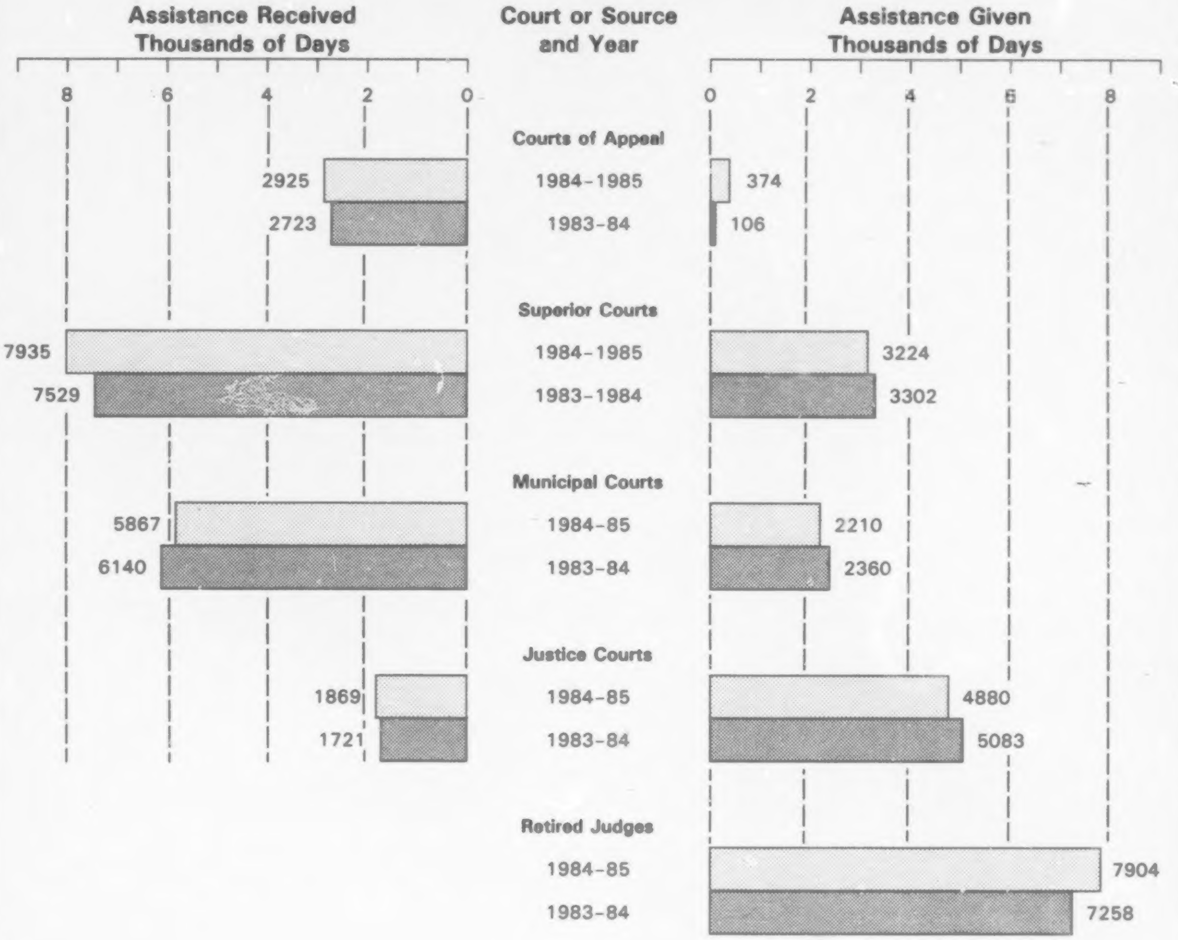


TABLE T-41—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	1984–85					*1983–84*				
				Net days received (or rendered) [a]					*Net days received (or rendered)* [a]	
County	*Days assigned* [b]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days* [c]	*Days assigned* [b]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days* [c]
State Total [d]	7,326	7,935	3,224	4,711	3	6,945	7,529	3,302	4,227	3
Alameda	581	502	84	418	5	420	468	52	416	6
Alpine	0	1	116	–115	–46	–	5	111	–106	–43
Amador	93	177	42	135	54	28	33	12	21	8
Butte	101	154	24	130	17	76	66	35	31	4
Calaveras	90	129	34	95	52	67	70	30	40	16
Colusa	7	29	49	–20	–8	6	20	30	–10	–4
Contra Costa	62	67	51	16	<1	52	64	1	63	2
Del Norte	22	16	18	–2	–1	28	21	14	7	3
El Dorado	79	142	72	70	9	–	94	36	58	8
Fresno	196	148	70	78	2	123	171	60	111	3
Glenn	12	64	35	29	12	21	80	80	–	–
Humboldt	53	36	14	22	3	64	73	13	60	8
Imperial	6	20	0	20	3	94	50	–	50	7
Inyo	11	24	6	18	7	10	27	6	21	8
Kern	224	147	17	130	4	8	125	69	56	2
Kings	45	131	1	130	38	31	36	15	21	4
Lake	74	74	84	–10	–2	124	122	43	79	21
Lassen	13	28	13	15	6	3	32	8	24	10
Los Angeles	1,121	961	869	92	<1	1,287	806	946	–140	–<1
Madera	109	108	0	108	28	13	38	8	30	6
Marin	133	96	0	96	6	219	185	2	183	12
Mariposa	13	16	1	15	6	–	1	2	–1	<1
Mendocino	46	91	12	79	16	21	60	20	–40	8
Merced	25	4	4	0	0	3	2	6	4	<4
Modoc	0	10	57	–47	–19	9	6	29	–23	–9
Mono	66	90	0	90	70	58	70	–	70	28
Monterey	62	42	12	30	2	18	22	–	22	1
Napa	107	102	2	100	17	135	147	10	137	28
Nevada	127	150	8	142	29	59	88	67	21	4
Orange	762	494	186	308	3	487	414	199	215	2
Placer	46	63	10	53	6	95	81	45	36	4
Plumas	[illegible]	74	32	42	17	55	117	111	6	2
Riverside	272	412	73	339	8	257	311	88	223	5
Sacramento	445	402	124	278	4	435	394	194	200	3
San Benito	4	2	3	–1	–<1	–	1	1	–	–
San Bernardino	206	203	166	37	1	230	207	103	104	2
San Diego	239	956	184	772	7	231	1,116	84	1,032	10
San Francisco	108	120	32	88	1	63	62	29	33	<1
San Joaquin	115	46	34	12	<1	90	16	52	–36	–1
San Luis Obispo	61	21	0	21	2	295	128	3	125	13

TABLE T-41—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS—Continued
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	1984–85					*1983–84*				
				Net days received (or rendered) [a]					*Net days received (or rendered)* [a]	
County	*Days assigned* [b]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days* [c]	*Days assigned* [b]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days* [c]
San Mateo	34	28	38	−10	− < 1	241	230	41	189	6
Santa Barbara	12	27	102	−75	−3	222	115	4	111	5
Santa Clara	241	199	69	130	2	233	111	74	37	< 1
Santa Cruz	126	183	0	183	23	49	52	–	52	5
Shasta	16	82	30	52	7	37	90	37	53	7
Sierra	5	7	68	−61	−27	6	15	102	−87	−35
Siskiyou	21	59	21	38	15	5	52	36	16	6
Solano	7	6	11	−5	− < 1	14	5	–	5	< 1
Sonoma	228	193	7	186	11	135	134	106	28	2
Stanislaus	14	4	25	−21	−1	10	3	16	−13	−1
Sutter	47	50	58	−8	−2	11	37	27	10	2
Tehama	22	144	59	85	25	55	186	78	108	44
Trinity	23	35	40	−5	−2	63	66	7	59	41
Tulare	0	12	32	−20	−1	–	14	32	−18	−1
Tuolumne	109	117	1	116	47	130	149	10	139	56
Ventura	526	299	98	201	6	434	391	54	337	11
Yolo	105	116	11	105	18	13	16	1	15	2
Yuba	36	22	14	8	2	72	30	63	−33	−7

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[a] Minus sign (−) indicates the court rendered more days of assigned assistance than it received during the year.

[b] Does not include days from reciprocal or blanket assignments. Numerous blanket (within county) and reciprocal (between counties) assignments are issued each year by the Chief Justice to permit a judge of one court to sit as a judge of another court, either within his or her own county or in a neighboring county, whenever the presiding or sole judges of the courts involved agree. In courts which utilize the blanket and reciprocal procedure, a separate assignment need not be issued by the Chief Justice each time judicial assistance is given or received.

[c] Net judge days are the number of days the court is open for business times the number of judge positions in the court which are not vacant.

[d] Components may not add to total due to rounding.

TABLE T-42—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS [a]

Fiscal Years 1984–85 and 1983–84

	1984-85					*1983-84*				
				Net days received (or rendered) [a]					*Net days received (or rendered)* [a]	
County and judicial district	*Days assigned* [b]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days* [c]	*Days assigned* [b]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days* [c]
State Total [d]	6,116	5,867	2,210	3,657	3	7,554	6,140	2,360	3,780	3
Alameda										
Alameda	–	–	–	–	–	28	18	–	18	7
Berkeley-Albany	56	60	88	-28	-3	5	–	45	-45	-5
Fremont-Newark-Union City	73	63	–	63	8	135	115	–	115	18
Livermore-Pleasanton	33	31	–	31	6	77	72	–	72	14
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	310	309	36	273	8	180	164	126	38	1
San Leandro-Hayward	139	124	30	94	6	240	215	–	215	15
Butte										
Chico	119	100	4	96	39	57	84	13	71	29
Contra Costa										
Bay	82	88	–	88	7	94	70	–	70	6
Delta	1	1	–	1	<1	152	122	–	122	32
Mt. Diablo	34	34	–	34	3	–	–	–	–	–
Walnut Creek-Danville	41	37	2	35	5	5	5	–	5	1
Fresno										
Consolidated Fresno	239	188	1	187	9	327	189	23	166	8
Humboldt										
Eureka	3	25	5	20	4	1	47	20	27	5
Imperial										
Imperial County	–	4	14	-10	-1	11	4	6	-2	< -1
Kern										
East Kern	62	66	22	44	10	5	6	30	-24	-5
West Kern	38	56	26	30	1	35	34	4	30	1
Los Angeles										
Alhambra	6	10	–	10	1	26	11	–	11	1
Antelope	8	14	–	14	2	30	15	–	15	3
Beverly Hills	42	41	–	41	6	27	24	–	24	3
Burbank	–	1	–	1	<1	–	3	–	3	1
Citrus	47	23	–	23	2	102	78	18	60	4
Compton	34	31	–	31	2	102	89	36	54	4
Culver	5	5	–	5	1	33	39	41	-2	< -1
Downey	70	76	–	76	7	115	20	41	-21	-2
East Los Angeles	12	12	11	1	<1	172	149	–	149	17
Glendale	–	2	–	2	<1	38	25	–	25	4
Inglewood	–	8	13	-5	< -1	–	–	–	–	–
Long Beach	296	246	62	184	11	79	77	25	52	3
Los Angeles	716	590	360	230	1	731	532	330	202	1
Los Cerritos	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malibu	15	21	–	21	8	70	58	46	12	5
Newhall	21	20	–	20	3	74	66	–	66	11
Pasadena	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pomona	21	14	5	8	1	187	155	6	149	26
Rio Hondo	30	42	45	-3	< -1	6	–	–	–	–
Santa Anita	105	100	–	100	62	69	69	–	69	33

TABLE T-42—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS—Continued DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS[a]

Fiscal Years 1984–85 and 1983–84

	1984–85					*1983–84*				
				Net days received (or rendered)[d]					*Net days received (or rendered)*[d]	
County and judicial district	*Days assigned*[b]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days*[c]	*Days assigned*[b]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days*[c]
Los Angeles (Cont.)										
Santa Monica	123	122	25	97	13	115	104	49	55	7
South Bay	33	33	–	33	2	120	103	2	101	7
Southeast	11	10	–	10	1	14	10	–	10	1
Whittier	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marin										
Central	189	183	5	178	18	67	58	1	58	6
Merced										
Merced County	48	47	–	47	6	117	83	13	70	10
Monterey										
Monterey County[e]	–	–	–	–	–	24	39	–	39	5
Monterey County (Consolidated)[e]	103	128	5	123	6	11	13	4	9	1
Napa										
Napa County	44	62	9	53	11	122	121	7	114	23
Orange										
Central Orange County	74	41	5	36	1	97	–	96	–96	3
North Orange County	15	10	–	10	<1	69	84	38	46	2
Orange County Harbor	29	19	43	–24	–1	30	–	6	–6	<–1
South Orange County	91	82	–	82	8	22	20	–	20	2
West Orange County	78	59	21	38	2	123	109	1	108	4
Placer										
Placer	22	22	–	22	3	4	3	–	3	<1
Riverside										
Corona	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Desert	77	60	23	37	3	108	65	16	49	4
Mt. San Jacinto	139	143	1	142	29	61	54	2	52	10
Riverside	93	66	140	–74	–5	16	11	47	–36	–3
Three Lakes	16	14	–	14	3	19	14	12	2	<1
Sacramento										
Sacramento	367	344	57	287	8	382	310	1	309	9
South Sacramento County[f]	7	10	2	8	3	5	6	2	4	2
San Bernardino										
San Bernardino County	445	508	25	482	10	293	448	73	375	8
San Diego										
El Cajon	9	–	264[g]	–264	–13	15	–	375[g]	–375	–19
North County	–	–	96[g]	–96	–4	62	–	68[g]	–68	–3
San Diego	20	20	372[g]	–352	–6	82	66	354[g]	–288	–5
South Bay	–	–	121[g]	–121	–7	–	–	148[g]	–148	–8
San Francisco										
San Francisco	68	62	19	43	1	118	118	92	26	1
San Joaquin										
Lodi	12	8	10	–2	<–1	53	31	1	30	11
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	35	41	–	41	8	138	126	4	122	32
Stockton	113	112	13	99	7	86	70	–	70	5
San Luis Obispo										
San Luis Obispo County	81	67	1	66	7	115	60	1	60	6

TABLE T-42—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS—Continued
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS [e]
Fiscal Years 1984–85 and 1983–84

	1984–85					*1983–84*				
				Net days received (or rendered) [a]					*Net days received (or rendered)* [a]	
County and judicial district	*Days assigned* [b]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days* [c]	*Days assigned* [b]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days* [c]
San Mateo										
Northern [h]	–	–	–	–	–	45	33	40	−7	−2
Southern [h]	–	–	–	–	–	128	120	–	120	16
San Mateo County [h]	12	10	1	9	<1	213	175	–	175	17
Santa Barbara										
Lompoc	–	26	10	15	6	–	20	12	7	3
Santa Maria	8	4	2	2	<1	139	80	1	80	20
South Coast	40	49	54	−5	−1	21	14	1	13	1
Santa Clara										
Santa Clara County	323	90	42	48	1	576	104	–	104	2
Santa Cruz										
Santa Cruz County	56	56	–	56	6	50	42	–	42	4
Shasta										
Redding	32	288	–	288	116	50	288	1	288	116
Solano										
Northern Solano	22	31	–	31	4	129	125	7	118	18
Vallejo-Benicia	10	10	0.5	10	2	31	29	2	28	6
Sonoma										
Sonoma County	119	103	14	89	8	19	16	1	16	1
Stanislaus										
Stanislaus County	159	168	15	153	9	51	46	12	34	2
Sutter										
Sutter County	6	8	7	2	1	11	23	14	9	4
Tulare										
Porterville	30	33	3	30	12	228	219	–	219	228
Tulare-Pixley	34	43	2	42	17	28	36	1	35	14
Visalia	122	156	2	154	39	62	52	3	49	10
Ventura										
Ventura County	56	41	71	−30	−1	16	–	29	−29	−1
Yolo										
Yolo County	42	35	–	35	5	38	35	4	31	4
Yuba										
Yuba County	2	2	8	−6	−1	1	1	13	−12	−2

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[a] Minus sign (−) indicates the court rendered more days of assistance than it received during the year through assignments by the Chief Justice under section 6 of article VI of the state Constitution. Days of assistance are rounded to whole numbers.

[b] Does not include days from reciprocal or blanket assignments. Numerous blanket (within county) and reciprocal (between counties) assignments are issued each year by the Chief Justice to permit a judge of one court to sit as a judge of another court, either within his or her own county or in a neighboring county, whenever the presiding or sole judges of the courts involved agree. In courts which utilize the blanket and reciprocal procedure, a separate assignment need not be issued by the Chief Justice each time judicial assistance is given or received.

[c] Net judge days are the number of days the court is open for business times the number of judge positions in the court which are not vacant.

[d] Components may not add to total due to rounding.

[e] Central and Southern Justice Court Districts consolidated with the Monterey County Municipal Court District to become the Monterey County (Consolidated) Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1984.

[f] South Sacramento County Justice Court District became the South Sacramento County Municipal Court District, effective November 1, 1983.

[g] The size of these figures is attributable to the extensive use of municipal court-superior court blanket assignments in San Diego County.

[h] Northern and Southern Municipal Court Districts consolidated to become the San Mateo County Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1984.

TABLE T-43—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS DAYS OF ASSISTANCE[a] GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS, REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES

Fiscal Year 1984–1985

County and judicial district	*Total days*[b]	*Commissioners*	*Referees*	*Lawyers as temporary judges*
State Total[b]	28,672	16,099	9,892	2,681
Alameda	186	–	186	–
Alpine	–	–	–	–
Amador	–	–	–	–
Butte	2	–	–	2
Calaveras	–	–	–	–
Colusa	–	–	–	–
Contra Costa	710	230	480	
Del Norte	–	–	–	–
El Dorado	–	–	–	–
Fresno	648	–	622	26
Glenn	–	–	–	–
Humboldt	6	–	–	6
Imperial	21	–	11	10
Inyo	–	–	–	–
Kern	526	218	243	65
Kings	–	–	–	–
Lake	–	–	–	–
Lassen	–	–	–	–
Los Angeles	15,779	9,850	5,906	23
Madera	5	–	–	5
Marin	265	210	–	55
Mariposa	–	–	–	–
Mendocino	23	–	–	23
Merced	5	–	–	5
Modoc	–	–	–	–
Mono	–	–	–	–
Monterey	13	–	–	13
Napa	24	–	–	24
Nevada	–	–	–	–
Orange	2,047	1,714	183	151
Placer	23	–	–	23
Plumas	–	–	–	–
Riverside	937	660	–	277
Sacramento	336	79	167	90
San Benito	<1	–	–	<1
San Bernardino	896	840	–	56
San Diego	1,236	1	676	559
San Francisco	1,881	1,834	–	46
San Joaquin	–	–	–	–
San Luis Obispo	158	48	69	41
San Mateo	673	230	224	219
Santa Barbara	61	–	–	61
Santa Clara	649	22	219	408
Santa Cruz	114	–	114	–
Shasta	–	–	–	–

TABLE T-43—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS—Continued
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS, REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES
Fiscal Year 1982–1983

County and judicial district	*Total days*[b]	*Commissioners*	*Referees*	*Lawyers as temporary judges*
Sierra	–	–	–	–
Siskiyou	–	–	–	–
Solano	82	–	58	24
Sonoma	227	164	37	26
Stanislaus	329	–	329	–
Sutter	–	–	–	–
Tehama	–	–	–	–
Trinity	–	–	–	–
Tulare	250	–	250	–
Tuolumne	26	–	–	26
Ventura	376	–	–	376
Yolo	150	–	116	34
Yuba	8	–	–	8

---

[a] Rounded to whole days.

[b] Components may not add to total due to rounding.

TABLE T-44—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS, REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES[a]

Fiscal Year 1984–85

County and judicial district	*Total days*	*Commissioners*[c]	*Referees*[d]	*Lawyers as temporary judges*
State Total[b]	34,127	23,639	2,303	8,185
Alameda				
Alameda	173	142	–	31
Berkeley-Albany	264	227	4	33
Fremont-Newark-Union City	798	599	–	198
Livermore-Pleasanton	168	155	–	12
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	512	235	24	252
San Leandro-Hayward	89	–	–	89
Butte				
Chico	6	–	–	6
Contra Costa				
Bay	219	135	–	84
Delta	120	90	–	30
Mt. Diablo	200	144	–	56
Walnut Creek-Danville	146	112	12	21
Fresno				
Consolidated Fresno	500	218	230	52
Humboldt				
Eureka	17	–	–	17
Imperial				
Imperial County	182	–	180	2
Kern				
East Kern	–	–	–	–
West Kern	496	246	246	4
Los Angeles				
Alhambra	263	239	–	24
Antelope	31	–	–	31
Beverly Hills	730	248	–	482
Burbank	270	249	–	21
Citrus	498	457	–	41
Compton	1,138	898	–	240
Culver	217	216	–	2
Downey	246	161	–	84
East Los Angeles	505	415	–	90
Glendale	512	449	–	62
Inglewood	821	699	–	122
Long Beach	785	651	–	134
Los Angeles	7,418	5,432	–	1,986
Los Cerritos	465	428	–	37
Malibu	270	242	4	24
Newhall	141	–	–	141

TABLE T-44—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS—Continued
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS, REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES[a]
Fiscal Year 1984–85

County and judicial district	*Total days*	*Commissioners*[c]	*Referees*[d]	*Lawyers as temporary judges*
Los Angeles (Cont.)				
Pasadena	567	464	–	103
Pomona	497	480	–	17
Rio Hondo	537	470	–	67
Santa Anita	437	424	–	13
Santa Monica	457	230	–	227
South Bay	586	430	–	156
Southeast	1,122	845	–	278
Whittier	468	466	–	2
Marin				
Central	597	387	–	210
Merced				
Merced County	451	36	376	39
Monterey				
Monterey County (Consolidated)	213	145	–	68
Napa				
Napa County	81	–	–	81
Orange				
Central Orange County	18	–	–	18
North Orange County	514	215	–	299
Orange County Harbor	634	495	–	140
South Orange County	253	235	–	18
West Orange County	497	468	–	29
Placer				
Placer	231	–	–	231
Riverside				
Corona	6	–	–	6
Desert	72	–	–	72
Mt. San Jacinto	254	–	172	82
Riverside	494	217	221	56
Three Lakes	62	–	48	14
Sacramento				
Sacramento	514	280	–	234
South Sacramento County	1	–	–	1
San Bernardino				
San Bernardino County	517	330	106	80
San Diego				
El Cajon	122	–	–	122
North County	324	230	–	94
San Diego	892	878	–	14
South Bay	16	–	–	16
San Francisco				
San Francisco	228	–	228	–
San Joaquin				
Lodi	13	–	–	13
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	5	–	–	5
Stockton	253	214	–	39

TABLE T-44—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS—Continued
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS, REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES[a]
Fiscal Year 1984–85

County and judicial district	*Total days*	*Commissioners*[c]	*Referees*[d]	*Lawyers as temporary judges*
San Luis Obispo				
San Luis Obispo County	60	–	60	–
San Mateo				
San Mateo County	731	646	–	85
Santa Barbara				
Lompoc	2	–	–	2
Santa Maria	–	–	–	–
South Coast	496	248	248	–
Santa Clara				
Santa Clara County	1,150	863	–	288
Santa Cruz				
Santa Cruz County	353	245	–	108
Shasta				
Redding	43	–	–	43
Solano				
Northern Solano	272	217	50	4
Vallejo-Benicia	18	–	–	18
Sonoma				
Sonoma County	331	104	–	227
Stanislaus				
Stanislaus County	163	63	–	100
Sutter				
Sutter County	1	–	–	1
Tulare				
Porterville	75	68	–	6
Tulare-Pixley	74	74	–	1
Visalia	99	87	–	12
Ventura				
Ventura County	37	–	–	37
Yolo				
Yolo County	91	–	91	–
Yuba				
Yuba County	1	–	–	1

---

[a] Rounded to whole days.

[b] Components may not add to total due to rounding.

[c] Includes traffic commissioners and excludes jury commissioners.

[d] Includes days of assistance given by traffic referees.

F. Chapter 2 Text Tables and Figures Index

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APPENDIX TABLES

TABLE A-1—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT SUMMARY OF FILINGS

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

Type of filing	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Total filings	4,370	4,025
Appeals:		
Civil	0	0
Criminal	24	34
Original proceedings:		
Civil	167	209
Criminal	715	538
Motions to dismiss on clerk's certificate:		
Civil	0	0
Criminal	0	0
Petitions for hearing of cases previously decided by the Courts of Appeal:	3,464	3,244
Appeals:		
Civil	1,020	1,100
Criminal	1,203	1,071
Original proceedings:		
Civil	717	623
Criminal	524	450

TABLE A-2—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

Business transacted	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Total business transacted	9,896	10,420
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	46	55
Criminal	32	38
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	2	9
Criminal	1	0
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	47	33
Without opinion	716	585
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [a]		
By written opinion	0	0
Without opinion	56	51
Hearings:		
Granted	318	318
Denied	2,966	3,003
Rehearings:		
Granted	0	1
Denied	28	43
Orders: [b]		
Transfers and retransfers	1,286	1,933
Alternative writs or orders to show cause	49	60
Miscellaneous	4,270	4,221
Executive clemency applications [c]	79	70

---

[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[b] Not reported elsewhere.

[c] Cal. Const., art. V, § 8.

TABLE A-3—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL FILINGS AND TRANSFERS FROM SUPREME COURT

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total All Courts of Appeal		*First District*		*Second District*		*Third District*		*Fourth District*		*Fifth District*		*Sixth District*[a]
	1984–85	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*
Total filings and transfers from Supreme Court	16,727	16,461	3,724	4,420	5,726	5,378	1,697	1,682	3,331	3,537	1,430	1,444	819
Appeals:													
Civil	4,997	4,720	1,061	1,073	1,559	1,588	545	541	1,167	1,200	340	318	325
Criminal	5,255	5,398	1,071	1,398	1,840	1,685	601	560	874	1,047	657	708	212
Original proceedings:													
Civil	3,732	4,050	681	949	1,443	1,515	390	429	856	970	166	187	196
Criminal	2,206	1,788	661	605	674	484	159	151	394	317	253	231	65
Motions to dismiss on clerk's certificate	537	505	250	395	210	106	2	1	40	3	14	0	21

---

[a] The Sixth Appellate District, which began operating on November 19, 1984, processes cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, previously part of the First Appellate District. Cases filed before and after that date were transferred to and included with filings of the First Appellate District if the 'notice of appeal' was dated earlier than November 19, 1984. Some 223 civil appeals, however, were transferred back to the Sixth Appellate District and are included in the figures reported.

TABLE A-4—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT AND COURTS OF APPEAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal	*Totals*		*Appeals*		*Original proceedings*		*Motions* [a]		*Petitions for hearing*		*Rehearings*		*Orders* [b]		*Executive clemency applications* [c]	
	1984–85	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Total, Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal	50,327	49,878	13,467	11,100	6,856	6,536	1,073	794	3,284	3,321	1,509	1,523	24,059	26,534	79	70
Supreme Court	9,896	10,420	81	102	763	618	56	51	3,284	3,321	28	44	5,605	6,214	79	70
Courts of Appeal, total	40,431	39,458	13,386	10,998	6,093	5,918	1,017	743	–	–	1,481	1,479	18,454	20,320	–	–
First District	10,005	9,996	2,947	2,705	1,342	1,617	85	28	–	–	457	428	5,174	5,218	–	–
Second District	13,360	11,113	5,284	3,490	2,250	2,011	271	169	–	–	489	530	5,066	4,913	–	–
Third District	3,926	4,197	1,126	1,212	583	586	379	446	–	–	153	154	1,685	1,799	–	–
Fourth District	8,178	10,692	2,562	2,456	1,293	1,280	252	82	–	–	262	281	3,809	6,593	–	–
Fifth District	3,937	3,460	1,132	1,135	431	424	15	18	–	–	98	86	2,261	1,797	–	–
Sixth District [d]	1,025	0	335	0	194	0	15	0	–	–	22	0	459	0	–	–

---

[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[b] Not reported elsewhere.

[c] Cal. Const., art. V, § 8.

[d] The Sixth Appellate District, which began operating on November 19, 1984, processes cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, previously part of the First Appellate District.

TABLE A-5—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
SUMMARY OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

Business transacted	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Total business transacted	40,431	39,458
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	3,461	3,812
Criminal	4,590	4,142
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	4,477	2,293
Criminal	858	751
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	548	555
Without opinion	5,545	5,363
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [a]		
By written opinion	9	29
Without opinion	1,008	714
Rehearings:		
Granted	118	95
Denied	1,363	1,384
Orders (miscellaneous) [b]	18,454	20,320

---

[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[b] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A-6—FIRST APPELLATE (SAN FRANCISCO) DISTRICT [a]
(Five Divisions—19 Judges)
BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

Business transacted	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Total business transacted	10,005	9,996
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	807	908
Criminal	1,212	1,039
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	752	552
Criminal	176	206
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	127	195
Without opinion	1,215	1,422
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [b]		
By written opinion	0	0
Without opinion	85	28
Rehearings:		
Granted	49	36
Denied	408	392
Orders (miscellaneous) [c]	5,174	5,218

---

[a] The Sixth Appellate District, which began operating on November 19, 1984, processes cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, previously part of the First Appellate District.

[b] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[c] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A-7—SECOND APPELLATE (LOS ANGELES) DISTRICT
(Seven Divisions—26 Judges)
BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

Business transacted	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Total business transacted	13,360	11,113
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	1,236	1,311
Criminal	1,424	1,239
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	2,369	724
Criminal	255	216
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	121	99
Without opinion	2,129	1,912
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [a]		
By written opinion	0	0
Without opinion	271	169
Rehearings:		
Granted	26	26
Denied	463	504
Orders (miscellaneous) [b]	5,066	4,913

---

[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[b] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A-8—THIRD APPELLATE (SACRAMENTO) DISTRICT
(One Division—7 Judges)
BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

Business transacted	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Total business transacted	3,926	4,917
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	330	422
Criminal	478	485
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	247	240
Criminal	71	65
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	50	53
Without opinion	533	533
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [a]		
By written opinion	9	24
Without opinion	370	422
Rehearings:		
Granted	28	17
Denied	125	137
Orders (miscellaneous) [b]	1,685	1,799

---

[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[b] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A-9—FOURTH APPELLATE (SAN DIEGO, SAN BERNARDINO AND ORANGE) DISTRICT
(Three Divisions—14 Judges)
BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

Business transacted	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Total business transacted	8,178	10,692
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	721	921
Criminal	839	741
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	798	623
Criminal	204	171
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	200	128
Without opinion	1,093	1,152
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [a]		
By written opinion	0	5
Without opinion	252	77
Rehearings:		
Granted	13	15
Denied	249	266
Orders (miscellaneous) [b]	3,809	6,593

---

[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[b] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A-10—FIFTH APPELLATE (FRESNO) DISTRICT
(One Division—8 Judges)
BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

Business transacted	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Total business transacted	3,937	3,460
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	231	250
Criminal	574	638
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	203	154
Criminal	124	93
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	40	80
Without opinion	391	344
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [a]		
By written opinion	0	0
Without opinion	15	18
Rehearings:		
Granted	2	1
Denied	96	85
Orders (miscellaneous) [b]	2,261	1,797

---

[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[b] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A-10A—SIXTH APPELLATE (SAN JOSE) DISTRICT [a]
(One Division—3 Judges)
BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Year 1984–85

Business transacted	*1984–85*
Total business transacted	1,025
Appeals:	
By written opinion:	
Civil	136
Criminal	63
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):	
Civil	108
Criminal	28
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):	
By written opinion	10
Without opinion	184
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [b]	
By written opinion	0
Without opinion	15
Rehearings:	
Granted	0
Denied	22
Orders (miscellaneous) [c]	459

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[a] The Sixth Appellate District, which began operating on November 19, 1984, processes cases from Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties, previously part of the First Appellate District.

[b] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[c] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A-11—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS SUMMARY OF ALL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

County	Number of judgeships[a]		Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial: Uncontested matters		Dispositions after trial: Contested matters	
	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84
State total	677	655	825,554	[R] 780,826	670,213	[R] 644,045	344,041	[R] 314,771	251,336	[R] 260,324	74,836	[R] 68,950
Alameda	31	31	37,532	35,794	27,355	26,369	10,409	8,138	14,106	14,906	2,840	3,325
Alpine	1	1	56	61	35	35	31	32	4	2	0	1
Amador	1	1	717	678	407	431	111	122	232	257	64	52
Butte	3	3	5,390	4,778	3,888	3,524	2,077	1,928	1,399	1,261	412	335
Calaveras	1	1	909	883	648	482	251	205	284	197	113	80
Colusa	1	1	384	302	280	255	103	63	148	141	29	51
Contra Costa	15	15	20,470	19,736	14,239	[R] 15,567	6,303	[R] 6,232	6,112	7,761	1,824	1,574
Del Norte	1	1	789	727	628	484	387	327	187	109	54	48
El Dorado	3	3	3,336	3,284	2,431	2,441	1,317	1,274	902	914	212	253
Fresno	[b] 15	14	20,613	19,745	10,008	11,037	2,771	3,988	5,585	5,652	1,652	1,397
Glenn	1	1	624	669	381	480	136	145	201	298	44	37
Humboldt	3	3	4,021	3,966	2,701	2,332	866	851	1,538	1,175	297	306
Imperial	3	3	2,601	2,663	2,006	2,098	1,334	1,336	477	565	195	197
Inyo	1	1	673	635	486	518	186	118	160	113	140	287
Kern	13	13	15,534	14,462	12,511	12,346	4,691	4,811	6,866	6,532	954	1,003
Kings	2	2	3,003	2,813	2,645	2,567	1,442	1,331	614	785	589	451
Lake	2	2	1,482	1,450	1,311	1,124	754	633	409	341	148	150
Lassen	1	1	793	804	759	713	330	282	299	338	130	93
Los Angeles	[c] 214	206	260,444	[R] 243,506	240,148	[R] 224,208	128,999	118,300	81,037	81,696	30,112	[R] 24,212
Madera	2	2	2,525	2,308	2,020	1,924	454	403	1,161	1,117	405	404
Marin	6	6	7,414	7,506	5,552	5,474	2,933	2,620	2,170	2,371	449	483
Mariposa	1	1	335	284	252	219	152	106	83	92	17	21
Mendocino	2	2	2,673	2,581	2,007	1,725	841	764	1,041	714	125	247
Merced	3	3	4,777	4,466	3,090	2,753	1,839	1,487	1,028	1,062	223	204
Modoc	1	1	305	295	221	260	77	107	112	127	32	26
Mono	1	1	351	365	88	271	63	201	9	23	16	47
Monterey	8	8	9,846	10,757	8,153	[R] 8,393	3,088	2,612	4,286	[R] 4,823	779	958
Napa	[d] 3	2	3,467	3,152	2,216	1,660	706	563	1,141	741	369	356
Nevada	2	2	1,943	1,847	1,656	1,596	1,116	1,200	274	184	266	212
Orange	51	51	63,108	[R] 58,796	63,253	55,852	42,312	33,283	16,493	17,987	4,448	4,582
Placer	4	4	4,445	4,152	3,748	3,224	2,104	1,015	1,187	1,779	457	430
Plumas	1	1	610	621	488	523	95	132	298	273	95	118
Riverside	[d] 19	17	24,875	23,208	21,112	19,469	9,884	8,235	9,198	9,177	2,030	2,057
Sacramento	27	27	30,735	[R] 28,826	21,483	23,360	8,474	9,403	11,671	12,376	1,338	1,581
San Benito	1	1	847	802	544	486	278	241	104	59	162	186
San Bernardino	[e] 24	22	29,686	30,357	18,926	18,590	10,870	11,028	5,722	5,867	2,334	1,695
San Diego	[f] 49	43	56,619	53,864	44,285	45,983	24,576	23,001	13,278	17,156	6,431	5,826
San Francisco	28	28	28,710	28,188	22,372	21,613	13,499	12,560	6,562	6,403	2,311	2,650
San Joaquin	11	11	13,267	11,840	9,798	9,781	4,172	4,090	4,103	3,859	1,523	1,832
San Luis Obispo	4	4	5,205	4,484	4,064	3,511	1,341	1,208	2,348	1,864	375	439
San Mateo	14	14	17,476	[R] 16,639	13,919	[R] 13,365	7,786	[R] 6,628	5,316	5,844	817	[R] 893
Santa Barbara	10	10	10,000	9,776	7,416	7,387	3,814	3,782	2,677	2,658	925	947
Santa Clara	33	33	43,909	40,798	31,874	31,292	17,155	16,188	12,414	12,930	2,305	2,174
Santa Cruz	4	4	6,560	6,291	5,507	5,389	2,999	2,796	2,127	2,121	381	472
Shasta	3	3	5,182	[R] 4,982	3,455	[R] 3,397	1,472	[R] 1,331	1,494	1,710	489	356
Sierra	1	1	98	102	64	77	34	23	24	48	6	6
Siskiyou	1	1	1,304	1,283	1,034	1,025	417	476	538	472	79	77
Solano	5	5	10,035	8,850	7,158	6,459	3,393	2,939	3,111	2,904	654	616
Sonoma	[d] 8	7	10,643	10,542	8,108	9,229	4,387	5,024	3,222	3,518	499	687
Stanislaus	8	8	10,078	9,748	6,222	6,367	1,267	1,699	3,821	3,428	1,134	1,240
Sutter	2	2	2,252	1,790	1,018	873	504	442	457	329	57	102
Tehama	[d] 2	1	1,618	1,577	937	1,009	235	375	551	548	151	86
Trinity	1	1	435	487	460	413	245	271	139	94	76	48
Tulare	6	6	8,574	8,124	5,576	5,187	1,507	1,820	3,466	2,860	603	507
Tuolumne	1	1	1,452	1,281	1,149	1,129	455	461	599	567	95	101
Ventura	13	13	18,891	17,023	13,377	13,268	4,442	3,985	6,738	7,247	2,197	2,036
Yolo	3	3	3,716	3,483	2,969	2,824	1,627	1,426	1,089	1,157	253	241
Yuba	2	2	2,217	2,395	1,775	1,677	930	730	724	792	121	155

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[a] Number of authorized judgeships at the end of the fiscal year. See Table A-26A for total judicial positions.

[b] Additional judgeship became effective January 22, 1985 upon adoption of a resolution by Board of Supervisors.

[c] Additional judgeships became effective May 12, 1985 upon adoption of a resolution by the Board of Supervisors.

[d] Statute provided for increase effective January 1, 1985.

[e] Additional judgeships became effective May 1, 1985 upon adoption of a resolution by Board of Supervisors.

[f] Additional judgeships became effective April 1, 1985 upon adoption of a resolution by Board of Supervisors.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-12—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

							Dispositions after trial			
County	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
	1984–85	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	66,610	R 65,712	62,862	63,097	6,089	5,519	53,614	54,007	3,159	3,571
Alameda	3,332	3,952	3,971	3,994	34	232	3,856	3,262	81	500
Alpine	1	3	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Amador	72	87	51	82	0	0	51	82	0	0
Butte	492	535	442	377	0	3	436	374	6	0
Calaveras	60	86	61	55	11	4	38	44	12	7
Colusa	55	59	63	66	5	0	57	65	1	1
Contra Costa	1,916	1,891	2,065	2,034	196	203	1,844	1,747	25	84
Del Norte	66	65	59	54	33	49	26	5	0	0
El Dorado	305	286	279	272	3	6	276	266	0	0
Fresno	1,275	1,291	2,524	2,777	47	56	2,313	2,605	164	116
Glenn	94	100	48	87	5	4	41	80	2	3
Humboldt	498	507	459	319	156	34	291	277	12	8
Imperial	202	205	256	251	23	35	230	216	3	0
Inyo	34	56	34	58	5	2	17	5	12	51
Kern	986	1,050	1,041	1,051	0	0	1,025	1,019	16	32
Kings	240	235	136	132	111	123	23	2	2	7
Lake	167	174	145	129	3	3	129	121	13	5
Lassen	70	90	59	53	1	2	53	47	5	4
Los Angeles	19,457	18,791	17,066	16,511	1,499	1,443	14,904	14,642	663	426
Madera	193	157	164	139	1	2	162	137	1	0
Marin	861	812	829	921	11	0	815	921	3	0
Mariposa	40	34	29	24	23	19	6	5	0	0
Mendocino	270	264	255	239	5	17	243	215	7	7
Merced	328	353	332	343	9	3	308	306	15	34
Modoc	40	44	44	44	3	5	39	37	2	2
Mono	16	23	2	50	2	48	0	1	0	1
Monterey	814	777	749	952	23	71	718	875	8	6
Napa	391	375	313	270	3	5	306	254	4	11
Nevada	195	180	175	164	85	152	90	1	0	11
Orange	3,628	3,530	2,963	3,065	5	19	2,904	3,003	54	43
Placer	296	298	332	635	7	18	319	574	6	43
Plumas	76	83	45	74	0	1	44	65	1	8
Riverside	2,194	2,104	2,501	2,548	59	77	2,418	2,436	24	35
Sacramento	2,236	R 2,025	1,839	1,561	155	119	1,650	1,408	34	34
San Benito	86	97	45	53	0	1	0	0	45	52
San Bernardino	1,656	1,785	1,740	1,351	1,730	1,276	5	72	5	3
San Diego	4,594	4,877	4,530	5,678	469	328	3,138	4,346	923	1,004
San Francisco	4,319	4,207	4,382	4,375	634	629	3,023	3,015	725	731
San Joaquin	1,320	1,493	1,282	1,212	259	292	992	898	31	22
San Luis Obispo	557	421	459	412	7	2	449	409	3	1
San Mateo	2,090	1,984	2,166	2,300	7	0	2,157	2,288	2	12
Santa Barbara	963	944	832	759	10	14	796	725	26	20
Santa Clara	3,184	3,033	2,367	2,209	234	56	2,095	2,139	38	14
Santa Cruz	681	708	694	689	0	0	643	630	51	59
Shasta	474	471	412	408	11	12	340	331	61	65
Sierra	8	13	11	6	5	1	6	5	0	0
Siskiyou	180	146	136	127	6	7	129	120	1	0
Solano	678	630	566	537	70	23	490	495	6	19
Sonoma	1,272	1,107	993	1,033	65	48	918	969	10	16
Stanislaus	774	732	677	313	9	22	650	254	18	37
Sutter	185	177	92	20	3	0	87	18	2	2
Tehama	158	147	102	129	1	1	100	128	1	0
Trinity	45	49	38	19	14	14	21	4	3	1
Tulare	700	653	465	555	1	11	461	541	3	3
Tuolumne	125	122	93	107	0	1	93	105	0	1
Ventura	1,230	1,005	1,074	1,089	7	6	1,049	1,072	18	11
Yolo	303	284	272	260	12	18	249	227	11	15
Yuba	128	105	101	124	10	1	91	119	0	4

R Revised

TABLE A-13—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS FAMILY LAW FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*			
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*	
County	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	164,652	[R] 164,565	147,960	143,458	54,402	46,978	80,487	85,381	13,071	11,099
Alameda	7,725	7,714	6,308	6,961	1,118	900	4,555	5,555	635	506
Alpine	10	7	8	2	8	2	0	0	0	0
Amador	167	150	124	106	1	2	114	88	9	16
Butte	1,093	1,110	989	906	702	616	200	234	87	56
Calaveras	172	172	193	126	13	19	156	85	24	22
Colusa	91	76	49	44	12	2	32	35	5	7
Contra Costa	4,753	4,867	3,615	3,985	2,038	1,835	1,209	1,970	368	180
Del Norte	165	155	163	138	143	108	12	22	8	8
El Dorado	775	713	587	613	483	451	84	137	20	[illegible]
Fresno	3,728	3,643	746	2,180	100	1,650	503	398	143	132
Glenn	155	121	107	128	8	17	85	102	14	9
Humboldt	762	885	799	805	63	371	697	369	39	65
Imperial	389	419	189	298	180	291	4	3	5	4
Inyo	149	129	111	121	48	7	23	0	40	114
Kern	3,677	3,540	2,544	2,855	695	985	1,590	1,580	259	290
Kings	544	545	959	657	522	362	46	62	391	233
Lake	326	323	300	276	258	217	24	40	18	19
Lassen	182	184	182	191	21	13	123	151	38	27
Los Angeles	43,318	43,912	54,436	46,232	12,514	6,264	36,951	36,039	4,971	3,929
Madera	403	354	252	299	10	11	158	217	84	71
Marin	1,458	1,479	1,246	1,223	995	797	197	352	54	74
Mariposa	86	99	78	77	38	23	39	50	1	4
Mendocino	539	606	494	506	400	394	71	69	23	43
Merced	915	883	767	533	644	298	111	207	12	28
Modoc	56	57	35	51	5	1	28	47	2	3
Mono	28	86	8	66	6	59	2	1	0	6
Monterey	2,095	2,291	1,922	1,829	378	64	1,446	1,650	98	115
Napa	645	705	497	264	22	33	404	188	71	43
Nevada	503	465	483	479	440	461	22	8	21	10
Orange	14,139	13,821	12,193	12,919	7,220	6,805	4,065	5,033	908	1,081
Placer	996	1,097	1,100	854	778	211	211	520	111	123
Plumas	137	114	142	100	3	3	131	83	8	14
Riverside	5,557	5,246	4,405	3,982	1,615	1,212	2,598	2,504	192	266
Sacramento	6,987	[R] 6,699	5,485	5,608	406	241	4,803	5,211	276	156
San Benito	171	149	96	104	7	5	0	0	89	99
San Bernardino	7,174	7,739	4,307	4,646	1,027	1,315	3,032	3,165	248	166
San Diego	13,839	13,730	12,014	12,521	9,513	8,979	1,377	2,645	1,124	897
San Francisco	3,634	3,883	2,794	3,060	1,831	1,820	822	1,063	141	177
San Joaquin	2,935	2,769	2,141	2,265	638	652	1,139	1,232	364	381
San Luis Obispo	1,177	1,065	945	777	42	28	867	691	36	58
San Mateo	3,610	[R] 3,729	2,646	2,800	1,851	1,688	753	1,076	42	36
Santa Barbara	2,018	2,075	1,587	1,798	1,029	1,071	427	579	131	148
Santa Clara	9,521	9,465	6,868	7,153	1,609	2,208	4,563	4,532	696	413
Santa Cruz	1,399	1,434	1,193	1,231	959	879	179	296	55	56
Shasta	1,341	1,208	771	733	73	59	431	525	267	149
Sierra	28	30	7	15	2	2	5	13	0	0
Siskiyou	309	308	241	231	11	36	221	187	9	8
Solano	2,200	2,053	1,811	1,733	1,059	807	584	752	168	174
Sonoma	2,274	2,234	1,948	1,883	1,696	1,622	154	171	98	90
Stanislaus	2,098	2,019	1,606	1,711	51	77	1,259	1,421	296	213
Sutter	489	480	243	233	178	112	46	91	19	30
Tehama	308	323	232	228	14	32	157	172	61	24
Trinity	94	109	124	96	52	61	59	28	13	7
Tulare	1,817	1,715	917	620	58	139	804	409	55	72
Tuolumne	369	293	304	272	48	40	249	224	7	8
Ventura	3,867	3,770	2,496	2,813	173	183	2,170	2,468	153	162
Yolo	807	820	739	675	500	352	193	305	46	18
Yuba	448	498	414	446	94	86	302	326	18	34

[R] Revised

TABLE A-14—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS MOTOR VEHICLE PERSONAL INJURY, DEATH AND PROPERTY DAMAGE FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial* *Uncontested matters*		*Dispositions after trial* *Contested matters*	
County	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	63,750	[R]55,297	46,776	[R]51,137	45,129	[R]49,374	993	1,035	654	728
Alameda	2,489	1,997	1,513	1,339	1,464	1,313	29	5	20	21
Alpine	1	3	3	8	3	8	0	0	0	0
Amador	28	16	12	10	10	9	0	1	2	0
Butte	254	199	150	154	145	146	2	7	3	1
Calaveras	37	8	13	14	12	13	0	0	1	1
Colusa	27	19	16	11	15	10	1	1	0	0
Contra Costa	1,454	1,219	1,040	[R]1,007	976	[R]961	48	33	16	13
Del Norte	24	20	21	17	15	15	2	0	4	2
El Dorado	261	173	103	101	91	97	6	1	6	3
Fresno	904	897	504	534	486	521	1	0	17	13
Glenn	15	12	8	10	7	10	1	0	0	0
Humboldt	99	94	63	34	59	26	1	3	3	5
Imperial	89	96	45	49	45	49	0	0	0	0
Inyo	10	17	11	10	10	7	0	0	1	3
Kern	784	748	516	525	501	521	3	1	12	3
Kings	93	74	58	77	55	76	0	1	3	0
Lake	41	26	17	33	16	28	0	3	1	2
Lassen	38	17	31	30	30	29	0	0	1	1
Los Angeles	26,100	23,964	22,664	28,851	22,435	28,528	56	95	173	228
Madera	97	51	65	49	63	47	0	0	2	2
Marin	472	453	337	340	333	332	1	2	3	6
Mariposa	22	19	12	19	11	15	0	3	1	1
Mendocino	96	82	53	58	52	54	1	2	0	2
Merced	186	171	116	126	112	122	2	3	2	1
Modoc	4	7	1	4	1	4	0	0	0	0
Mono	9	10	1	3	0	3	0	0	1	0
Monterey	380	380	235	198	224	185	4	4	7	9
Napa	169	142	135	115	122	115	0	0	13	0
Nevada	51	51	57	66	45	42	6	15	6	9
Orange	7,471	5,881	6,655	5,440	6,220	4,942	378	427	57	71
Placer	210	187	113	77	105	72	1	1	7	4
Plumas	17	18	21	23	17	21	3	0	1	2
Riverside	1,623	1,235	915	758	893	722	7	12	15	24
Sacramento	2,523	2,119	1,078	1,183	1,058	1,161	9	7	11	15
San Benito	34	31	18	10	18	10	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	1,698	1,388	842	833	809	812	15	8	18	13
San Diego	3,476	2,648	1,806	1,728	1,640	1,611	127	74	39	43
San Francisco	2,234	2,327	1,582	1,395	1,451	1,287	81	65	50	43
San Joaquin	646	550	369	414	346	378	1	4	22	32
San Luis Obispo	275	210	156	126	140	115	11	4	5	7
San Mateo	1,322	[R]1,114	849	595	805	538	33	46	11	11
Santa Barbara	517	434	291	256	272	244	1	0	18	12
Santa Clara	3,475	2,829	2,095	2,038	2,036	1,956	24	48	35	34
Santa Cruz	384	332	214	234	189	188	20	29	5	17
Shasta	217	127	136	102	101	90	32	9	3	3
Sierra	2	3	4	3	4	3	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	71	56	46	49	40	41	1	1	5	7
Solano	447	409	225	248	216	233	1	7	8	8
Sonoma	718	532	315	394	298	381	11	5	6	8
Stanislaus	604	437	75	265	55	194	16	60	4	11
Sutter	119	92	49	63	48	62	1	0	0	1
Tehama	71	40	26	30	22	28	1	0	3	2
Trinity	11	16	14	15	12	14	1	0	1	1
Tulare	166	125	94	191	86	147	2	39	6	5
Tuolumne	67	57	48	38	42	33	6	2	0	3
Ventura	904	893	791	703	726	676	45	6	20	21
Yolo	130	121	83	70	79	67	1	1	3	2
Yuba	84	101	66	64	63	62	0	0	3	2

[R] Revised

TABLE A-15—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS OTHER PERSONAL INJURY, DEATH AND PROPERTY DAMAGE FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
County	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84
State total	48,299	[R] 41,434	31,358	[R] 29,719	29,690	[R] 27,665	664	968	1,004	[R] 1,086
Alameda	2,151	1,974	1,489	1,474	1,360	1,201	77	220	52	53
Alpine	16	5	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	0
Amador	14	13	6	2	6	2	0	0	0	0
Butte	182	169	104	121	96	93	0	5	8	23
Calaveras	31	16	30	17	29	14	0	0	1	3
Colusa	13	23	11	10	11	9	0	1	0	0
Contra Costa	885	678	696	[R] 831	663	[R] 788	20	30	13	13
Del Norte	13	12	15	10	12	9	1	0	2	1
El Dorado	162	139	85	74	77	66	0	1	8	7
Fresno	421	449	254	409	237	383	0	0	17	26
Glenn	14	10	10	15	8	12	0	0	2	3
Humboldt	98	72	40	27	32	23	2	0	6	4
Imperial	54	91	30	40	27	36	1	0	2	4
Inyo	18	13	8	10	5	7	0	0	3	3
Kern	526	430	108	87	106	77	1	5	1	5
Kings	38	79	34	32	32	32	0	0	2	0
Lake	17	24	25	17	22	16	1	0	2	1
Lassen	10	10	7	6	7	5	0	0	0	1
Los Angeles	23,246	20,019	14,447	[R] 13,477	14,037	12,975	82	125	328	[R] 377
Madera	31	24	13	18	13	16	0	0	0	2
Marin	382	285	239	230	229	217	8	1	2	12
Mariposa	16	9	7	5	7	5	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	81	27	35	27	33	19	0	0	2	8
Merced	92	107	80	76	66	75	1	1	13	0
Modoc	1	4	3	2	2	2	0	0	1	0
Mono	10	21	3	5	3	4	0	0	0	1
Monterey	398	304	200	169	184	147	9	8	7	14
Napa	109	123	33	91	30	86	0	0	3	5
Nevada	30	31	25	20	24	17	1	3	0	0
Orange	4,656	3,923	3,961	3,094	3,658	2,755	168	217	135	122
Placer	181	138	115	77	112	72	1	1	2	4
Plumas	21	20	13	19	10	16	1	0	2	3
Riverside	1,021	848	688	566	653	538	6	7	29	21
Sacramento	1,730	1,555	784	1,232	754	1,189	8	12	22	31
San Benito	7	7	16	14	16	14	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	1,053	900	694	663	663	642	4	12	27	9
San Diego	1,678	1,474	1,679	1,716	1,516	1,507	99	140	64	69
San Francisco	2,781	2,261	1,662	1,454	1,541	1,360	57	33	64	61
San Joaquin	324	247	342	307	317	282	0	0	25	25
San Luis Obispo	224	194	115	90	102	78	1	7	12	5
San Mateo	808	[R] 696	623	521	576	461	31	39	16	21
Santa Barbara	412	384	249	207	231	182	0	3	18	22
Santa Clara	1,670	1,363	991	904	955	829	8	39	28	36
Santa Cruz	298	183	119	112	104	93	10	12	5	7
Shasta	182	137	115	112	106	94	2	7	7	11
Sierra	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
Siskiyou	39	40	30	23	24	20	1	0	5	3
Solano	306	223	131	148	117	133	3	6	11	9
Sonoma	499	358	195	251	182	236	5	4	8	11
Stanislaus	242	213	113	212	71	179	20	21	22	12
Sutter	72	58	26	33	25	33	0	0	1	0
Tehama	59	28	11	13	10	8	0	1	1	4
Trinity	11	16	7	4	6	3	0	0	1	1
Tulare	167	172	103	145	95	140	2	2	6	3
Tuolumne	47	43	24	23	20	21	1	0	3	2
Ventura	579	612	421	425	380	401	31	3	10	21
Yolo	99	67	46	37	43	29	1	2	2	6
Yuba	73	112	42	13	41	12	0	0	1	1

[R] Revised

TABLE A-16—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS EMINENT DOMAIN FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

County	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*			
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*	
	1984–85	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	1,318	[R]1,138	648	495	480	357	83	66	85	72
Alameda	13	22	12	18	6	9	3	3	3	6
Alpine	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	0	21	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	3	3	4	4	3	2	0	0	1	2
Calaveras	18	0	7	1	7	1	0	0	0	0
Colusa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	26	46	31	17	20	16	2	1	9	0
Del Norte	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1
El Dorado	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Fresno	33	193	28	12	4	8	0	0	24	4
Glenn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Imperial	0	5	4	1	3	1	1	0	0	0
Inyo	0	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Kern	35	70	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Kings	1	5	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	1
Lake	5	2	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0
Lassen	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	341	258	129	148	119	129	2	3	8	16
Madera	0	1	2	2	1	0	1	2	0	0
Marin	9	0	0	5	0	2	0	2	0	1
Mariposa	17	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	5	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Merced	1	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mono	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Monterey	21	5	4	1	2	0	0	1	2	0
Napa	1	15	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	82	83	18	13	1	2	17	6	0	5
Placer	13	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	1
Plumas	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
Riverside	220	70	137	23	123	16	1	3	13	4
Sacramento	21	26	12	30	11	28	0	0	1	2
San Benito	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	14	40	8	38	5	30	1	6	2	2
San Diego	97	48	72	81	26	47	44	20	2	14
San Francisco	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
San Joaquin	11	6	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	2
San Luis Obispo	4	1	6	6	2	0	4	3	0	3
San Mateo	25	[R]9	10	2	8	1	2	1	0	0
Santa Barbara	179	1	12	3	12	2	0	0	0	1
Santa Clara	40	18	9	3	2	2	0	1	7	0
Santa Cruz	8	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Shasta	7	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solano	7	14	32	0	32	0	0	0	0	0
Sonoma	19	80	19	42	14	33	1	8	4	1
Stanislaus	0	32	2	4	1	0	0	4	1	0
Sutter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tehama	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trinity	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare	2	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Tuolumne	17	3	13	11	13	11	0	0	0	0
Ventura	11	28	16	4	9	2	3	0	4	2
Yolo	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Yuba	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[R] Revised

TABLE A-17—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL COMPLAINTS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

							Dispositions after trial			
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
County	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	121,567	[R] 111,802	82,064	[R] 79,131	66,130	[R] 62,804	10,961	11,222	4,973	5,105
Alameda	6,818	6,169	2,692	2,706	1,908	1,898	478	598	306	210
Alpine	20	32	13	17	10	17	3	0	0	0
Amador	263	212	58	74	13	24	26	34	19	16
Butte	932	911	420	338	366	266	30	31	24	41
Calaveras	209	313	124	93	73	63	35	16	16	14
Colusa	44	30	10	25	10	19	0	2	0	4
Contra Costa	2,730	2,541	1,433	[R] 1,575	1,054	[R] 1,060	254	361	125	154
Del Norte	178	173	83	75	71	62	7	3	5	10
El Dorado	522	515	281	269	201	186	40	34	40	49
Fresno	5,159	4,792	964	361	677	164	123	105	164	92
Glenn	72	84	37	35	31	20	2	12	4	3
Humboldt	381	372	205	151	158	100	17	22	30	29
Imperial	230	191	78	98	56	66	8	18	14	14
Inyo	100	143	35	98	21	45	9	1	5	52
Kern	1,172	1,092	536	572	395	416	98	108	43	48
Kings	136	102	44	97	37	80	3	15	4	2
Lake	198	235	197	141	177	113	8	13	12	15
Lassen	91	139	78	91	51	46	17	32	10	13
Los Angeles	33,649	29,753	31,483	33,080	28,082	29,650	2,344	2,296	1,057	1,134
Madera	136	131	82	74	49	48	5	2	28	24
Marin	1,328	1,213	836	824	594	590	168	162	74	72
Mariposa	47	41	25	17	22	12	2	1	1	4
Mendocino	813	720	239	198	163	116	59	42	17	40
Merced	379	310	171	109	142	90	14	14	15	5
Modoc	28	28	14	18	6	10	4	4	4	4
Mono	112	99	19	52	13	40	0	2	6	10
Monterey	992	1,071	709	853	386	471	250	298	73	84
Napa	375	818	235	143	193	108	22	8	20	27
Nevada	477	477	463	430	354	333	32	45	77	52
Orange	12,299	11,321	14,008	10,698	11,766	8,495	1,783	1,801	459	402
Placer	914	746	572	404	356	159	115	137	101	108
Plumas	112	124	83	93	34	41	11	9	38	43
Riverside	4,331	3,804	3,251	3,115	2,689	2,631	380	356	182	128
Sacramento	3,531	[R] 3,203	1,526	1,959	1,265	1,607	148	176	113	176
San Benito	71	68	37	28	34	28	2	0	1	0
San Bernardino	2,335	2,826	956	1,221	801	1,052	74	92	81	77
San Diego	11,620	10,012	4,446	4,208	3,197	2,918	677	833	572	457
San Francisco	5,773	5,037	2,952	2,455	2,266	1,941	389	154	297	360
San Joaquin	1,415	1,222	989	877	500	434	388	304	101	139
San Luis Obispo	1,079	985	792	695	351	319	398	309	43	67
San Mateo	2,776	[R] 2,554	1,440	1,169	1,089	759	302	347	49	63
Santa Barbara	1,049	1,066	617	620	508	497	43	37	66	86
Santa Clara	6,145	5,654	3,186	2,627	2,197	1,788	759	567	230	272
Santa Cruz	806	817	501	491	366	369	83	73	52	49
Shasta	872	767	231	315	175	244	27	52	29	19
Sierra	21	25	12	15	10	7	1	5	1	3
Siskiyou	146	154	93	109	58	65	16	21	19	23
Solano	1,523	1,370	748	730	672	587	36	104	40	39
Sonoma	1,658	2,201	1,217	1,302	746	822	402	407	69	73
Stanislaus	1,608	1,799	663	1,110	100	307	508	723	55	80
Sutter	167	145	85	100	66	56	10	29	9	15
Tehama	174	238	78	138	20	67	47	61	11	10
Trinity	33	83	48	74	24	65	7	1	17	8
Tulare	946	894	402	467	207	253	151	184	44	30
Tuolumne	133	132	76	118	52	81	12	14	12	23
Ventura	1,882	1,473	1,296	1,160	1,102	932	120	120	74	108
Yolo	279	273	153	162	132	133	11	16	10	13
Yuba	78	102	42	57	34	34	3	11	5	12

[R] Revised

TABLE A-18—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS OTHER CIVIL PETITIONS, FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

County	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Dispositions after hearing*			
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*	
	1984–85	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	124,377	[R]121,968	91,689	[R]83,852	50,526	[R]42,203	32,407	37,209	8,756	4,440
Alameda	2,463	2,564	2,256	2,955	718	1,083	1,473	1,772	65	100
Alpine	3	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Amador	28	28	9	1	4	0	4	1	1	0
Butte	1,021	713	512	576	445	491	64	85	3	0
Calaveras	134	110	47	51	21	32	15	10	11	9
Colusa	32	28	18	30	16	10	1	16	1	4
Contra Costa	2,521	2,513	1,071	[R]1,393	274	[R]644	574	673	223	76
Del Norte	100	93	37	32	26	28	11	1	0	3
El Dorado	549	746	382	419	163	191	209	221	10	7
Fresno	3,211	3,402	635	631	260	202	268	391	107	38
Glenn	149	136	37	34	14	12	19	17	4	5
Humboldt	1,319	1,297	415	344	237	148	163	183	15	13
Imperial	841	875	567	526	525	450	42	74	0	2
Inyo	61	27	11	23	4	2	6	0	1	21
Kern	2,221	2,112	1,792	1,757	413	520	1,359	1,208	20	29
Kings	920	763	436	598	421	395	9	203	6	0
Lake	312	304	215	161	116	111	85	40	14	10
Lassen	95	68	71	38	33	9	34	29	4	0
Los Angeles	38,181	37,119	34,009	25,293	16,325	9,434	11,299	13,301	6,385	2,558
Madera	656	618	442	396	77	57	291	243	74	96
Marin	1,114	1,266	579	629	240	253	331	363	8	13
Mariposa	45	25	26	8	18	7	8	1	0	0
Mendocino	81	67	20	31	2	6	15	20	3	5
Merced	1,736	1,531	553	514	448	446	60	46	45	22
Modoc	66	66	38	61	33	58	3	3	2	0
Mono	75	42	9	26	9	22	0	1	0	3
Monterey	2,072	2,449	1,378	1,238	442	292	906	936	30	10
Napa	537	168	128	78	71	32	48	45	9	1
Nevada	194	213	128	160	94	128	15	26	19	6
Orange	7,831	8,156	11,709	8,980	9,823	7,012	1,790	1,850	96	118
Placer	685	680	382	226	234	115	114	91	34	20
Plumas	98	130	67	101	14	24	46	71	7	6
Riverside	2,907	2,957	2,095	2,012	1,204	1,314	741	590	150	108
Sacramento	5,330	[R]5,256	2,452	3,881	382	1,401	1,788	2,250	82	230
San Benito	274	262	142	90	128	90	9	0	5	0
San Bernardino	8,245	8,452	3,245	3,886	2,959	3,383	271	496	15	7
San Diego	6,253	6,258	4,908	4,982	703	642	3,245	3,752	960	588
San Francisco	3,194	3,568	3,352	3,135	2,685	2,344	652	756	15	35
San Joaquin	2,320	1,525	1,082	1,064	736	585	296	414	50	65
San Luis Obispo	324	278	199	199	36	59	151	128	12	12
San Mateo	2,238	[R]2,173	2,452	2,245	1,942	1,802	503	439	7	4
Santa Barbara	1,748	1,964	1,039	1,157	787	879	216	256	36	22
Santa Clara	7,564	6,867	4,541	4,934	3,020	2,572	1,438	2,306	83	56
Santa Cruz	1,123	1,306	1,139	1,238	627	669	492	558	20	11
Shasta	667	843	384	[R]421	314	[R]352	68	67	2	2
Sierra	4	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0
Siskiyou	353	369	295	281	169	184	125	97	1	0
Solano	926	849	210	260	96	109	105	143	9	8
Sonoma	1,426	1,337	939	1,697	444	846	481	824	14	27
Stanislaus	1,744	1,491	1,148	818	302	229	814	550	32	39
Sutter	754	497	273	168	76	79	195	82	2	7
Tehama	444	439	173	209	117	166	54	43	2	0
Trinity	128	128	119	104	92	74	23	26	4	4
Tulare	1,370	1,592	993	1,170	351	534	640	629	2	7
Tuolumne	286	304	201	232	153	151	45	76	3	5
Ventura	3,715	3,336	1,225	1,394	818	923	383	464	24	7
Yolo	942	811	649	643	394	407	233	222	22	14
Yuba	747	792	454	318	270	192	177	119	7	7

[R] Revised

TABLE A-19—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS MENTAL HEALTH FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

							Dispositions after hearing			
	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before hearing		Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
County	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84
State total	6,827	[R] 4,749	6,347	[R] 5,245	724	[R] 406	4,495	4,175	1,128	664
Alameda	651	76	265	81	249	26	2	12	14	43
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	6	7	6	7	0	3	3	3	3	1
Butte	2	5	1	5	0	0	1	2	0	3
Calaveras	3	4	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
Colusa	12	2	14	6	2	1	8	3	4	2
Contra Costa	34	51	21	50	2	16	7	25	12	9
Del Norte	10	10	6	9	1	7	5	2	0	0
El Dorado	2	5	1	5	0	0	1	5	0	0
Fresno	457	207	480	470	0	0	465	456	15	14
Glenn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	27	22	19	17	0	1	8	8	11	8
Imperial	42	54	45	30	5	0	39	29	1	1
Inyo	3	7	2	5	2	0	0	5	0	0
Kern	339	140	345	178	2	1	295	145	48	32
Kings	36	24	44	27	1	0	32	17	11	10
Lake	12	3	9	4	0	0	7	3	2	1
Lassen	4	6	9	8	2	0	4	7	3	1
Los Angeles	533	478	564	415	41	38	417	274	106	103
Madera	44	51	18	25	1	1	10	19	7	5
Marin	9	6	6	7	0	2	1	1	5	4
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	4	0	8	2	0	0	8	1	0	1
Merced	36	12	11	6	6	0	4	4	1	2
Modoc	7	2	8	2	0	0	3	0	5	2
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey	112	130	90	97	54	54	18	30	18	13
Napa	14	12	7	2	1	0	1	0	5	2
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	213	57	210	48	0	0	195	41	15	7
Placer	32	37	30	84	1	0	20	78	9	6
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	74	86	79	87	13	4	45	70	21	13
Sacramento	138	[R] 162	132	130	27	33	67	69	38	28
San Benito	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	446	424	691	483	0	0	324	375	367	108
San Diego	382	400	386	421	1	0	368	413	17	8
San Francisco	92	136	93	125	9	21	69	88	15	16
San Joaquin	78	56	80	59	11	1	51	38	18	20
San Luis Obispo	79	63	64	44	4	1	60	43	0	0
San Mateo	190	172	185	124	82	69	64	29	39	26
Santa Barbara	40	66	50	98	12	10	19	66	19	22
Santa Clara	251	214	237	163	13	3	219	152	5	8
Santa Cruz	18	14	20	17	1	0	13	13	6	4
Shasta	16	[R] 41	34	[R] 6	12	[R] 6	19	0	3	0
Sierra	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	3	7	3	4	0	1	3	3	0	0
Solano	171	107	302	162	58	36	232	119	12	7
Sonoma	239	94	363	339	60	19	287	239	16	81
Stanislaus	116	105	51	62	0	0	51	57	0	5
Sutter	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tehama	16	13	13	11	2	2	9	5	2	4
Trinity	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tulare	76	67	48	21	7	2	35	15	6	4
Tuolumne	34	33	39	31	0	0	38	29	1	2
Ventura	1,678	1,039	1,202	1,216	34	37	931	1,153	237	26
Yolo	27	19	25	21	2	5	20	12	3	4
Yuba	18	20	29	27	6	6	15	16	8	5

[R] Revised

TABLE A-20—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Filings										*Dispositions after hearing*			
	Total		*Original*		*Subsequent*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
County	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	79,567	76,033	48,624	46,433	30,943	29,600	70,971	[R] 70,601	8,860	7,400	52,020	[R] 52,983	10,091	10,218
Alameda	4,921	4,863	2,394	2,445	2,527	2,418	3,073	3,372	130	208	2,683	2,801	260	363
Alpine	2	4	1	4	1	0	1	4	1	2	0	2	0	0
Amador	51	51	43	39	8	12	49	57	5	5	30	40	14	12
Butte	529	466	232	263	297	203	444	418	24	24	372	334	48	60
Calaveras	61	37	60	28	1	9	54	37	5	4	19	24	30	9
Colusa	39	23	35	17	4	6	30	22	2	3	24	9	4	10
Contra Costa	3,263	3,275	1,683	1,681	1,580	1,594	1,869	2,528	1	4	1,694	2,296	174	228
Del Norte	70	67	44	42	26	25	72	55	21	10	49	43	2	2
El Dorado	313	285	172	137	141	148	303	275	47	34	229	208	27	33
Fresno	2,098	2,168	1,007	943	1,091	1,225	2,213	2,143	197	254	1,687	1,556	329	333
Glenn	47	70	39	67	8	3	46	81	6	10	37	70	3	1
Humboldt	233	233	139	109	94	124	227	216	61	50	153	164	13	2
Imperial	367	337	267	261	100	76	392	406	221	182	99	141	72	83
Inyo	168	140	146	125	22	15	107	113	9	1	66	85	32	27
Kern	2,103	2,030	1,191	1,166	912	864	2,205	2,260	277	227	1,842	1,891	86	142
Kings	416	475	246	230	170	245	435	455	26	11	357	353	52	91
Lake	104	101	70	66	34	35	118	119	3	10	112	103	3	6
Lassen	71	55	71	55	0	0	64	57	12	12	46	45	6	0
Los Angeles	22,647	21,294	13,928	13,423	8,719	7,871	19,812	20,648	3,220	3,089	12,628	13,473	3,964	4,086
Madera	483	456	264	266	219	190	530	475	46	23	456	424	28	28
Marin	743	585	333	287	410	298	535	478	16	2	506	455	13	21
Mariposa	25	17	24	16	1	1	27	26	7	0	20	22	0	4
Mendocino	390	376	230	263	160	113	586	375	0	11	555	309	31	55
Merced	507	451	375	284	132	167	520	500	30	62	439	363	51	75
Modoc	35	32	32	30	3	2	22	39	2	7	15	26	5	6
Mono	28	19	27	19	1	0	18	23	12	10	6	13	0	0
Monterey	1,030	1,144	641	687	389	457	939	[R] 1,062	40	0	738	[R] 839	161	223
Napa	436	295	275	190	161	105	345	247	8	1	296	219	41	27
Nevada	105	95	100	95	5	0	66	94	8	18	53	54	5	22
Orange	5,485	5,259	3,580	3,648	1,905	1,611	5,149	5,162	214	125	4,256	4,482	679	555
Placer	524	495	288	276	236	219	588	449	236	133	341	313	11	3
Plumas	72	65	59	55	13	10	66	57	0	3	45	30	21	24
Riverside	2,302	2,270	1,666	1,655	636	615	2,622	2,530	247	68	1,863	1,957	512	505
Sacramento	2,985	2,778	1,728	1,703	1,257	1,075	3,376	3,016	1,013	475	2,240	2,395	123	146
San Benito	70	55	67	50	3	5	112	72	20	11	81	48	11	13
San Bernardino	2,003	2,089	1,516	1,487	487	602	2,002	1,839	255	256	1,326	1,287	421	296
San Diego	3,685	3,952	2,302	2,564	1,383	1,388	4,047	4,553	387	376	3,002	3,673	658	504
San Francisco	1,982	2,158	1,533	1,128	449	1,030	1,428	1,455	189	242	1,004	943	235	270
San Joaquin	1,611	1,450	982	914	629	536	1,413	1,319	181	163	932	758	300	398
San Luis Obispo	347	261	262	180	85	81	358	263	4	11	325	221	29	31
San Mateo	1,953	1,858	1,199	1,070	754	788	1,357	1,401	28	0	1,221	1,329	108	72
Santa Barbara	1,521	1,292	824	668	697	624	1,346	1,228	198	220	971	827	177	181
Santa Clara	3,473	3,154	2,354	2,118	1,119	1,036	3,089	3,051	363	380	2,452	2,427	274	244
Santa Cruz	878	712	715	550	163	162	756	614	89	65	623	462	44	87
Shasta	605	610	278	319	327	291	505	495	89	43	370	423	46	29
Sierra	12	13	9	10	3	3	12	13	3	2	8	10	1	1
Siskiyou	37	42	37	42	0	0	35	41	3	8	29	32	3	1
Solano	1,938	1,646	1,047	919	891	727	1,692	1,326	186	130	1,386	1,082	120	114
Sonoma	1,093	1,008	621	546	472	462	1,071	936	215	146	836	717	20	73
Stanislaus	1,410	1,407	913	926	497	481	770	610	81	66	439	247	250	297
Sutter	140	97	103	84	37	13	87	113	1	2	80	88	6	23
Tehama	172	169	131	131	41	38	175	125	0	0	146	116	29	9
Trinity	25	25	20	23	5	2	29	45	7	6	14	29	8	10
Tulare	1,757	1,445	966	816	791	629	1,342	1,060	115	81	1,030	862	197	117
Tuolumne	132	118	102	105	30	13	145	119	3	7	134	104	8	8
Ventura	1,476	1,618	831	838	645	780	1,790	1,593	223	48	1,254	1,341	313	204
Yolo	413	350	314	250	99	100	383	357	73	59	288	272	22	26
Yuba	181	193	108	120	73	73	124	174	0	0	113	146	11	28

[R] Revised

TABLE A-20A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY FILINGS BY TYPE
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	601 W & I[a]						*602 W & I*[b]					
	Total		*Original*		*Subsequent*		*Total*		*Original*		*Subsequent*	
County	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	920	1,049	783	873	137	176	78,647	74,984	47,841	45,560	30,806	29,424
Alameda	16	30	15	19	1	11	4,905	4,833	2,379	2,426	2,526	2,407
Alpine	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	3	0	0
Amador	1	5	1	5	0	0	50	46	42	34	8	12
Butte	0	0	0	0	0	0	529	466	232	263	297	203
Calaveras	8	3	8	3	0	0	53	34	52	25	1	9
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	23	35	17	4	6
Contra Costa	13	27	13	27	0	0	3,250	3,248	1,670	1,654	1,580	1,594
Del Norte	8	0	8	0	0	0	62	67	36	42	26	25
El Dorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	313	285	172	137	141	148
Fresno	83	83	53	61	30	22	2,015	2,085	954	882	1,061	1,203
Glenn	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	70	39	67	8	3
Humboldt	3	2	1	1	2	1	230	231	138	108	92	123
Imperial	0	0	0	0	0	0	367	337	267	261	100	76
Inyo	23	11	21	9	2	2	145	129	125	116	20	13
Kern	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,103	2,030	1,191	1,166	912	864
Kings	21	41	21	23	0	18	395	434	225	207	170	227
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	101	70	66	34	35
Lassen	3	2	3	2	0	0	68	53	68	53	0	0
Los Angeles	233	446	203	382	30	64	22,414	20,848	13,725	13,041	8,689	7,807
Madera	22	8	21	8	1	0	461	448	243	258	218	190
Marin	11	17	10	16	1	1	732	568	323	271	409	297
Mariposa	5	2	4	2	1	0	20	15	20	14	0	1
Mendocino	35	0	21	0	14	0	355	376	209	263	146	113
Merced	16	6	1	6	15	0	491	445	374	278	117	167
Modoc	4	3	4	3	0	0	31	29	28	27	3	2
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	19	27	19	1	0
Monterey	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,030	1,144	641	687	389	457
Napa	3	9	3	8	0	1	433	286	272	182	161	104
Nevada	3	5	3	5	0	0	102	90	97	90	5	0
Orange	1	2	1	0	0	2	5,484	5,257	3,579	3,648	1,905	1,609
Placer	0	0	0	0	0	0	524	495	288	276	236	219
Plumas	11	7	10	5	1	2	61	58	49	50	12	8
Riverside	3	9	2	8	1	1	2,299	2,261	1,664	1,647	635	614
Sacramento	45	35	39	25	6	10	2,940	2,743	1,689	1,678	1,251	1,065
San Benito	0	3	0	3	0	0	70	52	67	47	3	5
San Bernardino	0	2	0	2	0	0	2,003	2,087	1,516	1,485	487	602
San Diego	7	18	7	18	0	0	3,678	3,934	2,295	2,546	1,383	1,388
San Francisco	16	71	15	45	1	26	1,966	2,087	1,518	1,083	448	1,004
San Joaquin	89	32	80	29	9	3	1,522	1,418	902	885	620	533
San Luis Obispo	9	4	9	4	0	0	338	257	253	176	85	81
San Mateo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,953	1,858	1,199	1,070	754	788
Santa Barbara	9	6	5	6	4	0	1,512	1,286	819	662	693	624
Santa Clara	8	6	7	6	1	0	3,465	3,148	2,347	2,112	1,118	1,036
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	878	712	715	550	163	162
Shasta	11	13	9	13	2	0	594	597	269	306	325	291
Sierra	4	0	4	0	0	0	8	13	5	10	3	3
Siskiyou	1	1	1	1	0	0	36	41	36	41	0	0
Solano	44	11	43	9	1	2	1,894	1,635	1,004	910	890	725
Sonoma	0	2	0	2	0	0	1,093	1,006	621	544	472	462
Stanislaus	1	14	1	14	0	0	1,409	1,393	912	912	497	481
Sutter	0	1	0	1	0	0	140	96	103	83	37	13
Tehama	25	23	25	22	0	1	147	146	106	109	41	37
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	20	23	5	2
Tulare	98	51	86	45	12	6	1,659	1,394	880	771	779	623
Tuolumne	7	12	7	11	0	1	125	106	95	94	30	12
Ventura	0	3	0	3	0	0	1,476	1,615	831	835	645	780
Yolo	18	22	17	20	1	2	395	328	297	230	98	98
Yuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	193	108	120	73	73

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[a] W & I 601 seeks to make a minor a ward of the court.

[b] W & I 602 alleges a violation of a criminal statute.

TABLE A-21—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS JUVENILE DEPENDENCY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

County	Filings						Total dispositions		Dispositions before hearing		Dispositions after hearing			
	Total		Original		Subsequent						Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84
State total	33,731	29,064	31,978	27,258	1,753	1,806	22,919	[R] 18,495	4,984	3,675	14,207	[R] 11,764	3,728	3,056
Alameda	1,093	972	1,052	949	41	23	1,049	802	95	45	878	663	76	94
Alpine	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Amador	12	10	10	9	2	1	15	9	4	2	3	7	8	0
Butte	364	219	276	161	88	58	352	214	12	3	287	185	53	26
Calaveras	47	24	47	24	0	0	32	24	6	4	14	16	12	4
Colusa	35	20	35	17	0	3	36	11	6	1	24	8	6	2
Contra Costa	810	722	790	662	20	60	469	570	0	0	377	493	92	77
Del Norte	50	70	47	38	3	32	77	48	3	11	73	31	1	6
El Dorado	70	56	67	50	3	6	67	50	10	7	53	39	4	4
Fresno	542	454	451	335	91	119	504	462	90	117	225	138	189	207
Glenn	13	22	13	22	0	0	21	21	4	3	12	15	5	3
Humboldt	134	101	107	84	27	17	114	84	25	18	66	63	23	3
Imperial	103	139	103	139	0	0	149	162	58	30	48	79	43	33
Inyo	46	26	44	25	2	1	40	16	16	0	16	16	8	0
Kern	964	835	818	740	146	95	938	680	227	135	620	525	91	20
Kings	93	141	93	117	0	24	159	143	0	1	133	129	26	13
Lake	60	38	60	38	0	0	50	21	0	0	43	18	7	3
Lassen	36	35	36	35	0	0	25	28	4	2	20	26	1	0
Los Angeles	13,806	11,550	13,663	11,343	143	217	5,334	3,398	2,126	1,314	1,991	1,045	1,217	1,039
Madera	74	71	74	71	0	0	84	70	8	0	72	63	4	7
Marin	173	134	159	119	14	15	144	112	6	0	119	105	19	7
Mariposa	14	14	14	14	0	0	11	15	1	1	8	9	2	5
Mendocino	64	89	60	81	4	8	85	72	0	4	82	53	3	15
Merced	110	100	110	100	0	0	95	126	27	20	66	104	2	2
Modoc	19	25	18	15	1	10	21	19	5	8	15	10	1	1
Mono	8	7	6	7	2	0	2	4	1	0	1	4	0	0
Monterey	185	236	179	227	6	9	197	[R] 192	3	0	152	[R] 161	42	31
Napa	85	57	71	51	14	6	82	31	0	0	61	25	21	6
Nevada	60	41	57	41	3	0	45	38	4	14	26	12	15	12
Orange	1,639	1,507	1,523	1,370	116	137	1,137	1,506	147	304	905	1,092	85	110
Placer	128	80	126	66	2	14	163	110	92	49	64	58	7	3
Plumas	18	13	18	13	0	0	11	14	0	0	8	11	3	3
Riverside	1,493	1,525	1,433	1,520	60	5	1,408	1,458	183	97	1,125	1,212	100	149
Sacramento	1,253	1,099	1,107	939	146	160	1,257	993	322	154	894	812	41	27
San Benito	14	22	14	22	0	0	27	23	7	4	12	6	8	13
San Bernardino	1,314	1,103	1,242	1,079	72	24	1,106	635	257	262	642	330	207	43
San Diego	1,755	1,647	1,755	1,647	0	0	1,762	1,659	221	219	1,142	1,196	399	244
San Francisco	1,065	741	789	430	276	311	590	385	102	88	422	244	66	53
San Joaquin	662	605	611	552	51	53	613	581	281	227	264	199	68	155
San Luis Obispo	140	91	128	86	12	5	121	69	1	3	75	43	45	23
San Mateo	431	466	376	424	55	42	350	336	37	0	249	242	64	94
Santa Barbara	306	304	249	222	57	82	254	224	30	27	194	160	30	37
Santa Clara	1,289	1,067	1,289	1,067	0	0	1,139	1,034	122	163	815	675	202	196
Santa Cruz	128	92	128	92	0	0	108	97	44	31	54	43	10	23
Shasta	242	197	200	159	42	38	225	202	39	54	181	144	5	4
Sierra	8	10	8	10	0	0	4	16	0	2	4	14	0	0
Siskiyou	37	22	37	22	0	0	32	22	12	6	12	11	8	5
Solano	512	398	465	362	47	36	413	269	92	58	261	179	60	32
Sonoma	194	220	182	205	12	15	177	221	51	46	113	145	13	30
Stanislaus	294	221	293	212	1	9	183	145	27	11	59	58	97	76
Sutter	69	40	52	39	17	1	49	26	0	2	37	17	12	7
Tehama	78	43	69	43	9	0	64	32	0	0	37	22	27	10
Trinity	31	9	30	6	1	3	25	10	4	3	14	6	7	1
Tulare	655	502	613	502	42	0	474	245	52	51	329	168	93	26
Tuolumne	21	23	20	23	1	0	23	20	1	3	21	13	1	4
Ventura	653	587	559	449	94	138	805	542	66	12	677	491	62	39
Yolo	167	163	151	138	16	25	161	161	53	39	88	98	20	24
Yuba	65	47	51	43	14	4	40	37	0	0	23	33	17	4

[R] Revised

TABLE A-22—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS CRIMINAL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

					Dispositions before trial						*Dispositions after trial*			
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Total*		*Guilty pleas*		*Other*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
County	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	82,372	[R] 74,530	74,432	[R] 66,535	68,364	[R] 59,825	63,016	54,217	5,348	[R] 5,608	1,405	1,514	4,663	5,196
Alameda	4,143	3,464	3,370	1,239	3,106	1,029	2,764	793	342	236	72	15	192	195
Alpine	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	64	71	65	76	64	70	61	66	3	4	1	1	0	5
Butte	343	321	308	302	255	272	230	240	25	32	7	4	46	26
Calaveras	127	102	80	57	70	48	58	36	12	12	5	1	5	8
Colusa	30	14	30	17	23	8	19	7	4	1	1	1	6	8
Contra Costa	1,337	1,085	1,256	914	994	557	834	482	160	75	83	132	179	225
Del Norte	77	54	72	33	59	24	38	13	21	11	1	2	12	7
El Dorado	267	243	228	233	197	206	156	148	41	58	4	2	27	25
Fresno	2,014	1,855	834	836	661	628	536	508	125	120	0	3	173	205
Glenn	56	101	58	60	51	54	47	47	4	7	4	2	3	4
Humboldt	231	188	191	162	29	50	0	8	29	42	140	86	22	26
Imperial	275	235	210	202	187	171	111	106	76	65	5	5	18	26
Inyo	57	46	92	48	54	42	46	32	8	10	23	1	15	5
Kern	2,288	2,010	2,076	2,002	1,885	1,782	1,757	1,631	128	151	32	50	159	170
Kings	366	289	265	279	221	246	175	179	46	67	11	2	33	31
Lake	160	131	149	132	133	106	117	85	16	21	0	0	16	26
Lassen	85	73	105	106	85	87	70	72	15	15	2	1	18	18
Los Angeles	29,357	[R] 26,238	27,991	25,183	26,208	23,242	24,353	21,190	1,855	2,052	363	403	1,420	1,538
Madera	314	290	243	253	180	189	152	164	28	25	6	10	57	54
Marin	350	319	242	185	173	128	154	107	19	21	24	7	45	50
Mariposa	19	23	32	28	22	24	18	20	4	4	0	1	10	3
Mendocino	260	256	211	158	176	142	163	125	13	17	7	2	28	14
Merced	421	446	410	399	353	371	349	367	4	4	23	14	34	14
Modoc	41	24	29	16	20	12	17	6	3	6	5	0	4	4
Mono	31	31	17	20	15	11	15	9	0	2	0	1	2	8
Monterey	1,215	1,304	1,290	1,342	1,117	1,137	945	993	172	144	45	21	128	184
Napa	284	166	221	176	169	122	157	116	12	6	3	2	49	52
Nevada	234	257	107	91	23	30	1	7	22	23	29	20	55	41
Orange	3,115	[R] 2,707	3,059	2,680	2,816	2,482	2,717	2,368	99	114	32	35	211	163
Placer	249	220	179	192	161	159	138	120	23	39	1	6	17	27
Plumas	58	52	39	35	17	21	16	21	1	0	9	4	13	10
Riverside	2,205	2,065	2,122	1,426	1,997	1,264	1,796	1,078	201	186	14	30	111	132
Sacramento	2,898	[R] 2,704	2,582	2,780	2,377	2,607	2,075	2,219	302	388	64	36	141	137
San Benito	92	98	50	83	48	78	48	78	0	0	0	5	2	0
San Bernardino	2,634	2,348	2,310	1,915	2,151	1,786	2,081	1,667	70	119	28	24	131	105
San Diego	7,136	6,651	6,492	5,991	6,221	5,610	6,049	5,413	172	197	59	64	212	317
San Francisco	2,754	2,794	2,728	2,739	2,513	2,472	2,287	2,185	226	287	43	42	172	225
San Joaquin	1,065	915	620	751	510	667	453	578	57	89	40	12	70	72
San Luis Obispo	362	288	196	201	170	172	149	157	21	15	7	6	19	23
San Mateo	1,428	1,254	1,289	1,286	1,207	1,161	1,061	1,023	146	138	1	8	81	117
Santa Barbara	799	769	710	609	639	542	607	500	32	42	10	5	61	62
Santa Clara	6,500	6,016	6,591	6,128	6,394	5,912	6,121	5,639	273	273	41	44	156	172
Santa Cruz	616	516	583	501	553	456	463	395	90	61	10	5	20	40
Shasta	403	[R] 470	532	[R] 533	492	[R] 354	445	319	47	[R] 35	24	152	16	27
Sierra	12	4	11	3	10	3	10	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Siskiyou	110	106	97	101	85	92	66	83	19	9	1	0	11	9
Solano	839	749	665	712	558	625	533	591	25	34	13	17	94	70
Sonoma	752	574	492	517	421	411	301	311	120	100	14	29	57	77
Stanislaus	899	790	587	618	496	463	451	415	45	48	5	33	86	122
Sutter	241	179	109	97	106	90	102	85	4	5	1	4	2	3
Tehama	94	111	58	79	49	70	32	55	17	15	0	0	9	9
Trinity	41	42	40	37	32	28	27	25	5	3	0	0	8	9
Tulare	761	786	586	561	509	446	488	435	21	11	12	11	65	104
Tuolumne	129	82	108	98	104	89	86	52	18	37	0	0	4	9
Ventura	942	856	654	719	488	471	428	399	60	72	75	129	91	119
Yolo	422	335	336	194	309	171	252	117	57	54	5	2	22	21
Yuba	368	412	424	400	400	335	390	329	10	6	0	22	24	43

[R] Revised

TABLE A-22A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS AFTER UNCONTESTED TRIAL
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total Disposed of After Uncontested Trial						*Acquitted or Dismissed*				*Convicted*			
	All Defendants		*By Court*		*By Jury*		*By Court*		*By Jury*		*By Court*		*By Jury*	
County	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	1,405	1,514	1,017	1,143	388	371	226	238	69	94	791	905	319	277
Alameda	72	15	54	11	18	4	8	2	3	1	46	9	15	3
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Butte	7	4	3	0	4	4	1	0	1	1	2	0	3	3
Calaveras	5	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	1
Colusa	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Contra Costa	83	132	65	117	18	15	18	13	2	7	47	104	16	8
Del Norte	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
El Dorado	4	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Fresno	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Glenn	4	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0
Humboldt	140	86	140	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	86	0	0
Imperial	5	5	0	2	5	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	3
Inyo	23	1	19	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	19	0	4	1
Kern	32	50	7	13	25	37	6	10	6	5	1	3	19	32
Kings	11	2	11	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	1
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lassen	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Los Angeles	363	403	217	271	146	132	100	109	39	46	117	162	107	86
Madera	6	10	6	9	0	1	6	9	0	1	0	0	0	0
Marin	24	7	24	4	0	3	2	2	0	0	22	2	0	3
Mariposa	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mendocino	7	2	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	1
Merced	23	14	4	4	19	10	0	2	1	0	4	2	18	10
Modoc	5	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0
Mono	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Monterey	45	21	43	21	2	0	3	6	0	0	40	15	2	0
Napa	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
Nevada	29	20	19	10	10	10	1	3	1	3	18	7	9	7
Orange	32	35	32	34	0	1	2	3	0	0	30	31	0	1
Placer	1	6	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	3
Plumas	9	4	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	4	0	0
Riverside	14	30	13	24	1	6	6	1	0	1	7	23	1	5
Sacramento	64	36	40	5	24	31	9	1	0	7	31	4	24	24
San Benito	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
San Bernardino	28	24	19	15	9	9	19	8	0	1	0	7	9	8
San Diego	59	64	48	58	11	6	6	10	0	3	42	48	11	3
San Francisco	43	42	19	36	24	6	13	12	6	3	6	24	18	3
San Joaquin	40	12	39	12	1	0	3	4	0	0	36	8	1	0
San Luis Obispo	7	6	3	6	4	0	1	1	0	0	2	5	4	0
San Mateo	1	8	0	7	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	5	0	1
Santa Barbara	10	5	8	4	2	1	0	2	0	1	8	2	2	0
Santa Clara	41	44	37	32	4	12	3	5	0	4	34	27	4	8
Santa Cruz	10	5	6	4	4	1	0	0	1	0	6	4	3	1
Shasta	24	152	13	150	11	2	0	0	0	0	13	150	11	2
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Solano	13	17	10	15	3	2	3	1	2	1	7	14	1	1
Sonoma	14	29	12	25	2	4	3	5	1	0	9	20	1	4
Stanislaus	5	33	2	27	3	6	1	20	1	2	1	7	2	4
Sutter	1	4	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Tehama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare	12	11	9	7	3	4	8	1	0	0	1	6	3	4
Tuolumne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ventura	75	129	63	109	12	20	3	3	1	0	60	106	11	20
Yolo	5	2	2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	1
Yuba	0	22	0	1	0	21	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	18

TABLE A-22B—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS AFTER CONTESTED TRIAL

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total Disposed of After Contested Trial						*Acquitted or Dismissed*				*Convicted*			
	All Defendants		*By Court*		*By Jury*		*By Court*		*By Jury*		*By Court*		*By Jury*	
County	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	4,663	5,196	903	1,163	3,760	4,033	192	224	695	701	711	939	3,065	3,332
Alameda	192	195	42	66	150	129	13	6	21	19	29	60	129	110
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1
Butte	46	26	4	6	42	20	0	1	8	2	4	5	34	18
Calaveras	5	8	3	4	2	4	0	1	1	0	3	3	1	4
Colusa	6	8	1	1	5	7	0	0	0	2	1	1	5	5
Contra Costa	179	225	40	85	139	140	6	17	23	30	34	68	116	110
Del Norte	12	7	0	1	12	6	0	1	3	2	0	0	9	4
El Dorado	27	25	3	2	24	23	0	1	3	11	3	1	21	12
Fresno	173	205	24	29	149	176	2	2	17	26	22	27	132	150
Glenn	3	4	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Humboldt	22	26	7	4	15	22	0	1	3	6	7	3	12	16
Imperial	18	26	0	1	18	25	0	0	7	1	0	1	11	24
Inyo	15	5	15	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	14	4	0	1
Kern	159	170	3	10	156	160	1	4	24	18	2	6	132	142
Kings	33	31	2	5	31	26	0	3	2	5	2	2	29	21
Lake	16	26	0	2	16	24	0	0	2	2	0	2	14	22
Lassen	18	18	2	6	16	12	0	0	0	0	2	6	16	12
Los Angeles	1,420	1,538	408	494	1,012	1,044	122	120	242	248	286	374	770	796
Madera	57	54	5	5	52	49	5	4	18	11	0	1	34	38
Marin	45	50	6	2	39	48	2	0	10	9	4	2	29	39
Mariposa	10	3	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	10	2
Mendocino	28	14	3	2	25	12	0	1	4	1	3	1	21	11
Merced	34	14	8	6	26	8	1	0	6	0	7	6	20	8
Modoc	4	4	1	1	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	2
Mono	2	8	0	2	2	6	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	5
Monterey	128	184	79	94	49	90	9	19	13	17	70	75	36	73
Napa	49	52	4	9	45	43	1	1	12	9	3	8	33	34
Nevada	55	41	7	8	48	33	0	0	7	7	7	8	41	26
Orange	211	163	22	11	189	152	6	3	37	14	16	8	152	138
Placer	17	27	5	1	12	26	0	0	1	2	5	1	11	24
Plumas	13	10	1	2	12	8	0	0	0	0	1	2	12	8
Riverside	111	132	6	16	105	116	0	2	18	8	6	14	87	108
Sacramento	141	137	9	15	132	122	1	1	28	17	8	14	104	105
San Benito	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
San Bernardino	131	105	22	4	109	101	1	0	8	3	21	4	101	98
San Diego	212	317	27	56	185	261	8	8	30	45	19	48	155	216
San Francisco	172	225	13	14	159	211	1	3	36	34	12	11	123	177
San Joaquin	70	72	4	5	66	67	0	0	15	11	4	5	51	56
San Luis Obispo	19	23	2	2	17	21	0	1	0	0	2	1	17	21
San Mateo	81	117	6	9	75	108	1	1	6	16	5	8	69	92
Santa Barbara	61	62	8	4	53	58	0	0	7	7	8	4	46	51
Santa Clara	156	172	20	28	136	144	2	4	17	17	18	24	119	127
Santa Cruz	20	40	2	2	18	38	0	0	2	8	2	2	16	30
Shasta	16	27	5	8	11	19	1	0	1	1	4	8	10	18
Sierra	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Siskiyou	11	9	4	2	7	7	1	0	1	4	3	2	6	3
Solano	94	70	8	12	86	58	2	3	21	19	6	9	65	39
Sonoma	57	77	8	18	49	59	2	4	10	15	6	14	39	44
Stanislaus	86	122	17	33	69	89	1	4	5	14	16	29	64	75
Sutter	2	3	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1
Tehama	9	9	0	0	9	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	9
Trinity	8	9	0	0	8	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	9
Tulare	65	104	12	13	53	91	1	0	7	10	11	13	46	81
Tuolumne	4	9	0	1	4	8	0	0	0	4	0	1	4	4
Ventura	91	119	31	36	60	83	1	7	9	6	30	29	51	77
Yolo	22	21	1	2	21	19	0	0	3	4	1	2	18	15
Yuba	24	43	1	19	23	24	0	0	3	8	1	19	20	16

TABLE A-22C—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
LEVEL OF CONVICTION OF CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total defendants convicted of						*Convicted before trial on plea of guilty*				*Convicted after court trial of*				*Convicted after jury trial of*			
	All types		*Felony*		*Misdemeanor*		*Felony*		*Misdemeanor*		*Felony*		*Misdemeanor*		*Felony*		*Misdemeanor*	
County	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total....	67,902	59,670	65,738	57,315	2,164	2,355	61,163	52,154	1,853	2,063	1,394	1,719	108	125	3,181	3,442	203	167
Alameda	2,983	975	2,949	944	34	31	2,743	763	21	30	67	69	8	0	139	112	5	1
Alpine	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	62	67	51	53	11	12	51	54	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Butte	273	266	272	262	1	4	230	238	0	2	6	4	0	1	36	20	1	1
Calaveras	67	44	47	33	20	11	38	25	20	11	7	3	0	0	2	5	0	0
Colusa	26	14	24	13	2	1	18	6	1	1	1	2	0	0	5	5	1	0
Contra Costa	1,047	772	1,043	764	4	8	831	477	3	5	81	169	0	3	131	118	1	0
Del Norte	48	18	47	15	1	3	38	12	0	1	0	1	0	0	9	2	1	2
El Dorado	184	163	184	163	0	0	156	148	0	0	3	1	0	0	25	14	0	0
Fresno	690	687	684	685	6	2	536	507	0	1	16	28	6	1	132	150	0	0
Glenn	54	53	53	48	1	5	46	45	1	2	4	0	0	2	3	3	0	1
Humboldt	159	113	154	104	5	9	0	6	0	2	142	83	5	6	12	15	0	1
Imperial	125	136	121	127	4	9	107	99	4	7	0	3	0	0	14	25	0	2
Inyo	83	38	83	34	0	4	46	28	0	4	33	4	0	0	4	2	0	0
Kern	1,911	1,814	1,810	1,755	101	59	1,660	1,575	97	56	3	9	0	0	147	171	4	3
Kings	217	203	217	201	0	2	175	177	0	2	13	2	0	0	29	22	0	0
Lake	131	109	129	106	2	3	117	84	0	1	0	2	0	0	12	20	2	2
Lassen	90	91	88	91	2	0	69	72	1	0	2	6	0	0	17	13	1	0
Los Angeles	25,633	22,608	24,772	21,551	861	1,057	23,666	20.315	687	875	339	455	64	81	767	781	110	101
Madera	186	203	184	195	2	8	152	158	0	6	0	1	0	0	32	36	2	2
Marin	209	153	209	152	0	1	154	107	0	0	26	4	0	0	29	41	0	1
Mariposa	28	23	28	22	0	1	18	19	0	1	0	1	0	0	10	2	0	0
Mendocino	194	139	84	93	110	46	63	82	100	43	7	1	3	1	14	10	7	2
Merced	398	393	394	376	4	17	345	350	4	17	11	8	0	0	38	18	0	0
Modoc	26	9	24	7	2	2	15	5	2	1	5	1	0	0	4	1	0	1
Mono	17	16	14	15	3	1	12	8	3	1	0	2	0	0	2	5	0	0
Monterey	1,093	1,156	1,055	1,119	38	37	912	962	33	31	105	86	5	4	38	71	0	2
Napa	194	160	186	160	8	0	153	116	4	0	3	9	0	0	30	35	4	0
Nevada	76	55	76	55	0	0	1	7	0	0	25	15	0	0	50	33	0	0
Orange	2,915	2,546	2,855	2,487	60	59	2,662	2,314	55	54	45	38	1	1	148	135	4	4
Placer	155	150	133	141	22	9	118	112	20	8	5	3	0	0	10	26	2	1
Plumas	38	35	38	35	0	0	16	21	0	0	10	6	0	0	12	8	0	0
Riverside	1,897	1,228	1,888	1,193	9	35	1,789	1,057	7	21	13	30	0	7	86	106	2	7
Sacramento	2,242	2,366	2,184	2,307	58	59	2,022	2,163	53	56	36	18	3	0	126	126	2	3
San Benito	50	83	50	83	0	0	48	78	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	2,212	1,784	2,166	1,745	46	39	2,035	1,632	46	35	21	7	0	4	110	106	0	0
San Diego	6,276	5,728	5,880	5,220	396	508	5,672	4,915	377	498	56	93	5	3	152	212	14	7
San Francisco	2,446	2,400	2,406	2,349	40	51	2,257	2,142	30	43	16	31	2	4	133	176	8	4
San Joaquin	545	647	536	646	9	1	449	578	4	0	38	13	2	0	49	55	3	1
San Luis Obispo	174	184	167	180	7	4	148	153	1	4	3	6	1	0	16	21	5	0
San Mateo	1,135	1,129	1,135	1,128	0	1	1,061	1,022	0	1	3	13	0	0	69	93	0	0
Santa Barbara	671	557	666	551	5	6	603	495	4	5	15	5	1	1	48	51	0	0
Santa Clara	6,296	5,825	6,122	5,708	174	117	5,951	5,524	170	115	52	51	0	0	119	133	4	2
Santa Cruz	490	432	[illegible]	396	14	36	451	362	12	33	7	6	1	0	18	28	1	3
Shasta	483	497	[illegible]	491	16	6	431	316	14	3	17	157	0	1	19	18	2	2
Sierra	11	3	9	2	2	1	8	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Siskiyou	76	88	74	85	2	3	65	80	1	3	4	2	0	0	5	3	1	0
Solano	612	654	597	623	15	31	521	563	12	28	12	20	1	3	64	40	2	0
Sonoma	356	393	355	389	1	4	301	309	0	2	15	32	0	2	39	48	1	0
Stanislaus	534	530	527	521	7	9	448	408	3	7	17	36	0	0	62	77	4	2
Sutter	105	90	103	89	2	1	100	84	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	4	0	0
Tehama	39	64	34	62	5	2	27	54	5	1	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	1
Trinity	33	34	24	32	9	2	20	25	7	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	2	2
Tulare	549	539	518	514	31	25	459	412	29	23	12	19	0	0	47	83	2	2
Tuolumne	90	57	90	55	0	2	86	52	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	2
Ventura	580	631	573	627	7	4	425	396	3	3	90	135	0	0	58	96	4	1
Yolo	276	135	272	128	4	7	248	111	4	6	3	2	0	0	21	15	0	1
Yuba	411	383	411	383	0	0	390	329	0	0	1	20	0	0	20	34	0	0

TABLE A-23—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS APPEALS FROM LOWER COURTS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

County	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Dispositions after hearing*			
							Questions of law		*Trials de novo*	
	1984–85	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	19,696	21,313	21,389	21,324	2,019	2,095	3,011	3,034	16,359	16,195
Alameda	1,011	1,093	931	947	21	15	102	136	808	796
Alpine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	10	4	6	2	0	0	1	0	5	2
Butte	108	91	85	83	2	6	31	18	52	59
Calaveras	6	7	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	3
Colusa	5	8	3	13	1	0	1	2	1	11
Contra Costa	584	690	550	565	7	83	135	59	408	423
Del Norte	19	5	11	10	0	3	2	4	9	3
El Dorado	69	95	74	103	17	25	8	21	49	57
Fresno	323	230	242	181	0	0	41	43	201	138
Glenn	9	11	9	7	2	1	0	0	7	6
Humboldt	79	75	50	73	10	6	40	67	0	0
Imperial	1	2	32	20	0	0	0	1	32	19
Inyo	20	19	29	11	8	2	0	3	21	6
Kern	236	276	223	247	15	33	74	55	134	159
Kings	56	53	40	57	0	4	4	25	36	28
Lake	34	57	40	49	0	1	14	11	26	37
Lassen	27	22	28	27	1	4	0	4	27	19
Los Angeles	6,984	7,314	9,885	8,679	639	583	780	676	8,466	7,420
Madera	28	37	29	29	0	3	10	5	19	21
Marin	229	678	274	242	78	49	17	44	179	149
Mariposa	4	3	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Mendocino	67	75	21	49	10	0	11	49	0	0
Merced	58	83	30	19	0	0	4	1	26	18
Modoc	6	4	4	3	0	0	0	0	4	3
Mono	32	19	7	19	0	1	0	2	7	16
Monterey	178	166	148	154	11	24	44	18	93	112
Napa	48	41	33	33	3	0	16	9	14	24
Nevada	55	31	76	50	10	1	3	6	63	43
Orange	1,944	2,037	1,767	1,866	281	142	174	210	1,312	1,514
Placer	120	86	96	59	0	4	10	6	86	49
Plumas	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	1
Riverside	628	554	599	582	43	21	55	64	501	497
Sacramento	544	616	411	536	63	76	52	78	296	382
San Benito	22	11	1	8	0	0	0	4	1	4
San Bernardino	675	763	629	679	66	59	107	98	456	522
San Diego	1,602	1,556	1,617	1,786	351	356	414	387	852	1,043
San Francisco	706	826	661	806	166	209	165	180	330	417
San Joaquin	247	302	242	256	1	7	58	54	183	195
San Luis Obispo	113	119	102	136	17	13	28	29	57	94
San Mateo	438	498	398	465	57	74	104	105	237	286
Santa Barbara	307	327	305	289	6	23	81	69	218	197
Santa Clara	518	710	501	670	14	21	145	142	342	507
Santa Cruz	125	97	82	88	0	3	7	15	75	70
Shasta	107	85	55	45	12	2	10	12	33	31
Sierra	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Siskiyou	11	18	16	19	1	1	0	0	15	18
Solano	128	140	103	138	1	4	21	29	81	105
Sonoma	211	222	146	184	13	14	30	25	103	145
Stanislaus	178	318	127	282	4	118	47	72	76	92
Sutter	14	21	4	12	1	6	3	3	0	3
Tehama	41	23	5	11	0	0	1	3	4	8
Trinity	10	5	11	6	1	2	8	2	2	2
Tulare	135	139	128	130	11	2	33	45	84	83
Tuolumne	25	12	13	16	3	3	1	0	9	13
Ventura	439	540	402	469	39	82	96	118	247	269
Yolo	82	89	73	92	7	8	5	13	61	71
Yuba	16	8	29	14	3	0	18	10	8	4

TABLE A-24—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS HABEAS CORPUS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

County	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Dispositions after hearing contested matters*	
	1984–85	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	12,788	[R] 13,221	10,798	[R] 10,956	6,644	[R] 6,470	4,154	[R] 4,486
Alameda	722	934	426	481	200	179	226	302
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	2	8	4	5	2	5	2	0
Butte	67	36	77	26	27	6	50	20
Calaveras	4	4	3	3	3	3	0	0
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	157	158	123	98	78	65	45	33
Del Norte	17	3	11	1	2	0	9	1
El Dorado	41	25	38	27	25	5	13	22
Fresno	448	164	80	41	12	5	68	36
Glenn	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0
Humboldt	160	119	117	100	34	24	83	76
Imperial	8	14	9	15	4	5	5	10
Inyo	7	10	3	5	2	3	1	2
Kern	203	129	184	131	173	113	11	18
Kings	64	28	33	11	14	1	19	10
Lake	46	32	46	36	26	22	20	14
Lassen	84	104	100	78	83	73	17	5
Los Angeles	2,825	2,806	2,328	2,293	1,754	1,611	574	682
Madera	66	67	96	95	5	6	91	89
Marin	286	276	285	278	258	248	27	30
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	3	14	0	9	0	1	0	8
Merced	8	12	5	1	2	0	3	1
Modoc	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	1
Mono	2	6	2	2	2	2	0	0
Monterey	354	500	292	306	224	167	68	139
Napa	173	235	175	210	72	61	103	149
Nevada	36	6	31	4	29	4	2	0
Orange	606	514	424	381	161	200	263	181
Placer	97	87	75	56	19	23	56	33
Plumas	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Riverside	320	444	290	382	165	271	125	111
Sacramento	559	[R] 584	549	451	441	312	108	139
San Benito	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
San Bernardino	439	500	396	401	147	155	249	246
San Diego	502	611	526	659	331	408	195	251
San Francisco	175	247	148	228	112	146	36	82
San Joaquin	633	700	622	673	389	401	233	272
San Luis Obispo	524	508	551	493	465	407	86	86
San Mateo	147	132	154	[R] 121	97	[R] 75	57	[R] 46
Santa Barbara	141	150	124	139	80	71	44	68
Santa Clara	279	408	260	378	196	298	64	80
Santa Cruz	96	79	97	76	67	42	30	34
Shasta	49	25	55	24	48	20	7	4
Sierra	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Siskiyou	8	15	10	18	8	15	2	3
Solano	360	262	240	196	216	194	24	2
Sonoma	288	355	233	430	182	400	51	30
Stanislaus	111	184	220	217	70	33	150	184
Sutter	2	3	1	7	0	0	1	7
Tehama	2	3	0	3	0	1	0	2
Trinity	3	3	4	2	0	1	4	1
Tulare	22	31	22	21	14	13	8	8
Tuolumne	67	59	62	44	16	21	46	23
Ventura	1,313	1,266	1,205	1,141	357	212	848	929
Yolo	45	151	49	151	23	137	26	14
Yuba	11	3	10	3	9	2	1	1

[R] Revised

TABLE A-25—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS DISPOSITIONS BY JURY TRIAL

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

County	*Total*		*Personal injury, death and property damage*		*Criminal*		*All other proceedings*	
	1984–85	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	6,883	[R] 7,520	1,365	[R] 1,561	4,148	4,404	1,370	1,555
Alameda	324	250	57	53	168	133	99	64
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	10	7	2	0	1	6	7	1
Butte	54	40	4	11	46	24	4	5
Calaveras	13	8	2	3	3	5	8	0
Colusa	6	7	0	0	6	7	0	0
Contra Costa	205	215	22	19	157	155	26	41
Del Norte	17	11	4	3	13	6	0	2
El Dorado	52	46	16	11	28	25	8	10
Fresno	237	250	30	33	149	176	58	41
Glenn	6	8	0	1	3	4	3	3
Humboldt	34	43	2	8	15	22	17	13
Imperial	29	35	0	2	23	28	6	5
Inyo	6	11	0	3	4	2	2	6
Kern	199	207	9	3	181	197	9	7
Kings	36	31	1	1	31	28	4	2
Lake	20	29	3	3	16	24	1	2
Lassen	22	19	1	2	18	13	3	4
Los Angeles	1,975	[R] 2,334	478	[R] 579	1,158	1,176	339	579
Madera	59	59	1	4	52	50	6	5
Marin	67	86	7	18	39	51	21	17
Mariposa	11	3	1	0	10	3	0	0
Mendocino	31	19	1	4	25	13	5	2
Merced	108	18	13	0	45	18	50	0
Modoc	6	4	1	0	4	3	1	1
Mono	3	11	1	1	2	6	0	4
Monterey	74	126	12	19	51	90	11	17
Napa	56	57	3	5	47	44	6	8
Nevada	89	83	3	10	58	43	28	30
Orange	446	403	168	164	189	153	89	86
Placer	23	47	2	7	13	30	8	10
Plumas	16	17	2	1	12	8	2	8
Riverside	170	171	20	29	106	122	44	20
Sacramento	208	230	28	41	156	153	24	36
San Benito	2	10	0	0	0	0	2	10
San Bernardino	175	156	32	18	118	110	25	28
San Diego	397	468	77	89	196	267	124	112
San Francisco	332	379	87	99	183	217	62	63
San Joaquin	116	124	34	43	67	67	15	14
San Luis Obispo	46	36	11	9	21	21	14	6
San Mateo	120	173	24	29	76	109	20	35
Santa Barbara	98	111	32	28	55	59	11	24
Santa Clara	264	312	58	66	140	156	66	90
Santa Cruz	45	71	9	19	22	39	14	13
Shasta	36	38	11	7	22	21	3	10
Sierra	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	2
Siskiyou	21	22	8	10	7	7	6	5
Solano	113	97	15	14	89	60	9	23
Sonoma	96	101	14	20	51	63	31	18
Stanislaus	96	111	10	10	72	95	14	6
Sutter	7	8	1	1	3	6	3	1
Tehama	15	18	3	6	9	9	3	3
Trinity	10	12	1	1	8	9	1	2
Tulare	84	111	9	6	56	95	19	10
Tuolumne	10	14	3	3	4	8	3	3
Ventura	118	166	24	37	72	103	22	26
Yolo	41	33	4	5	24	20	13	8
Yuba	27	62	3	3	23	45	1	14

[R] Revised

TABLE A-26—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS TOTAL CASES AWAITING TRIAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1984 AND JUNE 30, 1985

County	*Number of judicial positions*[a]		*Cases awaiting trial at end of month*[b]						*Total cases per judicial position*	
			Total		*Civil*		*Criminal*[c]			
	6/30/85	*6/30/84*	*6/30/85*	*6/30/84*	*6/30/85*	*6/30/84*	*6/30/85*	*6/30/84*	*6/30/85*	*6/30/84*
State total	777	[R] 748	90,935	89,663	81,171	79,998	9,764	9,665	117	120
Alameda	33	33	5,244	4,522	4,476	3,873	768	649	159	137
Alpine	1	1	12	7	12	7	0	0	12	7
Amador	1	1	117	80	84	47	33	33	117	80
Butte	3	3	266	228	213	201	53	27	89	76
Calaveras	1	1	[d] 134	98	[d] 110	90	[d] 24	8	[d] 134	98
Colusa	1	1	42	28	39	23	3	5	42	28
Contra Costa	18	18	1,823	2,366	1,456	2,005	367	361	101	131
Del Norte	1	1	25	12	16	6	9	6	25	12
El Dorado	3	3	223	210	186	182	37	28	74	70
Fresno	18	16	848	818	698	704	150	114	47	51
Glenn	1	1	30	20	26	20	4	0	30	20
Humboldt	3	3	191	214	161	181	30	33	64	71
Imperial	3	3	82	116	82	87	0	29	27	39
Inyo	1	1	58	36	56	35	2	1	58	36
Kern	15	15	1,487	1,120	1,101	977	386	143	99	75
Kings	2	2	157	106	93	76	64	30	79	53
Lake	2	2	59	62	44	54	15	8	30	31
Lassen	1	1	45	44	32	38	13	6	45	44
Los Angeles	269	261	42,189	38,992	38,524	34,840	3,665	4,152	157	149
Madera	2	2	113	142	79	103	34	39	57	71
Marin	7	7	761	738	712	670	49	68	109	105
Mariposa	1	1	41	19	39	17	2	2	41	19
Mendocino	2	2	184	179	149	142	35	37	92	90
Merced	3	3	189	285	153	210	36	75	63	95
Modoc	1	1	8	9	4	9	4	0	8	9
Mono	1	1	69	51	65	48	4	3	69	51
Monterey	8	8	372	434	300	365	72	69	47	54
Napa	4	2	219	257	178	226	41	31	55	129
Nevada	2	2	249	126	197	126	52	0	125	63
Orange	59	56	6,700	9,470	6,350	9,113	350	357	114	169
Placer	4	4	348	309	298	227	50	82	87	77
Plumas	1	1	67	67	67	67	0	0	67	67
Riverside	22	20	1,788	2,164	1,682	2,020	106	144	81	108
Sacramento	28	28	3,095	2,157	2,766	1,879	329	278	111	77
San Benito	1	1	24	32	20	27	4	5	24	32
San Bernardino	28	26	1,718	1,799	1,474	1,505	244	294	61	69
San Diego	52	46	6,127	5,205	5,635	4,760	492	445	118	113
San Francisco	34	34	4,778	6,300	4,533	6,061	245	239	141	185
San Joaquin	11	11	655	860	498	707	157	153	60	78
San Luis Obispo	5	5	758	662	693	612	65	50	152	132
San Mateo	16	16	1,325	1,185	1,045	929	280	256	83	74
Santa Barbara	10	10	560	621	482	512	78	109	56	62
Santa Clara	34	34	3,047	2,913	2,342	2,272	705	641	90	86
Santa Cruz	4	4	524	380	450	341	74	39	131	95
Shasta	3	3	537	477	465	437	72	40	179	159
Sierra	1	1	6	16	6	16	0	0	6	16
Siskiyou	1	1	50	56	43	50	7	6	50	56
Solano	5	5	422	340	369	270	53	70	84	68
Sonoma	9	8	701	630	576	539	125	91	78	79
Stanislaus	10	9	659	816	585	743	74	73	66	91
Sutter	2	2	168	147	160	136	8	11	84	74
Tehama	2	1	90	73	85	58	5	15	45	73
Trinity	1	1	52	41	44	37	8	4	52	41
Tulare	7	6	376	345	258	236	118	109	54	58
Tuolumne	1	1	123	109	108	103	15	6	123	109
Ventura	13	13	785	917	693	799	92	118	60	71
Yolo	3	[R] 3	170	175	136	143	34	32	57	58
Yuba	2	2	45	78	23	37	22	41	23	39

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[a] Judicial positions include full-time court commissioners and referees in addition to the number of judges authorized for the court. For a list of judgeships, court commissioners and referees, see Table A-26A.

[b] Cases awaiting trial include criminal and civil cases set for future trial and civil cases in which at-issue memoranda have been filed but no trial dates assigned.

[c] Criminal cases set for trial.

[d] Data for March 31, 1985.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-26A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT
NUMBER OF FULL-TIME JUDICIAL POSITIONS AND JUDICIAL POSITION EQUIVALENTS
FISCAL YEARS 1983–84 AND 1984–85

	1984–85					1983–84				
	Judicial positions [a]				Judicial position equivalents [a]	Judicial positions [a]				Judicial position equivalents [a]
County	Total	Judges	Commissioners	Referees		Total	Judges	Commissioners	Referees	
State Total	777	677	82	18	777.6	[R] 748	655	78	[R] 13	[R] 760.3
Alameda	33	31	0	2	33.3	33	31	0	2	32.7
Alpine	1	1	0	0	.5	1	1	0	0	.6
Amador	1	1	0	0	1.3	1	1	0	0	1.1
Butte	3	3	0	0	3.3	3	3	0	0	3.1
Calaveras	1	1	0	0	1.1	1	1	0	0	1.2
Colusa	1	1	0	0	.9	1	1	0	0	1.0
Contra Costa	18	15	1	2	17.5	18	15	1	2	[R] 18.0
Del Norte	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
El Dorado	3	3	0	0	3.3	3	3	0	0	3.2
Fresno	[b] 18	[b] 15	0	[b] 3	16.6	16	14	0	2	16.0
Glenn	1	1	0	0	1.1	1	1	0	0	1.0
Humboldt	3	3	0	0	3.1	3	3	0	0	3.2
Imperial	3	3	0	0	3.2	3	3	0	0	3.2
Inyo	1	1	0	0	1.1	1	1	0	0	1.1
Kern	15	13	1	1	15.6	15	13	1	1	14.6
Kings	2	2	0	0	1.9	2	2	0	0	2.1
Lake	2	2	0	0	2.0	2	2	0	0	1.8
Lassen	1	1	0	0	1.1	1	1	0	0	1.1
Los Angeles	269	[c] 214	54	1	267.8	261	206	54	1	257.6
Madera	2	2	0	0	2.0	2	2	0	0	2.2
Marin	7	6	1	0	7.5	7	6	1	0	7.7
Mariposa	1	1	0	0	1.1	1	1	0	0	1.0
Mendocino	2	2	0	0	2.4	2	2	0	0	2.2
Merced	3	3	0	0	3.0	3	3	0	0	3.0
Modoc	1	1	0	0	.8	1	1	0	0	.9
Mono	1	1	0	0	.9	1	1	0	0	1.3
Monterey	8	8	0	0	8.0	8	8	0	0	7.6
Napa	[d] 4	[d] 3	0	[d] 1	2.8	2	2	0	0	2.6
Nevada	2	2	0	0	2.6	2	2	0	0	2.1
Orange	[e] 59	51	8	0	57.9	56	51	5	0	56.2
Placer	4	4	0	0	4.1	4	4	0	0	4.1
Plumas	1	1	0	0	1.2	1	1	0	0	1.0
Riverside	22	[f] 19	3	0	22.1	20	17	3	0	21.4
Sacramento	28	27	0	1	28.0	28	27	0	1	28.2
San Benito	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
San Bernardino	28	[g] 24	4	0	25.7	26	22	4	0	24.8
San Diego	52	[h] 49	0	3	50.9	46	43	0	3	51.9
San Francisco	34	28	6	0	35.4	34	28	6	0	35.3
San Joaquin	11	11	0	0	10.8	11	11	0	0	10.6
San Luis Obispo	5	4	1	0	4.4	5	4	1	0	4.6
San Mateo	16	14	2	0	16.7	16	14	1	1	16.8
Santa Barbara	10	10	0	0	9.9	10	10	0	0	10.2
Santa Clara	34	33	0	1	36.0	34	33	0	1	34.3
Santa Cruz	4	4	0	0	4.4	4	4	0	0	4.7
Shasta	3	3	0	0	3.2	3	3	0	0	3.2
Sierra	1	1	0	0	.7	1	1	0	0	.6
Siskiyou	1	1	0	0	1.2	1	1	0	0	1.1
Solano	5	5	0	0	5.3	5	5	0	0	5.1
Sonoma	9	[i] 8	1	0	8.6	8	7	1	0	7.9
Stanislaus	[j] 10	8	0	[j] 2	9.2	9	8	0	1	8.9
Sutter	2	2	0	0	2.0	2	2	0	0	2.0
Tehama	2	[i] 2	0	0	1.7	1	1	0	0	1.4
Trinity	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	.8
Tulare	[j] 7	6	0	[j] 1	6.9	6	6	0	0	6.8
Tuolumne	1	1	0	0	1.6	1	1	0	0	1.6
Ventura	13	13	0	0	13.0	13	13	0	0	16.1
Yolo	3	3	0	0	3.4	[R] 3	3	0	[R] 0	3.7
Yuba	2	2	0	0	2.0	2	2	0	0	1.9

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[a] Judicial positions are counted as of the end of the year and are comprised of authorized judges and full-time court commissioners and referees. Judicial position equivalents are defined as authorized judgeships with adjustments to reflect judicial vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts and assistance received from commissioners, referees and assigned and temporary judges.

[b] One additional judgeship became effective on 1/22/85 when the board of supervisors adopted a resolution to support the position and one referee was added during the year.

[c] Eight additional judgeships became effective on 5/12/85 when the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution to support the positions.

[d] An additional judgeship was authorized by 1984 legislation effective 1/1/85 and one referee was added during the year.

[e] Three additional commissioners were added during the year.

[f] Two additional judgeships were authorized by 1984 legislation effective 1/1/85.

[g] One additional judgeship became effective on 4/1/85 and one on 5/1/85 when the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution to support the positions.

[h] Six additional judgeships became effective on 4/1/85 when the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution to support the positions.

[i] An additional judgeship was authorized by 1984 legislation effective 1/1/85.

[j] An additional referee was added during the year.

[R] Revised

TABLE A-27—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL (EXCLUDES PARKING) AND CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

									Dispositions after hearing					
County and judicial district	*Number of judgeships*[a]		*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders*[b]	
	1984–85	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	529	518	8,420,284	[R]8,253,554	7,350,750	[R]7,164,142	6,729,268	[R]6,536,462	322,640	[R]326,086	280,617	278,905	18,225	22,689
Alameda:														
Alameda	1	1	25,845	29,801	23,040	24,519	21,603	23,500	682	503	755	516	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	4	4	30,067	37,434	32,184	49,294	27,969	45,642	1,661	1,365	2,551	2,286	3	1
Fremont-Newark-Union City	[c]4	3	62,198	67,683	55,840	65,582	49,322	56,577	3,555	5,165	2,960	3,826	3	14
Livermore-Pleasanton	2	2	45,732	46,909	41,397	49,305	38,889	46,484	1,435	1,254	1,073	1,567	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	14	14	212,221	217,516	169,743	173,229	155,988	161,540	6,213	6,475	7,542	7,214	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	[c]8	7	124,013	116,513	102,958	101,112	94,709	93,326	4,468	3,928	3,781	3,858	0	0
Butte:														
Chico	1	1	21,158	22,345	19,251	20,865	17,586	19,269	803	637	862	959	0	0
Contra Costa:														
Bay	5	5	63,256	74,839	50,461	63,626	40,245	54,053	5,048	4,142	3,152	4,014	2,016	1,417
Delta	2	2	35,083	33,413	31,084	29,843	27,277	25,971	1,347	1,245	1,744	1,712	716	915
Mt. Diablo	4	4	73,256	66,588	61,947	59,770	54,065	52,452	1,896	2,052	4,118	2,833	1,868	2,433
Walnut Creek-Danville	3	3	65,820	61,814	55,756	53,875	49,461	46,160	1,496	1,613	3,112	2,976	1,687	3,126
Fresno:														
Consolidated Fresno	9	9	114,909	105,929	101,909	98,435	93,105	89,944	5,008	4,429	3,769	3,602	27	460
Humboldt:														
Eureka	2	2	12,516	11,214	11,095	10,863	9,903	9,751	581	551	599	560	12	1
Imperial:														
Imperial County	4	4	50,999	47,884	38,529	39,771	36,820	37,669	959	1,353	730	747	0	2
Kern:														
East Kern	2	2	28,971	27,265	25,615	25,471	23,431	23,499	596	473	730	630	858	869
West Kern	9	9	87,152	85,840	75,061	82,665	67,536	75,094	4,938	5,233	2,587	2,338	0	0
Los Angeles:														
Alhambra	3	3	56,733	54,650	55,688	55,871	52,051	52,480	1,812	1,645	1,825	1,746	0	0
Antelope	[d]3	2	42,532	40,178	40,029	37,396	37,563	35,278	1,353	1,142	1,113	976	0	0
Beverly Hills	3	3	50,138	51,404	45,990	43,424	41,543	38,235	2,627	2,887	1,820	2,302	0	0
Burbank	2	2	29,702	25,761	26,893	24,123	24,548	22,115	1,311	1,095	1,034	913	0	0
Citrus	6	6	116,693	124,064	112,348	94,553	102,464	83,055	5,987	7,546	3,896	3,951	1	1
Compton	6	6	136,648	[R]129,530	114,509	112,531	103,896	103,304	7,284	6,025	3,321	2,951	8	251
Culver	2	2	42,911	41,449	40,407	35,618	36,808	32,009	2,228	2,403	1,371	1,206	0	0
Downey	5	5	63,009	62,438	56,462	58,434	50,798	51,917	3,471	3,843	2,188	2,673	5	1
East Los Angeles	4	4	66,377	67,447	56,473	54,531	52,180	49,397	3,021	3,757	1,272	1,377	0	0
Glendale	3	3	55,899	51,711	48,540	42,634	44,290	39,029	2,142	1,815	2,108	1,790	0	0
Inglewood	6	6	82,177	86,200	69,774	69,604	63,422	63,003	3,534	3,388	2,818	3,213	0	0
Long Beach	[e]8	7	155,087	157,200	137,471	125,021	126,215	113,650	7,099	6,720	4,157	4,651	0	0
Los Angeles	74	74	1,095,022	1,095,934	1,003,623	949,144	923,515	856,291	41,266	52,547	38,842	40,306	0	0
Los Cerritos	3	3	61,833	67,731	56,221	62,482	51,603	57,994	2,098	2,111	2,520	2,377	0	0
Malibu	1	1	37,053	35,217	38,211	34,271	36,870	32,937	466	553	871	781	4	0
Newhall	3	3	61,925	38,094	47,057	46,691	45,279	45,103	702	684	1,076	904	0	0
Pasadena	4	4	68,117	68,753	63,454	65,869	58,358	60,188	2,544	3,001	2,552	2,660	0	20
Pomona	3	3	60,005	66,261	58,622	59,168	53,082	54,135	3,255	2,880	2,285	2,153	0	0
Rio Hondo	4	4	59,469	60,168	49,329	54,086	45,584	50,468	1,797	1,633	1,948	1,984	0	1
Santa Anita	1	1	39,950	33,628	36,361	29,597	33,658	27,277	1,204	1,199	1,499	1,121	0	0
Santa Monica	3	3	41,596	41,470	37,424	37,171	33,619	33,621	1,725	1,811	2,080	1,739	0	0
South Bay	6	6	133,934	127,479	121,936	121,366	109,478	109,059	7,249	6,729	5,208	5,578	1	0
Southeast	5	5	81,817	78,608	71,846	67,226	66,551	61,641	2,702	3,162	2,593	2,423	0	0
Whittier	4	4	62,951	59,609	54,822	53,544	49,788	47,868	2,459	2,572	2,575	3,104	0	0

TABLE A-27—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL (EXCLUDES PARKING) AND CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

									Dispositions after hearing					
County and judicial district	*Number of judgeships*[a]		*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders*[b]	
	1984–85	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Marin:														
Central	4	4	89,238	88,066	82,115	80,924	77,888	76,616	1,242	1,716	2,966	2,581	19	11
Merced:														
Merced County	3	3	70,935	71,047	59,035	59,893	55,963	56,640	1,755	1,857	1,291	1,394	26	2
Monterey:														
Monterey County[f]	–	–	0	50,285	0	43,905	0	40,143	0	2,086	0	1,676	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated)[f]	9	9	129,572	66,457	120,809	57,870	111,398	53,765	4,593	2,101	4,818	2,004	0	0
Napa:														
Napa County	[c] 3	2	31,883	32,838	25,896	30,529	22,344	27,053	1,478	1,283	1,226	925	848	1,268
Orange:														
Central Orange County	13	13	154,202	161,167	126,017	125,444	113,314	112,686	7,218	7,484	5,462	5,271	23	3
North Orange County	12	12	184,361	181,631	166,755	173,139	156,675	163,101	3,908	4,108	6,172	5,930	0	0
Orange County Harbor	7	7	130,775	137,902	121,003	131,315	107,607	116,337	2,608	2,458	4,207	4,389	6,581	8,131
South Orange County	4	4	71,346	70,201	65,140	64,619	59,348	59,406	2,211-	2,432	3,581	2,779	0	2
West Orange County	10	10	147,609	149,577	130,544	131,720	118,771	119,076	5,634	6,386	6,032	6,185	107	73
Placer:														
Placer	3	3	50,765	50,552	46,325	42,658	42,785	39,583	1,354	1,391	2,186	1,684	0	0
Riverside:														
Corona	2	2	24,215	27,611	21,895	28,023	20,424	26,446	731	745	740	832	0	0
Desert	5	5	98,815	88,141	90,295	74,680	85,281	70,196	2,507	2,211	2,507	2,273	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	[c] 3	2	70,979	67,084	62,020	63,670	59,523	61,386	1,324	1,196	1,165	1,088	8	0
Riverside	6	6	89,162	86,504	80,927	77,729	74,144	71,001	3,856	3,846	2,924	2,882	3	0
Three Lakes	2	2	22,191	20,393	20,386	18,546	18,815	16,963	582	725	989	858	0	0
Sacramento:														
Sacramento	15	15	162,744	99,428	120,220	79,664	102,552	60,159	12,424	13,398	5,244	6,107	0	0
South Sacramento County[g]	1	1	13,800	7,316	12,278	6,289	11,462	5,818	229	287	587	184	0	0
San Bernardino:														
San Bernardino County	[c] 22	21	315,800	291,299	280,739	273,017	259,479	252,628	12,304	11,411	8,953	8,961	3	17
San Diego:														
El Cajon	8	8	142,940	142,586	127,531	129,584	118,716	119,901	5,165	5,717	3,650	3,966	0	0
North County	10	10	153,660	155,749	144,385	143,638	132,814	132,215	6,028	5,988	5,543	5,435	0	0
San Diego	23	23	394,726	432,778	324,823	359,278	300,567	334,154	10,132	10,693	14,124	14,428	0	3
South Bay	7	7	86,244	89,310	77,451	80,722	71,086	74,526	2,145	1,835	4,220	4,361	0	0
San Francisco:														
San Francisco	20	20	263,437	247,107	184,034	145,210	144,508	113,070	33,600	25,462	5,915	6,676	11	2
San Joaquin:														
Lodi	2	2	22,026	20,484	20,074	21,300	18,217	19,151	644	698	638	665	575	786
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	2	2	38,734	36,124	33,540	31,074	30,188	28,215	1,050	1,043	1,267	1,013	1,035	803
Stockton	6	6	73,943	68,382	65,702	68,562	58,222	60,920	3,772	3,843	2,546	2,730	1,162	1,069
San Luis Obispo:														
San Luis Obispo County	4	4	77,945	71,021	64,209	59,897	60,359	56,319	1,917	1,609	1,931	1,969	2	0
San Mateo:														
Northern[h]	–	–	0	31,037	0	32,419	0	30,439	0	837	0	1,143	0	0
San Mateo County[h]	9	9	210,532	111,499	185,402	87,395	172,019	80,608	6,328	3,035	7,052	3,751	3	1
Southern[h]	–	–	0	65,388	0	58,665	0	54,262	0	1,981	0	2,420	0	2
Santa Barbara:														
Lompoc	1	1	8,631	8,771	7,976	8,320	7,405	7,657	269	310	302	353	0	0
Santa Maria	2	2	29,710	27,174	25,841	24,428	23,742	22,320	975	1,167	1,124	941	0	0
South Coast	4	4	57,061	63,124	55,226	61,114	49,393	55,471	3,784	3,448	2,049	2,195	0	0

TABLE A-27—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL (EXCLUDES PARKING) AND CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

County and judicial district	*Number of judgeships*[a]		*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Dispositions after hearing: Uncontested matters*		*Dispositions after hearing: Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders*[b]	
	1984-85	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1983-84*
Santa Clara:														
Santa Clara County	[c] 26	24	488,931	307,350	438,948	408,468	414,845	384,503	10,215	10,248	13,888	13,717	0	0
Santa Cruz:														
Santa Cruz County	4	4	68,822	62,211	50,006	[R] 50,754	45,657	[R] 46,103	2,246	2,166	2,037	1,999	66	486
Shasta:														
Redding	1	1	22,514	19,413	20,178	21,311	17,977	19,180	1,118	1,133	1,081	998	2	0
Solano:														
Northern Solano	3	3	70,201	73,785	60,072	65,063	56,958	62,360	963	788	2,151	1,917	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	[c] 3	2	27,637	25,673	24,027	24,019	21,928	21,987	884	823	1,215	1,209	0	0
Sonoma:														
Sonoma County	[c] 6	5	139,991	114,723	97,506	84,927	91,531	79,587	2,383	2,300	3,590	3,032	2	8
Stanislaus:														
Stanislaus County	7	7	95,327	[R] 93,304	83,981	[R] 87,242	76,937	[R] 80,643	3,282	[R] 2,984	3,739	3,613	3	2
Sutter:														
Sutter County	1	1	14,483	15,575	12,435	13,571	11,364	12,469	492	555	579	547	0	0
Tulare:														
Porterville	1	1	14,762	13,522	12,384	12,329	11,492	11,481	401	382	491	466	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	1	1	28,146	23,537	20,403	18,188	19,431	17,318	435	410	537	453	0	7
Visalia	2	2	38,688	35,583	30,828	27,884	28,403	25,034	1,035	1,121	1,390	1,729	0	0
Ventura:														
Ventura County	11	11	188,726	176,397	172,547	161,767	161,074	151,272	5,546	5,138	5,927	5,357	0	0
Yolo:														
Yolo County	3	3	32,980	17,838	25,530	14,411	22,743	12,215	1,275	945	980	754	332	497
Yuba:														
Yuba County	2	2	16,101	16,619	13,952	14,386	12,847	13,094	576	740	524	348	3	4

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[a] Number of authorized judgeships at the end of the fiscal year (June 30).

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] Statute provided for increase effective January 1, 1985.

[d] Judgeship became effective when a certified courtroom was approved by the judges of the court.

[e] Judgeship(s) became effective when the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution to support this position.

[f] Central and Southern Justice Court Districts consolidated with the Monterey County Municipal Court District to become the Monterey County (Consolidated) Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1984.

[g] South Sacramento County Justice Court District became the South Sacramento County Municipal Court District, effective November 1, 1983.

[h] Northern and Southern Municipal Court Districts consolidated to become the San Mateo County Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1984.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-28—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS FELONY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

							Dispositions after hearing			
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	145,133	[R]133,315	120,228	[R]110,696	64,635	[R]61,210	48,274	[R]42,949	7,319	6,537
Alameda:										
Alameda	311	354	239	362	209	300	0	0	30	62
Berkeley-Albany	1,294	1,066	1,249	1,078	698	837	414	85	137	156
Fremont-Newark-Union City	1,018	940	739	547	617	456	81	50	41	41
Livermore-Pleasanton	276	347	209	233	116	157	17	37	76	39
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	4,182	3,397	3,350	3,173	2,131	2,349	879	567	340	257
San Leandro-Hayward	1,751	2,255	1,383	1,725	1,154	1,555	221	158	8	12
Butte:										
Chico	0	1	6	21	6	19	0	2	0	0
Contra Costa:										
Bay	1,236	1,291	1,261	1,126	523	600	650	372	88	154
Delta	598	514	538	552	267	275	243	215	28	62
Mt. Diablo	782	841	539	876	282	578	219	257	38	41
Walnut Creek-Danville	348	295	223	235	121	132	61	74	41	29
Fresno:										
Consolidated Fresno	4,605	4,438	4,440	3,853	2,919	2,393	1,346	1,378	175	82
Humboldt:										
Eureka	577	592	524	623	425	487	82	94	17	42
Imperial:										
Imperial County	795	866	669	1,292	452	1,057	195	192	22	43
Kern:										
East Kern	429	330	320	245	197	188	29	8	94	49
West Kern	3,124	2,586	2,732	2,566	1,551	1,493	1,138	1,044	43	29
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra	637	531	456	456	126	125	324	331	6	0
Antelope	530	489	374	336	176	191	188	145	10	0
Beverly Hills	814	751	694	545	153	114	540	376	1	55
Burbank	258	268	234	248	33	53	198	168	3	27
Citrus	1,599	1,420	629	691	180	298	283	363	166	30
Compton	4,504	[R]3,026	3,571	1,696	892	399	2,594	1,135	85	162
Culver	306	317	266	240	62	51	193	170	11	19
Downey	1,034	1,133	655	958	155	384	478	518	22	56
East Los Angeles	1,033	914	838	753	133	111	685	641	20	1
Glendale	542	423	468	342	179	109	276	213	13	20
Inglewood	1,996	2,343	2,118	1,950	962	649	1,094	874	62	427
Long Beach	1,912	1,579	1,492	1,366	352	472	1,001	832	139	62
Los Angeles	21,489	18,671	17,985	15,276	6,587	5,313	10,307	9,596	1,091	367
Los Cerritos	843	785	663	644	155	143	495	482	13	19
Malibu	279	344	132	161	54	97	58	58	20	6
Newhall	401	385	267	268	93	103	167	164	7	1
Pasadena	1,348	1,156	1,006	960	299	282	703	677	4	1
Pomona	1,037	941	865	597	414	118	443	470	8	9
Rio Hondo	864	892	501	411	135	48	347	325	19	38
Santa Anita	343	311	312	247	49	56	243	191	20	0

TABLE A-28—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS FELONY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before hearing		Dispositions after hearing: Uncontested matters		Dispositions after hearing: Contested matters	
	1984–85	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Los Angeles—*continued*										
Santa Monica	258	253	238	211	62	35	169	174	7	2
South Bay	1,258	1,562	1,034	1,128	389	310	645	815	0	3
Southeast	1,686	2,182	1,432	1,637	441	443	981	1,181	10	13
Whittier	847	892	731	688	258	230	471	456	2	2
Marin:										
Central	1,050	837	592	539	353	308	185	147	54	84
Merced:										
Merced County	1,038	1,070	776	790	349	395	395	336	32	59
Monterey:										
Monterey County [a]	0	1,086	0	680	0	207	0	473	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated) [a]	2,330	1,057	1,642	602	736	261	906	341	0	0
Napa:										
Napa County	453	384	358	404	161	231	67	96	130	77
Orange:										
Central Orange County	1,682	1,424	1,255	1,312	622	648	249	333	384	331
North Orange County	1,043	1,049	923	875	512	468	364	363	47	44
Orange County Harbor	546	544	519	497	267	214	206	0	46	283
South Orange County	326	242	270	256	58	74	164	152	48	30
West Orange County	929	1,027	970	887	560	393	348	435	62	59
Placer:										
Placer	919	808	347	520	170	313	39	11	138	196
Riverside:										
Corona	453	476	393	440	328	367	65	71	0	2
Desert	1,541	1,258	1,051	840	736	580	303	256	12	4
Mt. San Jacinto	500	529	416	364	189	172	227	192	0	0
Riverside	1,979	1,726	1,511	1,328	1,076	800	139	127	296	401
Three Lakes	376	407	364	383	240	53	59	238	65	92
Sacramento:										
Sacramento	6,197	5,565	5,539	4,511	4,023	3,219	1,516	1,292	0	0
South Sacramento County [a]	0	9	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County	5,388	5,189	4,692	4,375	3,029	2,884	1,482	1,283	181	208
San Diego:										
El Cajon	2,082	1,621	1,703	1,542	1,254	1,087	385	361	64	94
North County	1,698	1,669	1,589	1,451	1,122	1,075	465	371	2	5
San Diego	6,764	6,512	6,585	7,546	4,627	5,650	1,904	1,646	54	250
South Bay	1,373	1,448	1,316	1,318	839	882	472	432	5	4
San Francisco:										
San Francisco	6,650	5,982	5,282	5,708	2,026	3,397	1,253	1,171	2,003	1,140
San Joaquin:										
Lodi	276	178	193	179	100	69	90	108	3	2
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	727	689	542	537	354	341	154	178	34	18
Stockton	2,282	1,857	1,976	1,701	1,263	1,115	637	530	76	56
San Luis Obispo:										
San Luis Obispo County	789	515	597	452	346	177	207	213	44	62

TABLE A-28—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS FELONY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

							Dispositions after hearing			
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
San Mateo:										
Northern[a]	0	300	0	210	0	32	0	178	0	0
San Mateo County[a]	2,379	1,116	2,107	782	935	301	1,130	476	42	5
Southern[a]	0	797	0	571	0	267	0	300	0	4
Santa Barbara:										
Lompoc	152	128	119	101	78	39	41	61	0	1
Santa Maria	302	316	308	363	146	128	143	235	19	0
South Coast	528	550	546	457	171	194	375	263	0	0
Santa Clara:										
Santa Clara County	10,479	9,814	8,747	7,684	6,438	5,527	2,244	2,082	65	75
Santa Cruz:										
Santa Cruz County	1,850	1,552	1,437	[R] 1,201	948	[R] 616	471	557	18	28
Shasta:										
Redding	1,152	1,060	831	846	540	565	266	251	25	30
Solano:										
Northern Solano	1,034	961	1,001	942	771	748	173	126	57	68
Vallejo-Benicia	751	833	808	824	644	704	118	103	46	17
Sonoma:										
Sonoma County	2,006	1,679	1,264	893	717	546	517	328	30	19
Stanislaus:										
Stanislaus County	2,625	2,483	2,213	[R] 2,029	1,605	[R] 1,540	604	[R] 477	4	12
Sutter:										
Sutter County	485	392	431	314	360	234	66	74	5	6
Tulare:										
Porterville	476	424	405	351	293	235	76	91	36	25
Tulare-Pixley	436	426	253	281	184	183	65	98	4	0
Visalia	745	707	529	373	309	142	73	85	147	146
Ventura:										
Ventura County	1,330	1,097	893	800	190	115	661	629	42	56
Yolo:										
Yolo County	1,162	1,050	863	584	623	410	200	88	40	86
Yuba:										
Yuba County	706	791	690	729	336	286	312	403	42	40

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[a] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-29—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS DISPOSITIONS OF FELONIES AND FELONIES REDUCED TO MISDEMEANORS

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Before hearing						*After hearing*							
			Pleas of guilty				*Acquitted or dismissed*				*Convicted or bound over*			
	Dismissals and transfers		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*	
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	20,789	[R] 20,970	27,483	[R] 23,032	16,363	[R] 17,208	6,460	[R] 4,415	181	176	48,606	[R] 44,480	346	415
Alameda:														
Alameda	41	40	37	119	131	141	0	0	0	0	30	62	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	146	230	347	382	205	225	158	8	2	0	391	232	0	1
Fremont-Newark-Union City	278	229	166	147	173	80	1	1	2	3	116	86	3	1
Livermore-Pleasanton	79	80	34	37	3	40	0	1	0	0	92	75	1	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emery-ville	738	823	948	875	445	651	0	0	0	2	1,218	821	1	1
San Leandro-Hayward	486	632	493	494	175	429	7	5	1	2	221	162	0	1
Butte:														
Chico	6	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Contra Costa:														
Bay	153	151	186	244	184	205	76	89	0	9	656	426	6	2
Delta	114	118	28	13	125	144	8	15	0	0	263	262	0	0
Mt. Diablo	108	173	71	66	103	339	6	9	0	39	248	207	3	43
Walnut Creek-Danville	35	52	29	19	57	61	1	1	1	0	100	99	0	3
Fresno:														
Consolidated Fresno	534	576	960	690	1,425	1,127	662	606	12	3	842	836	5	15
Humboldt:														
Eureka	222	262	108	50	95	175	5	12	0	1	93	121	1	2
Imperial:														
Imperial County	154	143	92	729	206	185	48	100	5	2	163	131	1	2
Kern:														
East Kern	47	56	39	38	111	94	9	10	3	0	98	46	13	1
West Kern	558	521	660	574	333	398	88	91	0	1	1,091	981	2	0
Los Angeles:														
Alhambra	98	78	3	9	25	38	2	21	0	0	328	310	0	0
Antelope	71	48	0	0	105	143	6	3	2	7	175	112	15	23
Beverly Hills	22	45	18	13	113	56	102	51	8	3	429	370	2	7
Burbank	21	11	5	34	7	8	29	5	0	0	172	190	0	0
Citrus	173	298	4	0	3	0	41	33	5	1	396	348	7	11
Compton	4	223	668	70	220	106	958	147	0	0	1,721	1,150	0	0
Culver	44	34	13	10	5	7	9	19	1	0	194	170	0	0
Downey	48	81	33	25	74	278	23	11	3	2	472	560	2	1
East Los Angeles	47	34	14	16	72	61	35	40	4	0	640	593	26	9
Glendale	63	46	64	25	52	38	7	10	0	0	282	221	0	2
Inglewood	881	440	12	52	69	157	227	181	12	35	876	1,010	41	75
Long Beach	33	36	315	431	4	5	78	57	0	0	1,062	837	0	0
Los Angeles	2,149	1,871	3,801	2,566	637	876	929	888	3	13	10,410	9,010	56	52
Los Cerritos	72	63	36	17	47	63	3	1	0	0	505	500	0	0
Malibu	31	71	12	15	11	11	3	1	1	0	73	63	1	0
Newhall	41	31	8	1	44	71	0	3	0	0	173	162	1	0
Pasadena	142	176	103	45	54	61	28	12	2	0	674	666	3	0
Pomona	382	68	21	23	11	27	7	12	0	0	444	466	0	1
Rio Hondo	120	33	3	6	12	9	3	4	3	3	354	356	6	0
Santa Anita	24	9	3	16	22	31	12	10	0	0	251	181	0	0
Santa Monica	22	11	34	24	6	0	11	4	0	0	165	172	0	0
South Bay	188	125	149	130	52	55	0	71	1	1	640	721	4	25
Southeast	345	321	31	25	65	97	37	69	0	0	953	1,125	1	0
Whittier	135	95	72	34	51	101	64	39	1	4	407	414	1	1

TABLE A-29—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
DISPOSITIONS OF FELONIES AND FELONIES REDUCED TO MISDEMEANORS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Before hearing						*After hearing*							
			Pleas of guilty				*Acquitted or dismissed*				*Convicted or bound over*			
	Dismissals and transfers		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*	
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Marin:														
Central	184	197	101	66	68	45	11	15	0	0	228	212	0	4
Merced:														
Merced County	227	215	10	5	112	175	35	3	0	0	380	388	12	4
Monterey:														
Monterey County [a]	0	78	0	112	0	17	0	20	0	0	0	452	0	1
Monterey County (Consolidated) [a]	221	77	397	150	118	34	120	24	0	0	785	314	1	3
Napa:														
Napa County	59	116	76	28	26	87	0	6	5	0	188	167	4	0
Orange:														
Central Orange County	304	353	135	146	183	149	10	5	0	0	622	658	1	1
North Orange County	126	132	283	198	103	138	3	0	1	1	406	406	1	0
Orange County Harbor	56	52	162	100	49	62	1	0	0	0	251	282	0	1
South Orange County	20	20	28	45	10	9	6	1	0	0	206	181	0	0
West Orange County	120	88	297	155	143	150	11	21	0	0	399	473	0	0
Placer:														
Placer	55	33	27	48	88	232	20	26	2	3	153	177	2	1
Riverside:														
Corona	128	139	118	129	82	99	0	0	0	0	65	73	0	0
Desert	277	202	311	243	148	135	41	17	0	0	274	242	0	1
Mt. San Jacinto	99	40	59	56	31	76	68	33	6	2	93	149	60	8
Riverside	247	79	618	461	211	260	59	138	23	0	353	364	0	26
Three Lakes	10	3	90	46	140	4	52	194	0	0	72	136	0	0
Sacramento:														
Sacramento	1,387	931	1,274	1,295	1,362	993	2	35	0	0	1,514	1,257	0	0
South Sacramento County [a]	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino:														
San Bernardino County	1,076	852	1,097	1,103	856	929	134	172	0	3	1,500	1,307	29	9
San Diego:														
El Cajon	365	318	552	500	337	269	10	18	1	1	436	436	2	0
North County	159	201	606	451	357	423	15	21	0	1	448	348	4	6
San Diego	1,199	2,559	2,512	2,103	916	988	155	146	0	0	1,802	1,746	1	4
South Bay	168	171	447	481	224	230	23	48	3	2	447	384	4	2
San Francisco:														
San Francisco	122	1,565	1,400	1,111	504	721	1,405	328	20	20	1,830	1,945	1	18
San Joaquin:														
Lodi	36	25	26	9	38	35	6	2	0	0	87	108	0	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	141	118	28	40	185	183	12	4	0	1	176	191	0	0
Stockton	432	411	200	212	631	492	31	27	0	0	682	559	0	0
San Luis Obispo:														
San Luis Obispo County	88	58	188	76	70	43	40	17	0	0	198	258	13	0
San Mateo:														
Northern [a]	0	18	0	8	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	176	0	0
San Mateo County [a]	453	143	293	55	189	103	30	4	1	0	1,141	474	0	3
Southern [a]	0	133	0	45	0	89	0	12	0	0	0	292	0	0
Santa Barbara:														
Lompoc	64	26	0	0	14	13	0	0	0	0	41	62	0	0
Santa Maria	42	45	65	28	39	55	25	19	0	0	137	216	0	0
South Coast	67	35	33	84	71	75	0	0	0	0	375	263	0	0

TABLE A-29—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
DISPOSITIONS OF FELONIES AND FELONIES REDUCED TO MISDEMEANORS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Before hearing						*After hearing*								
			Pleas of guilty				*Acquitted or dismissed*				*Convicted or bound over*				
	Dismissals and transfers		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*	
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Santa Clara:														
Santa Clara County	1,048	845	4,514	3,859	876	823	137	112	1	1	2,170	2,040	1	4
Santa Cruz:														
Santa Cruz County	321	[R]303	221	35	406	[R]278	73	140	1	0	413	445	2	0
Shasta:														
Redding	151	169	224	225	165	171	7	0	0	2	284	271	0	8
Solano:														
Northern Solano	411	404	171	121	189	223	14	4	0	3	215	185	1	2
Vallejo-Benicia	155	133	272	270	217	301	8	3	0	1	156	115	0	1
Sonoma:														
Sonoma County	492	363	92	68	133	115	45	3	30	2	472	320	0	22
Stanislaus:														
Stanislaus County	456	397	400	[R]411	749	732	83	[R]4	0	1	525	[R]484	0	0
Sutter:														
Sutter County	154	94	118	53	88	87	4	4	0	0	66	74	1	2
Tulare:														
Porterville	102	55	67	73	124	107	11	4	13	0	87	111	1	1
Tulare-Pixley	69	34	25	41	90	108	2	20	0	0	65	76	2	2
Visalia	182	76	2	0	125	66	4	24	2	1	213	204	1	2
Ventura:														
Ventura County	122	78	59	30	9	7	19	13	0	0	684	672	0	0
Yolo:														
Yolo County	246	185	229	141	148	84	2	13	0	0	238	161	0	0
Yuba:														
Yuba County	93	46	36	46	207	194	43	73	0	0	311	370	0	0

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[a] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.
[R] Revised.

TABLE A-30—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85
(Excludes felonies reduced to misdemeanors)

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders* [a]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	759,686	R 717,797	628,004	R 596,591	616,876	R 584,632	3,596	3,556	7,478	8,374	54	29
Alameda:												
Alameda	1,527	2,028	808	1,428	806	1,412	1	16	1	0	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	4,607	3,891	5,824	3,848	5,643	3,803	49	9	130	36	2	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	5,933	5,353	4,825	5,334	4,709	5,057	37	205	78	72	1	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	2,740	2,178	2,771	1,931	2,702	1,608	53	70	16	253	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	19,846	20,092	15,438	15,937	15,329	15,773	9	18	100	146	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	6,705	7,450	6,796	6,894	6,698	6,804	35	29	63	61	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	2,107	2,444	2,418	2,836	2,352	2,757	19	5	47	74	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	6,029	7,395	4,864	5,927	4,111	4,746	578	786	175	395	0	0
Delta	4,093	4,097	3,788	3,997	3,644	3,867	67	48	62	78	15	4
Mt. Diablo	4,278	4,945	3,683	4,099	3,652	4,069	4	5	27	25	0	0
Walnut Creek-Danville	2,225	2,288	2,100	2,116	2,061	2,040	6	21	31	55	2	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	10,074	8,937	7,322	7,283	7,202	7,181	9	11	111	89	0	2
Humboldt:												
Eureka	1,154	1,151	1,057	1,247	1,041	1,221	0	3	16	23	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	3,427	3,000	2,246	2,219	2,218	2,168	10	31	18	20	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	2,159	2,023	1,944	1,787	1,892	1,756	6	1	35	29	11	1
West Kern	11,874	13,132	10,522	10,850	10,449	10,746	1	14	72	90	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	2,737	2,897	2,646	2,786	2,580	2,722	27	7	39	57	0	0
Antelope	2,935	2,741	3,119	2,923	3,085	2,890	1	2	33	31	0	0
Beverly Hills	3,105	2,545	2,741	2,007	2,678	1,945	11	12	52	50	0	0
Burbank	2,286	1,865	2,045	1,633	2,035	1,611	2	9	8	13	0	0
Citrus	10,443	10,214	7,843	6,853	7,565	6,673	134	71	144	109	0	0
Compton	11,726	R 10,319	7,673	6,230	7,581	6,117	50	54	41	59	1	0
Culver	1,886	2,127	1,889	1,630	1,869	1,603	2	15	18	12	0	0
Downey	4,631	5,050	3,401	3,856	3,257	3,837	104	1	39	18	1	0
East Los Angeles	6,451	6,513	5,693	4,899	5,659	4,836	7	26	27	37	0	0
Glendale	4,566	4,416	4,055	4,024	4,014	3,989	3	3	38	30	0	0
Inglewood	9,046	9,414	7,762	7,202	7,720	6,983	9	35	33	184	0	0
Long Beach	17,730	19,795	16,416	17,630	16,300	17,534	18	15	98	81	0	0
Los Angeles	75,802	72,782	67,410	61,279	66,614	60,235	185	452	611	592	0	0
Los Cerritos	4,246	4,040	3,412	3,529	3,360	3,484	0	1	52	44	0	0
Malibu	2,339	2,942	2,158	3,057	2,143	3,032	2	3	13	22	0	0
Newhall	3,727	2,599	2,745	2,044	2,700	2,004	3	2	42	38	0	0
Pasadena	5,778	6,003	4,690	5,059	4,587	5,004	48	16	55	39	0	0
Pomona	5,342	5,958	4,453	4,872	4,397	4,777	6	14	50	81	0	0
Rio Hondo	6,853	6,152	6,085	4,988	6,009	4,923	7	11	69	54	0	0
Santa Anita	2,364	2,524	2,216	1,910	2,158	1,875	2	0	56	35	0	0
Santa Monica	7,447	8,066	4,788	5,449	4,744	5,365	3	41	41	43	0	0
South Bay	16,687	15,921	13,026	12,855	12,893	12,687	19	60	114	108	0	0
Southeast	11,848	12,216	9,702	9,269	9,604	9,170	3	11	95	88	0	0
Whittier	4,774	5,731	3,703	4,082	3,640	3,930	0	0	63	152	0	0

TABLE A-30—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85
(Excludes felonies reduced to misdemeanors)

	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders[a]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1984-85*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1983-84*
Marin:												
Central	4,568	4,935	3,964	4,226	3,894	4,180	16	17	54	29	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County	5,387	5,798	3,697	4,430	3,629	4,340	0	3	68	86	0	1
Monterey:												
Monterey County [b]	0	4,387	0	3,712	0	3,582	0	12	0	118	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated) [b]	10,981	5,646	9,862	5,204	9,543	5,027	34	2	285	175	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	4,212	3,189	2,554	2,673	2,325	2,512	162	53	67	108	0	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County	16,675	17,630	13,068	16,042	12,958	15,932	40	27	70	83	0	0
North Orange County	17,518	17,833	16,188	16,207	16,108	16,127	16	13	64	67	0	0
Orange County Harbor	16,091	17,915	15,048	17,305	14,952	17,202	28	22	68	81	0	0
South Orange County	7,757	7,192	6,438	6,747	6,361	6,704	5	7	72	36	0	0
West Orange County	15,221	13,923	13,082	12,843	13,021	12,762	14	10	47	71	0	0
Placer:												
Placer	3,511	3,795	2,998	3,455	2,731	3,253	117	149	150	53	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	2,715	3,917	2,748	3,540	2,720	3,495	2	0	26	45	0	0
Desert	8,949	6,956	7,553	5,840	7,506	5,738	11	42	36	60	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	3,764	3,760	3,268	3,429	3,205	3,370	28	19	35	40	0	0
Riverside	9,895	10,066	8,888	8,680	8,843	8,591	0	80	44	9	1	0
Three Lakes	5,072	3,852	4,372	3,691	4,342	3,659	4	8	26	24	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	14,484	12,382	12,944	12,148	12,821	12,048	41	5	82	95	0	0
South Sacramento County [b]	1,819	920	1,510	625	1,488	619	11	5	11	1	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	29,228	27,018	22,292	22,694	21,684	22,117	351	319	257	255	0	3
San Diego:												
El Cajon	6,868	7,252	5,661	6,675	5,514	6,524	58	75	89	76	0	0
North County	10,827	10,601	10,025	10,282	9,650	9,916	74	74	301	292	0	0
San Diego	51,740	45,351	39,667	36,839	38,781	35,943	68	119	818	775	0	2
South Bay	12,431	11,795	9,247	8,853	8,876	8,446	0	0	371	407	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	44,778	22,446	24,027	10,309	23,266	10,151	647	69	107	88	7	1
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	1,585	1,584	1,710	2,119	1,689	2,021	1	36	20	62	0	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	2,962	2,792	2,458	2,397	2,421	2,361	2	8	35	23	0	5
Stockton	12,137	10,163	8,750	8,080	8,720	8,052	0	2	23	25	7	1
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	6,367	6,210	5,945	5,672	5,870	5,532	3	0	72	140	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern [b]	0	1,776	0	1,599	0	1,574	0	3	0	22	0	0
San Mateo County [b]	8,658	4,421	8,432	3,999	8,289	3,909	17	26	124	63	2	1
Southern [b]	0	2,557	0	2,215	0	2,127	0	39	0	47	0	2
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	902	893	1,001	795	983	772	0	0	18	23	0	0
Santa Maria	2,155	2,006	2,188	2,232	2,155	2,187	2	0	31	45	0	0
South Coast	11,199	10,881	9,398	9,102	9,216	9,034	131	16	51	52	0	0

TABLE A-30—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85
(Excludes felonies reduced to misdemeanors)

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Uncontested matters		Contested matters		Juvenile orders[a]	
County and judicial district	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	35,137	35,809	30,540	27,270	30,138	26,957	24	7	378	306	0	0
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	10,191	8,845	7,419	[R]7,060	7,342	[R]6,986	14	12	63	61	0	1
Shasta:												
Redding	2,321	2,078	2,028	1,969	1,997	1,940	12	2	19	27	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	3,696	3,819	3,224	3,267	3,151	3,201	8	19	65	47	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	2,890	3,122	2,430	2,713	2,287	2,534	30	39	113	140	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	9,668	8,186	8,096	6,202	8,042	6,143	18	26	34	29	2	4
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	6,035	[R]6,178	5,617	5,783	5,476	5,620	13	22	128	140	0	1
Sutter:												
Sutter County	1,424	1,227	1,235	1,129	1,210	1,097	3	4	22	28	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	1,851	1,955	1,908	1,704	1,884	1,677	3	3	21	24	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	1,365	1,238	1,489	1,315	1,473	1,309	5	0	11	6	0	0
Visalia	2,085	1,700	1,932	1,458	1,908	1,174	0	3	24	281	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	11,644	11,171	9,197	8,232	8,965	7,979	17	15	215	238	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	5,545	5,326	6,236	4,353	6,170	4,317	33	4	31	32	2	0
Yuba:												
Yuba County	1,851	2,067	1,593	1,678	1,571	1,657	3	5	19	16	0	0

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[a] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[b] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-30A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS GROUP A NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders* [b]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	455,468	[R] 443,495	386,635	[R] 377,275	380,052	[R] 368,780	1,746	2,555	4,815	5,924	22	16
Alameda:												
Alameda	716	886	479	822	479	822	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	3,483	2,931	3,424	2,831	3,347	2,808	34	6	41	17	2	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	3,393	2,872	3,353	3,736	3,301	3,536	5	161	46	39	1	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	1,249	1,504	1,204	1,473	1,178	1,171	13	53	13	249	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	8,390	9,548	7,652	8,831	7,596	8,721	8	13	48	97	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	3,309	3,965	3,585	3,909	3,557	3,873	10	9	18	27	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	901	911	750	904	696	847	16	0	38	57	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	3,054	3,300	2,575	2,769	2,204	1,862	236	545	135	362	0	0
Delta	1,802	1,686	1,694	1,416	1,620	1,352	50	35	22	29	2	0
Mt. Diablo	2,920	2,974	2,444	2,725	2,419	2,703	3	2	22	20	0	0
Walnut Creek-Danville	1,278	1,192	1,124	1,163	1,097	1,103	5	16	21	44	1	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	7,849	6,999	6,189	5,818	6,140	5,759	6	8	43	49	0	2
Humboldt:												
Eureka	850	848	782	898	771	874	0	3	11	21	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	1,515	1,587	893	1,151	885	1,127	1	13	7	11	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	980	1,151	917	967	903	950	1	0	13	17	0	0
West Kern	8,244	9,461	7,469	7,619	7,411	7,555	0	5	58	59	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	2,414	2,495	2,247	2,365	2,187	2,303	27	7	33	55	0	0
Antelope	1,880	1,898	2,091	1,912	2,058	1,883	1	2	32	27	0	0
Beverly Hills	2,738	2,154	2,470	1,727	2,412	1,668	9	12	49	47	0	0
Burbank	1,542	1,269	1,181	1,065	1,177	1,053	1	1	3	11	0	0
Citrus	8,787	8,282	6,084	5,283	5,866	5,141	94	58	124	84	0	0
Compton	8,930	[R] 7,483	5,256	3,923	5,187	3,830	46	46	22	47	1	0
Culver	1,547	1,636	1,462	1,104	1,449	1,087	2	7	11	10	0	0
Downey	3,291	2,995	2,471	2,289	2,363	2,276	72	0	35	13	1	0
East Los Angeles	4,801	5,244	4,187	3,187	4,155	3,144	7	7	25	36	0	0
Glendale	3,156	3,139	2,638	2,696	2,598	2,671	3	3	37	22	0	0
Inglewood	5,697	6,824	4,782	4,533	4,747	4,376	8	25	27	132	0	0
Long Beach	10,171	11,483	8,610	8,583	8,507	8,494	18	12	85	77	0	0
Los Angeles	66,373	64,830	54,588	53,278	53,938	52,327	142	416	508	535	0	0
Los Cerritos	3,486	3,461	2,741	2,922	2,692	2,882	0	0	49	40	0	0
Malibu	903	1,236	899	1,173	887	1,158	2	2	10	13	0	0
Newhall	2,206	1,220	1,501	869	1,485	842	1	2	15	25	0	0
Pasadena	4,173	4,402	3,551	3,697	3,462	3,655	46	15	43	27	0	0
Pomona	4,390	4,520	3,922	3,744	3,872	3,688	6	11	44	45	0	0
Rio Hondo	5,148	4,285	4,892	3,816	4,822	3,757	6	10	64	49	0	0
Santa Anita	1,826	2,018	1,732	1,571	1,678	1,536	2	0	52	35	0	0
Santa Monica	2,764	2,898	3,229	3,044	3,196	2,961	3	41	30	42	0	0
South Bay	5,937	5,332	3,829	3,831	3,734	3,713	11	41	84	77	0	0
Southeast	7,874	8,377	6,482	6,208	6,425	6,129	3	7	54	72	0	0
Whittier	3,651	3,960	2,471	2,965	2,413	2,822	0	0	58	143	0	0

TABLE A-30A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP A NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders [b]	
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters			
County and judicial district	*1984-85*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1983-84*
Marin:												
Central	1,978	2,296	2,281	1,863	2,235	1,833	13	12	33	18	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County	2,676	2,611	1,675	2,144	1,638	2,104	0	2	37	38	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County [c]	0	3,113	0	2,444	0	2,338	0	9	0	97	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated) [c]	6,713	3,468	6,185	3,054	5,963	2,923	18	2	204	129	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	2,068	2,129	1,097	1,604	995	1,494	63	24	39	86	0	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County	11,679	11,964	9,388	10,935	9,300	10,847	23	23	65	65	0	0
North Orange County	11,309	11,545	10,080	10,183	10,004	10,116	14	12	62	55	0	0
Orange County Harbor	8,035	8,493	7,197	7,964	7,144	7,923	16	6	37	35	0	0
South Orange County	4,333	4,056	3,417	3,872	3,354	3,839	3	7	60	26	0	0
West Orange County	9,616	8,706	8,000	8,076	7,946	8,009	13	9	41	58	0	0
Placer:												
Placer	2,081	2,231	1,717	2,037	1,501	1,849	90	146	126	42	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	1,088	973	922	854	912	847	1	0	9	7	0	0
Desert	5,147	3,590	4,164	2,962	4,125	2,885	6	32	33	45	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	1,852	1,929	1,781	1,958	1,759	1,920	3	15	19	23	0	0
Riverside	5,141	4,664	4,640	4,500	4,600	4,429	0	62	40	9	0	0
Three Lakes	1,242	1,233	1,052	1,326	1,038	1,307	4	4	10	15	0	9
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	9,244	9,616	9,793	9,311	9,704	9,218	26	5	63	88	0	0
South Sacramento County [c]	443	286	268	170	261	168	7	2	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	14,822	13,508	12,377	13,251	11,936	12,827	267	241	174	180	0	3
San Diego:												
El Cajon	5,572	5,932	4,559	5,139	4,483	5,041	27	41	49	57	0	0
North County	6,678	6,388	5,908	6,118	5,717	5,912	23	29	168	177	0	0
San Diego	30,090	27,634	24,370	23,327	23,938	22,770	36	82	396	473	0	2
South Bay	5,777	4,886	5,786	5,062	5,644	4,904	0	0	142	158	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	9,482	8,030	7,004	6,888	6,904	6,761	11	43	82	83	7	1
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	1,186	1,181	1,396	1,125	1,377	1,110	1	4	18	11	0	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	1,770	1,773	1,640	1,519	1,616	1,494	2	6	22	16	0	3
Stockton	6,855	5,907	5,634	5,024	5,613	4,999	0	1	17	24	4	0
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	3,268	3,378	3,687	2,907	3,639	2,804	3	0	45	103	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern [c]	0	784	0	1,282	0	1,261	0	2	0	19	0	0
San Mateo County [c]	5,677	2,676	6,247	2,488	6,160	2,435	10	16	76	37	1	0
Southern [c]	0	1,548	0	1,262	0	1,204	0	33	0	24	0	1
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	599	578	602	329	592	510	0	0	10	19	0	0
Santa Maria	1,321	1,430	1,453	1,412	1,431	1,381	2	0	20	31	0	0
South Coast	6,095	6,281	4,844	5,212	4,760	5,175	60	6	24	31	0	0

TABLE A-30A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP A NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders* [b]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	22,059	20,994	17,585	16,431	17,394	16,270	20	3	171	158	0	0
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	4,864	4,526	4,121	[R] 4,175	4,066	[R] 4,131	9	5	46	39	0	0
Shasta:												
Redding	1,299	1,267	1,175	1,153	1,162	1,130	6	2	7	21	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	2,760	2,933	2,187	2,506	2,129	2,460	8	11	50	35	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	1,954	2,063	1,511	1,603	1,438	1,511	17	21	56	71	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	5,799	4,573	4,591	3,547	4,550	3,515	9	13	30	16	2	3
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	4,385	4,544	4,540	4,491	4,436	4,375	6	9	98	106	0	1
Sutter:												
Sutter County	879	656	706	639	692	618	1	2	13	19	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	711	758	716	727	701	714	3	2	12	11	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	819	769	965	853	952	848	2	0	11	5	0	0
Visalia	1,378	1,171	1,308	1,023	1,286	817	0	3	22	203	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	7,360	6,396	6,541	6,038	6,406	5,852	11	7	124	179	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	2,210	2,738	2,358	2,234	2,337	2,227	13	2	8	5	0	0
Yuba:												
Yuba County	1,536	1,634	1,317	1,236	1,300	1,216	1	[illegible]	16	15	0	0

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[a] Group A Misdemeanors are: Misdemeanor violations of Penal Code and other state statutes except intoxication and Fish and Game.
[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.
[R] Revised.

TABLE A-30B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP B NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial: Uncontested matters		Dispositions after trial: Contested matters		Juvenile orders [b]	
	1984–85	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	173,115	[R] 166,501	154,979	[R] 148,560	152,808	[R] 146,634	726	516	1,427	1,399	18	11
Alameda:												
Alameda	809	1,142	287	603	286	587	0	16	1	0	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	471	620	416	717	415	707	1	2	0	8	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	1,522	1,576	628	705	615	697	9	2	4	6	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	509	418	357	200	339	190	18	8	0	2	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	4,149	3,947	3,003	3,486	2,994	3,451	0	4	9	31	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	1,699	2,219	1,843	2,279	1,805	2,262	11	8	27	9	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	481	569	425	311	415	303	2	1	8	7	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	1,010	1,022	800	717	641	595	133	90	26	32	0	0
Delta	813	1,217	862	1,355	817	1,308	11	10	29	33	5	4
Mt. Diablo	274	257	356	291	352	288	0	2	4	1	0	0
Walnut Creek-Danville	204	230	198	207	196	199	0	3	2	5	0	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	544	494	283	416	276	416	1	0	6	0	0	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka	261	285	262	339	257	337	0	0	5	2	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	1,834	1,317	1,162	1,017	1,150	992	7	17	5	8	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	1,140	852	993	798	964	784	5	1	16	12	8	1
West Kern	1,808	2,400	1,756	2,104	1,755	2,082	0	0	1	22	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	179	302	294	310	294	308	0	0	0	2	0	0
Antelope	1,055	843	1,028	1,011	1,027	1,007	0	0	1	4	0	0
Beverly Hills	367	388	236	269	231	266	2	0	3	3	0	0
Burbank	619	473	713	492	710	490	1	0	2	2	0	0
Citrus	935	951	1,061	752	1,022	719	19	10	20	23	0	0
Compton	2,796	[R] 2,694	2,417	2,252	2,394	2,232	4	8	19	12	0	0
Culver	310	445	397	488	392	481	0	5	5	2	0	0
Downey	1,340	2,055	917	1,503	882	1,497	32	1	3	5	0	0
East Los Angeles	1,273	932	1,366	1,406	1,364	1,401	0	4	2	1	0	0
Glendale	1,301	1,267	1,402	1,304	1,401	1,294	0	2	1	8	0	0
Inglewood	2,090	1,424	2,170	1,821	2,165	1,802	0	9	5	10	0	0
Long Beach	6,679	7,581	7,007	8,213	6,994	8,206	0	3	13	4	0	0
Los Angeles	7,430	7,036	11,043	6,195	10,946	6,122	33	24	64	49	0	0
Los Cerritos	760	579	671	607	668	602	0	1	3	4	0	0
Malibu	1,422	1,703	1,254	1,861	1,251	1,851	0	1	3	9	0	0
Newhall	1,072	1,164	892	1,004	866	991	2	0	24	13	0	0
Pasadena	1,605	1,601	1,139	1,362	1,125	1,349	2	1	12	12	0	0
Pomona	933	1,210	463	984	460	964	0	3	3	17	0	0
Rio Hondo	1,705	1,867	1,180	1,171	1,174	1,165	1	1	5	5	0	0
Santa Anita	484	463	447	320	444	320	0	0	3	0	0	0
Santa Monica	1,153	661	710	1,252	705	1,251	0	0	5	1	0	0
South Bay	8,997	6,669	8,554	8,048	8,519	8,006	8	15	27	27	0	0
Southeast	3,930	3,639	3,204	3,061	3,179	3,041	0	4	25	16	0	0
Whittier	266	383	446	488	441	479	0	0	5	9	0	0

TABLE A-30B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP B NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders* [b]	
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Marin:												
Central	866	645	811	769	792	756	3	4	16	9	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County	2,660	3,111	1,995	2,248	1,964	2,202	0	1	31	44	0	1
Monterey:												
Monterey County [c]	0	487	0	715	0	703	0	0	0	12	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated) [c]	2,732	1,188	2,363	1,302	2,290	1,277	11	0	62	25	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	1,376	715	1,176	876	1,065	834	92	24	19	18	0	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County	4,449	4,937	3,455	4,580	3,433	4,559	17	3	5	18	0	0
North Orange County	5,115	5,036	4,998	4,901	4,994	4,888	2	1	2	12	0	0
Orange County Harbor	4,820	6,046	5,426	6,881	5,395	6,834	11	9	20	38	0	0
South Orange County	2,945	2,762	2,730	2,617	2,716	2,608	2	0	12	9	0	0
West Orange County	3,844	3,858	3,358	3,493	3,354	3,482	1	1	3	10	0	0
Placer:												
Placer	920	1,173	869	1,069	827	1,056	19	3	23	9	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	778	1,876	836	1,529	818	1,492	1	0	17	37	0	0
Desert	3,168	2,515	2,764	2,205	2,756	2,188	5	6	3	11	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	1,179	1,112	865	908	860	896	0	2	5	10	0	0
Riverside	2,691	2,856	2,194	1,782	2,191	1,764	0	18	3	0	0	0
Three Lakes	3,449	1,859	2,942	1,574	2,926	1,568	0	1	16	5	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	5,240	2,766	3,151	2,837	3,117	2,830	15	0	19	7	0	0
South Sacramento County [c]	1,167	629	1,028	448	1,013	444	4	3	11	1	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	5,844	6,020	4,367	4,244	4,211	4,113	82	61	74	70	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	730	767	619	914	604	892	4	11	11	11	0	0
North County	680	954	1,104	1,323	1,084	1,303	4	5	16	15	0	0
San Diego	9,131	9,603	7,571	8,234	7,333	8,016	25	28	213	190	0	0
South Bay	339	399	372	518	357	494	0	0	15	24	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	559	560	397	650	392	637	0	11	5	2	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	286	302	203	227	202	219	0	4	1	4	0	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	1,096	938	805	836	795	826	0	1	10	7	0	2
Stockton	3,405	2,634	1,837	1,506	1,831	1,503	0	1	3	1	3	1
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	2,506	2,231	1,967	2,270	1,942	2,235	0	0	25	35	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern [c]	0	780	0	108	0	106	0	0	0	2	0	0
San Mateo County [c]	2,227	1,078	1,691	1,103	1,649	1,081	2	3	40	19	0	0
Southern [c]	0	489	0	646	0	634	0	0	0	12	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	168	79	172	74	169	72	0	0	3	2	0	0
Santa Maria	544	445	494	460	485	447	0	0	9	13	0	0
South Coast	3,930	3,128	3,484	2,822	3,386	2,809	71	10	27	3	0	0

TABLE A-30B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP B NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [c]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders [b]	
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters			
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	10,614	11,370	10,293	7,557	10,168	7,499	4	3	121	55	0	0
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	2,428	1,534	1,811	[R] 1,360	1,798	[R] 1,346	2	4	11	9	0	1
Shasta:												
Redding	620	583	624	636	620	635	0	0	4	1	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	705	661	878	607	865	587	0	8	13	12	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	398	438	403	448	363	389	7	13	33	46	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	2,859	3,156	2,900	2,388	2,891	2,372	6	2	3	13	0	1
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	1,166	[R] 1,316	685	925	666	901	4	7	15	17	0	0
Sutter:												
Sutter County	476	508	454	445	444	438	2	1	8	6	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	850	748	842	773	835	763	0	1	7	9	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	335	317	306	392	304	391	2	0	0	1	0	0
Visalia	573	406	493	370	491	305	0	0	2	65	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	3,532	3,822	2,607	1,935	2,528	1,891	5	8	74	36	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	3,304	2,533	3,846	2,106	3,803	2,077	20	2	21	27	2	0
Yuba:												
Yuba County	182	216	151	230	150	229	1	0	0	1	0	0

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[a] Group B Misdemeanors include Fish and Game violations, intoxication complaints and violations of city and county ordinances.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-30C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS NONTRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

County and judicial district	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders* [b]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
	1984–85	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	131,103	107,801	86,390	[R] 70,756	84,016	[R] 69,218	1,124	485	1,236	1,051	14	2
Alameda:												
Alameda	2	0	42	3	41	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	653	340	1,984	300	1,881	288	14	1	89	11	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	1,018	905	844	893	793	824	23	42	28	27	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	982	256	1,210	258	1,185	247	22	9	3	2	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	7,307	6,597	4,783	3,620	4,739	3,601	1	1	43	18	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	1,697	1,266	1,368	706	1,336	669	14	12	18	25	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	725	964	1,243	1,621	1,241	1,607	1	4	1	10	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	1,965	3,073	1,489	2,441	1,266	2,289	209	151	14	1	0	0
Delta	1,478	1,194	1,232	1,226	1,207	1,207	6	3	11	16	8	0
Mt. Diablo	1,084	1,714	883	1,083	881	1,078	1	1	1	4	0	0
Walnut Creek-Danville	743	866	778	746	768	738	1	2	8	6	1	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	1,681	1,444	850	1,049	786	1,006	2	3	62	40	0	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka	43	18	13	10	13	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	78	96	191	51	183	49	2	1	6	1	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	39	20	34	22	25	22	0	0	6	0	3	0
West Kern	1,822	1,271	1,297	1,127	1,283	1,109	1	9	13	9	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	144	100	105	111	99	111	0	0	6	0	0	0
Antelope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beverly Hills	0	3	35	11	35	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burbank	125	123	151	76	148	68	0	8	3	0	0	0
Citrus	721	981	698	818	677	813	21	3	0	2	0	0
Compton	0	142	0	55	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	0
Culver	29	46	30	38	28	35	0	3	2	0	0	0
Downey	0	0	13	64	12	64	0	0	1	0	0	0
East Los Angeles	377	337	140	306	140	291	0	15	0	0	0	0
Glendale	109	10	15	24	15	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inglewood	1,259	1,166	810	848	808	805	1	1	1	42	0	0
Long Beach	880	731	799	834	799	834	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	1,999	916	1,779	1,806	1,730	1,786	10	12	39	8	0	0
Los Cerritos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malibu	14	3	5	23	5	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newhall	449	215	352	171	349	171	0	0	3	0	0	0
Pasadena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pomona	19	228	68	144	65	125	0	0	3	19	0	0
Rio Hondo	0	0	13	1	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Anita	54	43	37	19	36	19	0	0	1	0	0	0
Santa Monica	3,530	4,507	849	1,153	843	1,153	0	0	6	0	0	0
South Bay	1,753	3,720	643	976	640	968	0	4	3	4	0	0
Southeast	44	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
Whittier	857	1,388	786	629	786	629	0	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE A-30C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS NONTRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—Continued

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders* [b]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Marin:												
Central	1,724	1,994	872	1,594	867	1,591	0	1	5	2	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County	51	76	27	38	27	34	0	0	0	4	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County [c]	0	787	0	553	0	541	0	3	0	9	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated) [c]	1,536	990	1,314	848	1,290	827	5	0	19	21	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	768	345	281	193	265	184	7	5	9	4	0	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County	547	729	225	527	225	526	0	1	0	0	0	0
North Orange County	1,094	1,252	1,110	1,123	1,110	1,123	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange County Harbor	3,236	3,376	2,425	2,460	2,413	2,445	1	7	11	8	0	0
South Orange County	479	374	291	258	291	257	0	0	0	1	0	0
West Orange County	1,761	1,359	1,724	1,274	1,721	1,271	0	0	3	3	0	0
Placer:												
Placer	510	391	412	349	403	347	8	0	1	2	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	849	1,068	990	1,157	990	1,156	0	0	0	1	0	0
Desert	634	851	625	673	625	665	0	4	0	4	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	733	719	622	563	586	554	25	2	11	7	0	0
Riverside	2,063	2,546	2,054	2,398	2,052	2,398	0	0	1	0	1	0
Three Lakes	381	760	378	791	378	784	0	3	0	4	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Sacramento County [c]	209	5	214	7	214	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	8,562	7,490	5,548	5,199	5,537	5,177	2	17	9	5	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	566	553	483	622	427	591	27	23	29	8	0	0
North County	3,469	3,259	3,013	2,841	2,849	2,701	47	40	117	100	0	0
San Diego	12,519	8,114	7,726	5,278	7,510	5,157	7	9	209	112	0	0
South Bay	6,315	6,510	3,089	3,273	2,875	3,048	0	0	214	225	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	34,737	13,856	16,626	2,771	15,970	2,753	636	15	20	3	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	113	101	111	767	110	692	0	28	1	47	0	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	96	61	13	42	10	41	0	1	3	0	0	0
Stockton	1,877	1,622	1,279	1,550	1,276	1,550	0	0	3	0	0	0
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	593	601	291	495	289	493	0	0	2	2	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern [c]	0	212	0	209	0	207	0	1	0	1	0	0
San Mateo County [c]	754	667	494	408	480	393	5	7	8	7	1	1
Southern [c]	0	520	0	307	0	289	0	6	0	11	0	1
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	135	236	227	192	222	190	0	0	5	2	0	0
Santa Maria	290	131	241	360	239	359	0	0	2	1	0	0
South Coast	1,174	1,472	1,070	1,068	1,070	1,050	0	0	0	18	0	0

TABLE A-30C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NONTRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Uncontested matters		Contested matters		Juvenile orders [b]	
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	2,464	3,445	2,662	3,282	2,576	3,188	0	1	86	93	0	0
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	2,899	2,785	1,487	[R] 1,525	1,478	[R] 1,509	3	3	6	13	0	0
Shasta:												
Redding	402	228	229	180	215	175	6	0	8	5	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	231	225	159	154	157	154	0	0	2	0	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	538	621	516	662	486	634	6	5	24	23	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	1,010	457	605	267	601	256	3	11	1	0	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	484	318	392	367	374	344	3	6	15	17	0	0
Sutter:												
Sutter County	69	63	75	45	74	41	0	1	1	3	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	290	449	350	204	348	200	0	0	2	4	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	211	152	218	70	217	70	1	0	0	0	0	0
Visalia	134	123	131	65	131	52	0	0	0	13	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	752	953	49	259	31	236	1	0	17	23	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	31	55	32	13	30	13	0	0	2	0	0	0
Yuba:												
Yuba County	133	217	125	212	121	212	1	0	3	0	0	0

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[a] Nontraffic infractions are city and county ordinances specified as infractions.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-31—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING TRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders* [a]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	6,520,564	R 6,430,554	5,829,186	R 5,699,620	5,645,708	R 5,521,018	58,980	56,012	106,327	99,930	18,171	22,660
Alameda:												
Alameda	22,207	25,527	20,126	20,929	19,530	20,870	254	13	342	46	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	19,990	28,063	21,613	40,768	19,938	39,322	403	353	1,271	1,092	1	1
Fremont-Newark-Union City	48,506	55,157	44,182	52,961	41,928	48,835	816	1,973	1,436	2,139	2	14
Livermore-Pleasanton	39,862	41,654	35,541	44,921	34,844	43,841	472	515	225	565	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	162,062	166,284	128,712	133,837	125,967	131,310	159	217	2,586	2,310	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	104,076	94,772	85,011	82,737	81,945	79,962	1,341	1,051	1,725	1,724	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	16,272	17,447	14,533	15,748	14,071	15,270	121	82	341	396	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	48,708	58,486	38,539	50,088	32,849	45,455	2,275	1,682	1,399	1,534	2,016	1,417
Delta	26,419	24,900	23,811	22,197	21,882	20,267	387	275	841	744	701	911
Mt. Diablo	61,486	54,453	52,334	49,419	47,466	45,290	343	349	2,657	1,347	1,868	2,433
Walnut Creek-Danville	57,011	52,882	48,431	46,285	44,698	41,348	167	274	1,881	1,537	1,685	3,126
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	80,112	74,289	74,700	73,177	73,788	71,614	112	86	773	1,019	27	458
Humboldt:												
Eureka	8,797	7,698	8,037	7,573	7,772	7,399	63	23	190	150	12	1
Imperial:												
Imperial County	43,866	41,182	33,560	34,276	33,035	33,437	164	461	361	376	0	2
Kern:												
East Kern	24,576	23,452	22,009	22,239	20,807	21,083	71	57	284	231	847	868
West Kern	59,451	57,521	51,932	59,096	50,541	58,074	284	233	1,107	789	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	47,722	45,949	48,593	48,894	47,896	48,258	10	5	687	631	0	0
Antelope	35,137	33,317	33,378	31,241	33,127	31,079	20	16	231	146	0	0
Beverly Hills	37,981	39,548	36,975	35,326	35,507	33,665	986	1,119	482	542	0	0
Burbank	23,206	20,153	21,703	19,697	21,259	19,390	138	127	306	180	0	0
Citrus	91,022	96,596	93,202	76,966	90,580	72,389	1,090	2,983	1,531	1,593	1	1
Compton	107,327	R 104,413	94,916	96,801	92,676	94,647	1,086	1,177	1,147	726	7	251
Culver	36,121	34,716	34,922	30,584	33,350	28,989	930	1,061	642	534	0	0
Downey	50,231	48,364	47,194	47,683	45,567	45,621	807	777	816	1,284	4	1
East Los Angeles	52,554	53,683	45,927	45,019	45,297	43,638	341	1,072	289	309	0	0
Glendale	44,534	40,755	39,103	33,229	38,202	32,602	163	102	738	525	0	0
Inglewood	55,980	59,183	50,453	49,773	49,750	49,150	33	87	670	536	0	0
Long Beach	112,775	113,549	105,246	90,420	103,011	88,127	1,180	995	1,055	1,298	0	0
Los Angeles	825,087	836,541	759,498	732,651	747,837	719,275	528	1,659	11,133	11,717	0	0
Los Cerritos	50,786	57,341	47,901	54,060	46,571	52,814	0	1	1,330	1,245	0	0
Malibu	32,283	29,816	34,605	29,818	34,126	29,330	20	86	455	402	4	0
Newhall	55,243	52,744	42,197	42,825	41,629	42,378	78	16	490	431	0	0
Pasadena	50,276	51,886	50,006	52,774	49,478	51,980	230	170	298	604	0	20
Pomona	44,835	51,221	46,641	47,486	45,683	46,603	35	54	923	829	0	0
Rio Hondo	43,377	45,310	35,740	42,906	35,083	41,896	65	93	592	916	0	1
Santa Anita	32,869	26,900	30,840	24,690	30,051	24,247	4	0	785	443	0	0
Santa Monica	28,260	27,463	27,609	26,685	26,870	26,091	3	45	736	549	0	0
South Bay	99,773	93,961	96,147	95,556	91,838	91,445	2,125	1,620	2,183	2,491	1	0
Southeast	60,049	55,347	54,958	50,029	53,953	49,413	0	0	1,005	616	0	0
Whittier	49,981	45,545	44,918	42,994	43,766	41,372	0	38	1,152	1,584	0	0

TABLE A-31—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING TRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders* [a]	
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Marin:												
Central	77,538	75,636	72,719	70,178	70,235	68,319	474	537	1,991	1,311	19	11
Merced:												
Merced County	60,470	59,869	31,666	51,517	50,639	50,318	415	578	586	626	26	1
Monterey:												
Monterey County [b]	0	39,659	0	35,265	0	34,366	0	39	0	860	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated) [b]	105,455	54,021	99,531	47,326	96,523	46,226	244	74	2,764	1,026	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	24,374	26,537	20,896	25,252	18,795	22,997	734	659	519	328	848	1,268
Orange:												
Central Orange County	109,377	117,317	93,423	89,711	91,943	88,652	79	122	1,378	934	23	3
North Orange County	143,992	140,841	134,581	140,425	132,418	138,635	25	37	2,138	1,753	0	0
Orange County Harbor	100,853	106,097	96,254	103,952	87,310	93,576	472	396	1,891	1,849	6,581	8,131
South Orange County	54,726	53,784	51,952	51,040	50,203	50,058	2	12	1,747	968	0	2
West Orange County	111,035	114,837	99,353	100,391	97,538	98,196	6	33	1,702	2,089	107	73
Placer:												
Placer	42,864	42,573	39,903	35,923	38,551	34,974	261	285	1,091	664	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	18,393	20,781	16,845	22,203	16,681	21,959	0	0	164	244	0	0
Desert	78,384	71,412	74,628	61,447	73,760	60,772	213	189	655	486	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	63,361	59,718	55,638	57,245	55,064	56,769	202	122	364	354	8	0
Riverside	64,944	63,455	61,289	39,386	61,050	59,130	11	31	226	225	2	0
Three Lakes	13,811	13,704	13,535	12,650	13,371	12,518	2	3	162	129	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento [c]	102,089	39,337	75,912	34,897	74,892	34,361	223	273	797	263	0	0
South Sacramento County [b]	11,173	6,059	10,183	5,275	9,756	5,076	31	124	396	75	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	247,727	229,739	228,668	223,057	224,021	218,162	1,844	1,935	2,800	2,946	3	14
San Diego:												
El Cajon	121,235	120,882	110,582	111,338	107,319	107,554	2,507	2,964	756	820	0	0
North County	125,720	128,254	121,131	120,413	117,891	117,324	1,109	934	2,131	2,155	0	0
San Diego	295,061	341,642	245,718	284,707	239,051	276,710	520	1,625	6,147	6,371	0	1
South Bay	63,890	68,560	60,251	64,335	58,118	61,961	1	0	2,132	2,374	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	180,451	187,433	132,842	105,045	106,427	85,735	26,338	18,692	73	617	4	1
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	17,957	16,808	16,314	16,936	15,375	15,826	90	90	274	234	575	786
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	32,202	29,972	28,297	26,056	26,426	24,624	162	174	674	460	1,035	798
Stockton	48,444	45,614	45,710	49,222	43,557	47,104	134	144	864	906	1,155	1,068
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	63,502	58,432	52,982	49,234	52,098	48,435	171	115	711	684	2	0
San Mateo:												
Northern [b]	0	26,103	0	28,215	0	27,371	0	239	0	605	0	0
San Mateo County [b]	182,578	97,600	161,941	75,856	155,270	72,381	2,758	1,313	3,912	2,162	1	0
Southern [b]	0	56,540	0	51,474	0	49,444	0	790	0	1,240	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	6,458	6,610	6,041	6,489	5,941	6,345	15	27	85	117	0	0
Santa Maria	23,847	21,746	20,862	19,285	20,268	18,869	17	9	577	407	0	0
South Coast	38,145	43,890	39,379	46,033	38,048	44,533	609	614	722	886	0	0

TABLE A-31—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING TRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders*[a]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	395,704	412,885	364,097	336,380	356,230	329,733	21	78	7,846	6,569	0	0
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	49,856	45,255	36,101	[R] 37,586	34,994	[R] 36,210	344	184	697	707	66	485
Shasta:												
Redding	15,226	12,702	14,237	15,362	13,890	14,971	39	77	306	314	2	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	60,442	64,786	51,365	54,959	50,045	53,889	182	65	1,138	1,005	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	19,945	18,120	17,573	17,545	17,143	17,119	58	57	372	369	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	117,238	93,860	80,584	69,094	78,490	67,487	274	316	1,820	1,287	0	4
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	74,524	[R] 72,115	67,013	69,806	64,183	66,875	699	680	2,128	2,250	3	1
Sutter:												
Sutter County	10,625	12,005	9,271	10,671	9,019	10,386	47	58	205	227	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	10,472	9,223	8,462	8,270	8,275	8,129	20	16	167	125	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	24,932	20,564	17,558	15,466	17,252	15,208	25	31	281	220	0	7
Visalia	32,096	29,515	25,538	23,166	25,017	22,422	7	10	514	734	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	154,076	143,566	146,442	137,542	143,590	135,018	128	151	2,724	2,373	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County[c]	22,436	8,[illegible]24	15,544	6,688	14,558	5,969	99	73	357	149	530	497
Yuba:												
Yuba County	12,126	12,404	10,632	10,949	10,315	10,546	64	90	248	309	3	4

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[a] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[b] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[c] A pilot program, the Traffic Adjudication Board, was operating in this jurisdiction. The program expired on January 1, 1985.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-31A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP C TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders [b]	
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters			
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	321,365	[R] 321,704	269,245	[R] 260,966	263,813	[R] 254,328	944	1,192	4,423	5,326	65	120
Alameda:												
Alameda	1,099	1,090	804	866	798	866	1	0	5	0	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	823	511	822	488	802	471	5	8	15	8	0	1
Fremont-Newark-Union City	2,721	2,683	2,453	2,646	2,412	2,449	5	144	36	53	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	960	1,431	919	1,035	902	1,000	5	15	12	20	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	2,896	3,837	3,530	2,886	3,405	2,805	15	8	110	73	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	4,521	4,066	4,233	3,361	4,164	3,330	30	7	39	24	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	860	843	775	797	758	765	2	0	15	32	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	1,990	2,866	1,747	2,327	1,338	1,778	254	297	154	252	1	0
Delta	1,048	956	852	807	797	757	35	28	20	22	0	0
Mt. Diablo	2,015	2,546	2,124	2,371	2,038	2,290	9	12	77	69	0	0
Walnut Creek-Danville	1,838	2,139	1,670	1,634	1,589	1,545	7	10	74	79	0	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	4,171	4,208	3,726	4,232	3,688	4,156	3	1	35	75	0	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka	919	1,166	709	913	688	886	3	5	18	22	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	2,456	2,076	1,417	1,493	1,410	1,476	6	9	1	8	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	1,245	1,520	1,088	1,124	1,069	1,103	0	2	17	15	2	4
West Kern	4,696	5,346	4,160	5,417	4,061	5,350	0	8	99	59	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	1,728	1,818	2,146	2,367	2,102	2,315	8	2	36	50	0	0
Antelope	1,663	1,772	1,435	1,409	1,417	1,374	3	1	15	34	0	0
Beverly Hills	1,404	1,802	1,088	1,248	1,020	1,148	25	28	43	72	0	0
Burbank	819	749	782	636	776	632	0	0	6	4	0	0
Citrus	5,482	5,325	4,536	4,615	4,421	4,516	14	18	101	81	0	0
Compton	5,355	[R] 5,289	3,732	3,705	3,671	3,649	22	16	39	39	0	1
Culver	682	852	641	556	635	541	0	0	6	15	0	0
Downey	2,205	2,283	2,174	2,164	2,112	2,138	14	3	48	23	0	0
East Los Angeles	3,475	2,557	2,879	2,083	2,852	2,054	4	2	23	27	0	0
Glendale	1,993	2,240	1,842	1,829	1,774	1,731	4	7	64	91	0	0
Inglewood	2,073	3,208	1,827	2,643	1,787	2,617	1	6	39	20	0	0
Long Beach	5,577	5,836	4,287	5,592	4,236	5,538	10	5	41	49	0	0
Los Angeles	37,498	40,693	29,068	27,592	28,792	27,159	91	124	185	309	0	0
Los Cerritos	2,986	2,813	2,831	2,822	2,771	2,764	0	1	60	57	0	0
Malibu	1,311	1,132	876	798	854	774	2	4	20	20	0	0
Newhall	2,425	2,126	1,680	1,403	1,629	1,345	2	3	49	55	0	0
Pasadena	2,519	2,408	1,590	1,860	1,532	1,831	3	0	55	29	0	0
Pomona	2,184	2,253	3,508	3,177	3,455	3,137	3	1	50	39	0	0
Rio Hondo	3,545	3,123	3,363	3,075	3,268	3,008	30	4	65	62	0	1
Santa Anita	1,070	984	917	868	888	845	3	0	26	23	0	0
Santa Monica	1,330	1,134	1,125	910	1,105	896	2	5	18	9	0	0
South Bay	6,589	6,637	4,809	4,724	4,728	4,570	1	22	80	132	0	0
Southeast	4,716	5,419	4,726	4,872	4,696	4,844	0	0	30	28	0	0
Whittier	3,069	2,739	2,723	2,571	2,669	2,456	0	3	54	112	0	0

TABLE A-31A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP C TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Uncontested matters		Contested matters		Juvenile Orders[b]	
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Marin:												
Central	3,585	3,483	3,751	3,098	3,604	2,900	13	28	134	170	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County	4,090	3,761	2,599	2,796	2,565	2,724	0	3	34	69	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County[c]	0	2,447	0	2,264	0	2,170	0	4	0	90	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated)[c]	6,776	3,437	7,537	3,276	7,402	3,203	2	1	133	72	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	2,015	2,192	1,316	1,737	1,255	1,588	3	2	52	118	6	29
Orange:												
Central Orange County	5,530	4,746	4,129	3,711	4,092	3,623	3	40	34	48	0	0
North Orange County	6,365	5,644	5,845	4,980	5,806	4,921	0	0	39	59	0	0
Orange County Harbor	4,902	4,838	5,089	4,306	5,039	4,246	2	0	48	60	0	0
South Orange County	2,184	2,084	1,787	1,778	1,746	1,727	1	5	40	46	0	0
West Orange County	5,463	5,029	4,480	4,945	4,419	4,861	4	14	57	70	0	0
Placer:												
Placer	2,167	1,602	1,922	1,537	1,857	1,489	5	12	60	36	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	1,066	914	771	588	768	586	0	0	3	2	0	0
Desert	4,904	3,447	3,722	2,467	3,699	2,436	1	4	22	27	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	1,954	1,629	1,395	1,360	1,394	1,350	0	4	1	6	0	0
Riverside	5,443	3,907	3,814	2,813	3,787	2,797	1	7	26	9	0	0
Three Lakes	981	749	677	556	673	551	0	0	4	5	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	12,380	13,040	10,946	9,790	10,823	9,626	23	13	100	151	0	0
South Sacramento County[c]	806	594	675	385	670	385	0	0	5	0	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	14,853	14,396	10,669	9,816	10,234	9,520	190	73	245	223	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	5,752	6,048	3,618	3,983	3,555	3,920	2	2	61	61	0	0
North County	6,686	6,719	5,721	5,150	5,525	4,924	5	3	191	223	0	0
San Diego	12,281	11,473	7,663	7,750	7,364	7,441	16	20	283	288	0	1
South Bay	3,594	3,947	2,880	3,028	2,781	2,945	0	0	99	83	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	5,056	3,691	3,340	2,905	3,309	2,859	2	10	25	35	4	1
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	820	810	744	847	733	846	3	1	8	0	0	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	1,322	1,273	1,047	1,120	1,025	1,092	1	10	13	15	8	3
Stockton	3,077	3,582	3,144	4,079	3,080	4,018	2	3	30	20	32	38
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	3,546	3,283	2,688	2,549	2,649	2,498	0	0	39	51	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern[c]	0	958	0	668	0	663	0	1	0	4	0	0
San Mateo County[c]	7,068	3,743	5,856	2,777	5,760	2,737	3	4	92	36	1	0
Southern[c]	0	2,682	0	1,801	0	1,764	0	7	0	30	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	720	690	635	676	631	669	0	1	4	6	0	0
Santa Maria	1,433	1,188	1,392	1,177	1,371	1,152	0	0	21	25	0	0
South Coast	3,375	3,276	3,094	2,925	3,070	2,900	2	2	22	23	0	0

TABLE A-31A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP C TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [c]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders* [b]	
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	15,810	17,729	13,777	14,718	13,611	14,492	11	21	155	205	0	0
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	3,588	3,639	2,895	[R] 2,726	2,858	[R] 2,685	3	8	34	33	0	0
Shasta:												
Redding	789	879	672	787	657	778	2	1	13	8	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	1,612	2,213	1,473	1,980	1,409	1,904	1	19	63	57	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	558	745	482	662	461	623	2	6	19	33	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	5,449	4,821	5,107	3,781	5,078	3,711	7	27	22	39	0	4
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	4,020	[R] 4,258	3,688	4,389	3,571	4,085	0	8	117	296	0	0
Sutter:												
Sutter County	720	828	697	793	679	759	0	3	18	31	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	538	509	560	479	549	475	2	0	9	4	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	824	826	687	652	679	648	0	0	8	4	0	0
Visalia	1,186	1,000	1,039	971	1,021	830	0	0	18	141	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	7,099	7,091	6,822	6,736	6,719	6,637	6	8	97	91	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	2,084	2,418	1,925	1,879	1,884	1,822	3	7	27	13	11	37
Yuba:												
Yuba County	938	940	861	859	842	839	1	1	18	19	0	0

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[a] Group C traffic misdemeanor violations of the Vehicle Code are hit and run with property damage, reckless driving with injury, and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-31B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP D TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial* *Uncontested matters*		*Dispositions after trial* *Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders* [b]	
County and judicial district	*1984-85*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1983-84*
State Total	619,618	506,141	449,546	[R] 414,667	441,210	[R] 407,051	2,382	2,009	3,744	3,610	2,210	1,997
Alameda:												
Alameda	605	581	1,786	2,737	1,782	2,726	2	9	2	2	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	1,871	2,342	2,229	4,574	2,200	4,498	12	47	17	29	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	3,803	3,082	2,982	2,887	2,904	2,718	23	115	55	54	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	2,425	2,269	2,805	4,689	2,714	4,513	82	123	9	53	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	12,447	8,142	9,668	5,459	9,647	5,435	2	0	19	24	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	5,420	3,986	4,361	4,302	4,310	4,204	23	17	28	81	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	1,520	1,625	1,182	1,105	1,147	1,060	10	3	25	42	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	3,017	1,810	2,405	1,282	1,993	988	167	114	28	14	217	166
Delta	2,001	1,447	2,837	[R] 1,350	2,639	[R] 1,209	17	9	38	15	143	117
Mt. Diablo	5,315	3,862	4,062	2,937	3,944	2,792	1	6	6	23	111	116
Walnut Creek-Danville	3,587	3,294	3,682	2,820	3,523	2,652	5	13	48	33	106	122
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	3,641	3,112	4,472	3,669	4,446	3,657	10	1	16	6	0	5
Humboldt:												
Eureka	1,088	835	1,032	1,044	1,003	1,024	8	3	20	16	1	1
Imperial:												
Imperial County	1,860	1,814	1,226	1,875	1,199	1,849	13	22	14	4	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	1,127	772	1,038	810	896	787	1	1	17	6	124	16
West Kern	8,492	7,500	5,906	5,751	5,875	5,725	0	6	31	20	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	5,072	5,065	8,856	7,919	8,850	7,905	0	0	6	14	0	0
Antelope	1,590	1,571	1,003	979	998	979	0	0	5	0	0	0
Beverly Hills	252	241	370	293	363	292	2	0	3	1	0	0
Burbank	1,973	1,585	1,572	1,374	1,549	1,367	1	0	22	7	0	0
Citrus	9,267	7,390	10,651	3,411	10,062	3,306	487	35	101	69	1	1
Compton	11,539	8,814	8,315	7,307	8,246	7,226	14	25	48	13	7	43
Culver	1,912	1,465	1,322	969	1,300	954	9	6	13	9	0	0
Downey	3,103	2,754	1,949	1,759	1,889	1,751	57	6	3	2	0	0
East Los Angeles	3,269	2,011	2,354	1,832	2,327	1,804	5	21	22	7	0	0
Glendale	2,612	1,853	1,849	1,152	1,845	1,141	0	2	4	9	0	0
Inglewood	5,304	5,641	13,974	14,879	13,971	14,858	2	4	1	17	0	0
Long Beach	14,420	6,700	7,930	3,359	7,907	3,325	11	2	12	32	0	0
Los Angeles	121,276	89,697	46,110	56,023	45,871	55,454	39	211	200	358	0	0
Los Cerritos	2,958	3,028	2,085	1,939	2,082	1,932	0	0	3	7	0	0
Malibu	1,265	970	461	1,896	460	1,881	1	1	0	14	0	0
Newhall	4,352	3,860	3,320	2,641	3,269	2,619	1	0	50	22	0	0
Pasadena	2,130	2,810	1,087	1,835	1,064	1,832	1	0	22	3	0	0
Pomona	6,345	7,039	3,925	3,879	3,874	3,838	9	5	42	36	0	0
Rio Hondo	3,494	3,079	1,472	1,314	1,467	1,289	1	9	4	16	0	0
Santa Anita	2,575	1,395	1,674	549	1,642	546	1	0	31	3	0	0
Santa Monica	2,845	2,545	2,879	2,129	2,873	2,119	1	5	5	5	0	0
South Bay	5,459	4,933	4,949	3,912	4,910	3,857	18	19	21	36	0	0
Southeast	1,600	1,103	1,129	690	1,120	667	0	0	9	23	0	0
Whittier	2,801	2,371	2,050	1,289	2,005	1,249	0	0	45	40	0	0

TABLE A-31B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP D TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders[b]	
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters			
	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84
Marin:												
Central	4,596	3,424	3,209	1,700	3,162	1,643	12	17	35	39	0	1
Merced:												
Merced County	5,428	5,736	2,705	2,937	2,663	2,887	3	6	39	43	0	1
Monterey:												
Monterey County[c]	0	5,017	0	4,046	0	3,974	0	6	0	66	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated)[c]	12,264	5,220	11,805	5,161	11,590	5,081	20	5	195	75	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	2,317	2,657	1,886	1,816	1,532	1,558	167	11	31	18	156	229
Orange:												
Central Orange County	12,196	11,825	5,602	4,159	5,596	4,132	6	24	0	3	0	0
North Orange County	7,814	6,293	5,447	4,535	5,409	4,496	0	0	38	39	0	0
Orange County Harbor	6,694	5,649	3,987	2,672	3,970	2,664	6	2	11	6	0	0
South Orange County	1,896	1,360	1,140	964	1,131	959	0	1	9	4	0	0
West Orange County	7,878	5,503	4,828	3,506	4,780	3,438	2	4	46	64	0	0
Placer:												
Placer	3,182	2,827	3,931	2,361	3,847	2,324	36	24	48	13	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	1,266	1,240	1,132	1,246	1,126	1,243	0	0	6	3	0	0
Desert	5,721	4,370	3,654	2,677	3,644	2,654	1	6	9	17	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	7,611	4,408	5,453	2,969	5,382	2,944	48	8	23	17	0	0
Riverside	6,927	6,164	6,663	5,374	6,661	5,365	0	6	2	3	0	0
Three Lakes	1,198	862	1,177	1,086	1,163	1,084	1	0	13	2	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	27,186	23,965	19,373	17,581	19,284	17,478	48	75	41	28	0	0
South Sacramento County[c]	648	262	472	169	471	168	0	1	1	0	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	29,837	25,833	22,591	29,556	22,205	29,153	193	210	193	193	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	14,726	11,839	11,720	11,084	11,561	10,873	116	161	43	50	0	0
North County	14,451	9,371	11,220	9,796	11,104	9,630	43	95	73	71	0	0
San Diego	23,511	20,140	20,086	23,911	19,947	23,713	13	60	126	138	0	0
South Bay	9,293	7,985	8,826	8,618	8,707	8,508	0	0	119	110	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	435	590	1,050	1,235	1,046	1,134	2	101	2	0	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	1,313	1,392	2,884	2,888	2,649	2,586	8	18	26	28	201	256
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	3,279	2,829	3,723	2,870	3,422	2,741	16	4	26	11	259	114
Stockton	5,716	4,298	4,762	4,335	4,050	3,755	7	5	28	28	677	547
San Luis Opispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	5,524	4,570	3,590	3,735	3,564	3,684	1	0	25	51	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern[c]	0	748	0	772	0	751	0	5	0	16	0	0
San Mateo County[c]	8,602	3,657	8,506	3,063	7,846	2,843	358	86	302	134	0	0
Southern[c]	0	2,723	0	3,630	0	3,559	0	30	0	41	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	632	685	593	598	587	584	1	0	5	14	0	0
Santa Maria	2,546	2,175	1,528	1,249	1,483	1,212	1	1	44	36	0	0
South Coast	1,493	1,152	1,779	1,572	1,759	1,552	12	9	8	11	0	0

TABLE A-31B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP D TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS[a]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders[b]	
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters			
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	34,984	33,436	27,516	19,839	27,249	19,558	6	0	261	281	0	0
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	6,947	4,943	3,983	[R]5,173	3,960	[R]4,968	2	30	18	86	3	89
Shasta:												
Redding	1,550	1,141	1,211	1,355	1,204	1,311	0	12	7	32	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	3,474	3,017	4,112	1,643	3,953	1,569	18	2	141	72	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	1,685	1,782	1,498	1,618	1,469	1,598	7	4	22	16	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	14,974	10,716	10,334	8,410	10,119	8,316	93	23	122	71	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	10,326	9,735	7,486	7,727	7,181	7,462	63	61	240	204	2	0
Sutter:												
Sutter County	1,307	1,403	1,386	1,302	1,345	1,292	4	2	37	8	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	1,937	1,783	990	1,181	960	1,166	1	1	29	14	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	4,220	3,592	1,674	1,759	1,648	1,730	4	1	22	28	0	0
Visalia	4,699	4,648	2,570	2,433	2,490	2,328	1	2	79	103	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	16,750	13,998	14,275	13,740	14,127	13,571	8	16	140	153	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	3,047	3,087	2,641	2,515	2,410	2,304	18	34	11	4	202	173
Yuba:												
Yuba County	1,906	1,698	1,589	1,481	1,586	1,480	0	0	3	1	0	0

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[a] Group D traffic misdemeanors are all traffic misdemeanor offenses that are not specified in Group C. Examples of Group D misdemeanors are speed contests, driving without a valid driver's license, violation of weight limit for trucks, reckless driving without injury and driving with a suspended or revoked license.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-31C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS NONPARKING TRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

County and judicial district	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial* *Uncontested matters*		*Dispositions after trial* *Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders* [b]	
	1984–85	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	5,579,581	[R] 5,602,709	5,110,395	[R] 5,023,987	4,940,685	[R] 4,859,639	55,654	52,811	98,160	90,994	15,896	20,543
Alameda:												
Alameda	20,503	23,856	17,536	17,326	16,950	17,278	251	4	335	44	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	17,296	25,210	18,562	35,706	16,936	34,353	386	298	1,239	1,055	1	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	41,982	49,392	38,747	47,428	36,612	43,668	788	1,714	1,345	2,032	2	14
Livermore-Pleasanton	36,477	37,954	31,817	39,197	31,228	38,328	385	377	204	492	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	146,719	154,305	115,514	125,492	112,915	123,070	142	209	2,457	2,213	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	94,135	86,720	76,417	75,074	73,471	72,428	1,288	1,027	1,658	1,619	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	13,892	14,979	12,576	13,846	12,166	13,445	109	79	301	322	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	43,701	53,810	34,387	46,479	29,518	42,689	1,854	1,271	1,217	1,268	1,798	1,251
Delta	23,370	22,497	20,122	[R] 20,040	18,446	[R] 18,301	335	238	783	707	558	794
Mt. Diablo	54,156	48,045	46,148	44,111	41,484	40,208	333	331	2,574	1,255	1,757	2,317
Walnut Creek-Danville	51,586	47,449	43,079	41,831	39,586	37,151	155	251	1,759	1,425	1,579	3,094
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	72,300	66,969	66,502	65,276	65,654	63,801	99	84	722	938	27	453
Humboldt:												
Eureka	6,790	5,697	6,296	5,616	6,081	5,489	52	15	152	112	11	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	39,550	37,292	30,917	30,908	30,426	30,112	145	430	346	364	0	2
Kern:												
East Kern	22,204	21,160	19,883	20,305	18,842	19,193	70	54	250	210	721	848
West Kern	46,263	44,675	41,866	47,928	40,605	46,999	284	219	977	710	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	40,922	39,066	37,591	38,608	36,944	38,038	2	3	645	567	0	0
Antelope	31,884	29,974	30,940	28,853	30,712	28,726	17	15	211	112	0	0
Beverly Hills	36,325	37,505	35,517	33,785	34,122	32,225	959	1,091	436	469	0	0
Burbank	20,414	17,819	19,349	17,687	18,934	17,391	137	127	278	169	0	0
Citrus	76,273	85,881	78,015	68,940	76,097	64,567	589	2,930	1,329	1,443	0	0
Compton	90,433	90,310	82,869	85,789	80,759	83,772	1,050	1,136	1,060	674	0	207
Culver	33,527	32,399	32,959	29,059	31,415	27,494	921	1,055	623	510	0	0
Downey	44,923	43,327	43,071	43,760	41,566	41,732	736	768	765	1,259	4	1
East Los Angeles	45,810	49,115	40,694	41,104	40,118	39,780	332	1,049	244	275	0	0
Glendale	39,929	36,662	35,412	30,248	34,583	29,730	159	93	670	425	0	0
Inglewood	48,603	50,334	34,652	32,251	33,992	31,675	30	77	630	499	0	0
Long Beach	92,778	101,013	93,029	81,469	90,868	79,264	1,159	988	1,002	1,217	0	0
Los Angeles	666,313	706,151	684,320	649,036	673,174	636,662	398	1,324	10,748	11,050	0	0
Los Cerritos	44,842	51,500	42,985	49,299	41,718	48,118	0	0	1,267	1,181	0	0
Malibu	29,707	27,714	33,268	27,124	32,812	26,675	17	81	435	368	4	0
Newhall	48,466	46,758	37,197	38,781	36,731	38,414	75	13	391	354	0	0
Pasadena	45,627	46,668	47,329	49,079	46,882	48,317	226	170	221	572	0	20
Pomona	36,306	41,929	39,208	40,430	38,354	39,628	23	48	831	754	0	0
Rio Hondo	36,338	39,108	30,905	38,517	30,348	37,599	34	80	523	838	0	0
Santa Anita	29,224	24,521	28,249	23,273	27,521	22,856	0	0	728	417	0	0
Santa Monica	24,085	23,784	23,605	23,646	22,892	23,076	0	35	713	535	0	0
South Bay	87,725	82,391	86,389	86,920	82,200	83,018	2,106	1,579	2,082	2,323	1	0
Southeast	53,733	48,825	49,103	44,467	48,137	43,902	0	0	966	565	0	0
Whittier	44,111	40,435	40,145	39,134	39,092	37,667	0	35	1,053	1,432	0	0

TABLE A-31C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NONPARKING TRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial: Uncontested matters		Dispositions after trial: Contested matters		Juvenile orders [b]	
	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84	1984–85	1983–84
Marin:												
Central	69,357	68,729	65,759	65,380	63,469	63,776	449	492	1,822	1,102	19	10
Merced:												
Merced County	50,952	50,372	46,362	45,784	45,411	44,707	412	569	513	508	26	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County [c]	0	32,195	0	28,955	0	28,222	0	29	0	704	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated) [c]	86,415	45,364	80,189	38,889	77,531	37,942	222	68	2,436	879	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	20,042	21,688	17,694	21,699	16,008	19,851	564	646	436	192	686	1,010
Orange:												
Central Orange County	91,651	100,746	83,692	81,841	82,255	80,897	70	58	1,344	883	23	3
North Orange County	129,813	128,904	123,289	130,910	121,203	129,218	25	37	2,061	1,655	0	0
Orange County Harbor	89,257	95,610	87,178	96,974	78,301	86,666	464	394	1,832	1,783	6,851	8,131
South Orange County	50,646	50,340	49,025	48,298	47,326	47,372	1	6	1,698	918	0	2
West Orange County	97,694	104,305	90,045	91,940	88,339	89,897	0	15	1,599	1,955	107	73
Placer:												
Placer	37,515	38,144	34,050	32,025	32,847	31,161	220	249	983	615	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	16,061	18,627	14,942	20,369	14,787	20,130	0	0	155	239	0	0
Desert	67,759	63,595	67,252	56,303	66,417	55,682	211	179	624	442	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	53,796	53,681	48,790	52,916	48,288	52,475	154	110	340	331	8	0
Riverside	52,574	53,384	50,812	51,199	50,602	50,968	10	18	198	213	2	0
Three Lakes	11,632	12,093	11,681	11,008	11,535	10,883	1	3	145	122	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento [d]	62,523	2,332	45,593	7,526	44,785	7,257	152	185	656	84	0	0
South Sacramento County [c]	9,719	5,203	9,036	4,721	8,615	4,523	31	123	390	75	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	203,037	189,510	195,408	183,685	191,582	179,489	1,461	1,652	2,362	2,530	3	14
San Diego:												
El Cajon	100,757	102,995	95,244	96,271	92,203	92,761	2,389	2,801	652	709	0	0
North County	104,583	112,164	104,190	105,465	101,262	102,770	1,061	836	1,867	1,861	0	0
San Diego	259,269	310,029	217,969	253,046	211,740	245,556	491	1,545	5,738	5,945	0	0
South Bay	51,003	56,628	48,545	52,689	46,630	50,508	1	0	1,914	2,181	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	174,960	183,132	128,452	100,905	102,072	81,742	26,334	18,581	46	582	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	15,824	14,606	12,686	13,201	11,993	12,394	79	71	240	206	374	530
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	27,601	25,870	23,527	22,066	21,979	20,791	145	160	635	434	768	681
Stockton	39,651	37,734	37,804	40,808	36,427	39,331	125	136	806	858	446	483
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	54,432	50,579	46,704	42,950	45,885	42,253	170	115	647	582	2	0
San Mateo:												
Northern [c]	0	24,397	0	26,775	0	25,957	0	233	0	585	0	0
San Mateo County [c]	166,908	90,200	147,579	70,016	141,664	66,801	2,397	1,223	3,518	1,992	0	0
Southern [c]	0	51,135	0	46,043	0	44,121	0	753	0	1,169	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	5,106	5,235	4,813	5,215	4,723	5,092	14	26	76	97	0	0
Santa Maria	19,868	18,383	17,942	16,859	17,414	16,505	16	8	512	346	0	0
South Coast	33,277	39,462	34,306	41,336	33,219	40,081	595	603	692	852	0	0

TABLE A-31C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS NONPARKING TRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—Continued

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders* [b]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	344,910	361,720	322,804	301,823	315,370	295,683	4	57	7,430	6,083	0	0
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	39,321	36,673	29,223	[R] 29,687	28,176	[R] 28,557	339	146	645	588	63	396
Shasta:												
Redding	12,867	10,682	12,354	13,220	12,029	12,882	37	64	286	274	2	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	55,356	59,556	45,780	51,336	44,683	50,416	163	44	934	876	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	17,702	15,593	15,593	15,265	15,213	14,898	49	47	331	320	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	96,815	78,323	65,143	56,903	63,293	55,460	174	266	1,676	1,177	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	60,178	[R] 58,122	55,839	57,690	53,431	55,328	636	611	1,771	1,750	1	1
Sutter:												
Sutter County	8,598	9,774	7,188	8,576	6,995	8,335	43	53	150	188	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	7,997	6,901	6,912	6,610	6,766	6,488	17	15	129	107	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	19,888	16,146	15,197	13,055	14,925	12,830	21	30	251	188	0	7
Visalia	26,211	23,867	21,929	19,762	21,506	19,264	6	8	417	490	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	130,227	122,477	125,345	117,066	122,744	114,810	114	127	2,487	2,129	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County [d]	17,305	2,519	10,978	2,294	10,264	1,843	78	32	319	132	317	287
Yuba:												
Yuba County	9,282	9,766	8,182	8,609	7,887	8,227	63	89	227	289	5	4

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[a] Examples of traffic infractions are running a stop sign, speeding, improper operation of vehicle, faulty equipment and improper registration.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[d] A pilot program, the Traffic Adjudication Board, was operating in this jurisdiction. The program expired on January 1, 1985.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-31D—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders*[a]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	8,911,323	[R] 8,669,547	7,649,042	7,897,726	7,634,556	7,863,826	7,460	26,048	7,004	7,779	22	73
Alameda:												
Alameda	50,557	49,303	32,905	32,839	32,905	32,809	0	0	0	30	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	357,697	361,289	316,900	347,256	316,623	347,104	101	63	176	89	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	18,177	12,014	9,571	7,227	9,461	7,176	61	33	48	18	1	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	6,707	7,050	5,895	5,550	5,859	5,547	33	3	3	0	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	418,263	364,790	273,874	269,515	273,738	269,265	42	81	94	169	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	31,182	28,026	16,323	22,006	16,248	21,966	58	12	17	28	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	26,758	60,374	23,707	56,124	23,674	56,054	15	24	18	46	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	34,493	42,883	28,813	34,044	28,546	33,947	266	39	1	58	0	0
Delta	7,922	9,214	6,273	8,147	6,185	8,018	1	1	87	128	0	0
Mt. Diablo	43,179	50,825	36,311	45,520	36,273	45,429	7	29	31	62	0	0
Walnut Creek-Danville	77,865	68,197	69,736	62,112	69,655	62,051	3	4	75	56	3	1
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	116,261	108,500	82,426	85,717	82,377	85,632	2	16	47	69	0	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka	36,326	35,139	33,405	30,718	33,386	30,687	3	4	16	27	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	926	879	545	512	544	510	0	0	1	2	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	861	647	564	528	562	527	0	0	0	1	2	0
West Kern	16,232	41,487	25,803	42,493	25,700	42,426	18	9	85	58	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	24,853	20,869	13,062	12,229	12,698	11,740	2	2	362	487	0	0
Antelope	5,175	5,359	4,007	4,740	4,002	4,740	1	0	4	0	0	0
Beverly Hills	488,353	483,305	437,056	355,912	435,621	355,175	1,031	348	404	389	0	0
Burbank	75,322	66,300	64,801	64,031	64,790	64,008	10	17	1	6	0	0
Citrus	24,296	25,163	17,545	14,612	17,299	14,012	148	345	98	255	0	0
Compton	23,994	[R] 16,768	8,740	10,359	8,740	10,288	0	13	0	58	0	0
Culver	37,597	39,884	39,294	35,222	39,164	35,007	112	193	18	22	0	0
Downey	46,185	55,741	35,425	43,037	35,273	42,669	107	46	45	322	0	0
East Los Angeles	51,544	43,455	30,835	36,377	30,794	36,227	22	116	19	34	0	0
Glendale	22,689	23,601	21,125	14,983	21,125	14,983	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inglewood	20,368	21,150	7,015	10,631	7,014	10,573	0	2	1	56	0	0
Long Beach	32,478	27,631	26,311	18,450	25,926	18,105	253	162	132	183	0	0
Los Angeles	1,712,382	1,952,757	1,835,501	1,926,859	1,834,306	1,925,398	29	133	1,166	1,328	0	0
Los Cerritos	18,669	19,202	11,527	9,875	11,445	9,822	0	0	82	53	0	0
Malibu	15,648	14,417	10,771	20,090	10,748	20,077	5	4	18	9	0	0
Newhall	5,627	4,685	3,493	3,974	3,458	3,965	9	1	26	8	0	0
Pasadena	105,719	80,078	102,086	88,479	102,080	88,460	0	0	6	19	0	0
Pomona	10,262	15,415	9,666	9,979	9,555	9,888	0	10	111	81	0	0
Rio Hondo	12,278	8,670	9,272	6,302	9,265	6,291	2	2	5	9	0	0
Santa Anita	5,930	6,278	4,116	6,926	3,987	6,869	0	0	129	57	0	0
Santa Monica	375,199	348,654	262,920	249,874	262,344	249,503	0	19	576	352	0	0
South Bay	6,108	6,533	7,366	6,538	6,870	5,912	236	301	260	325	0	0
Southeast	23,077	13,431	18,958	7,440	18,926	7,401	0	0	32	39	0	0
Whittier	30,687	29,285	24,512	24,503	24,408	24,411	0	0	104	92	0	0

TABLE A-31D—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

County and judicial district	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders*[a]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
	1984–85	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Marin:												
Central	1,531	702	6,624	6,263	6,549	6,183	7	37	68	43	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County	16,054	28,311	16,587	24,065	16,580	24,060	1	0	6	5	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County[b]	0	78,478	0	107,141	0	107,120	0	2	0	19	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated)[b]	190,863	87,801	160,391	83,987	160,371	83,973	5	2	15	12	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	0	0	126	143	46	85	52	56	26	2	2	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County	75,694	65,043	56,854	50,078	56,754	50,044	6	0	92	34	2	0
North Orange County	199,476	202,288	141,673	148,453	141,202	147,976	251	267	220	210	0	0
Orange County Harbor	196,440	201,213	163,025	170,133	162,866	169,834	60	92	99	207	0	0
South Orange County	34,150	35,748	22,806	24,220	22,805	23,584	0	371	1	33	0	32
West Orange County	190,766	208,395	155,810	150,337	155,572	150,109	0	0	238	228	0	0
Placer:												
Placer	4,630	4,956	3,434	3,606	3,398	3,604	16	2	20	0	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	763	996	803	1,030	803	1,030	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desert	6,592	5,877	3,286	3,485	3,284	3,463	0	18	2	4	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	1,361	1,437	454	1,093	431	1,090	6	0	17	3	0	0
Riverside	9,254	12,259	3,429	6,212	3,093	6,212	0	0	336	0	0	0
Three Lakes	688	516	708	459	704	457	2	0	2	2	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	301,241	281,724	285,669	297,231	285,517	296,870	88	293	64	68	0	0
South Sacramento County[b]	416	220	317	221	317	221	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	10,010	11,548	5,627	10,418	5,599	10,317	9	75	19	26	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	198	290	225	341	155	220	37	113	32	8	1	0
North County	7,975	6,629	7,383	4,840	7,205	4,737	45	36	133	67	0	0
San Diego	11,902	15,962	6,769	13,586	6,557	13,398	194	187	18	1	0	0
South Bay	6,680	7,458	9,117	4,178	8,997	3,808	0	0	120	370	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	2,497,357	2,042,415	2,109,528	2,173,384	2,106,594	2,152,117	2,934	21,267	0	0	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	6,465	7,882	6,122	8,446	6,106	8,414	2	3	7	4	7	25
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	3,594	2,780	2,505	2,565	2,500	2,563	2	0	2	0	1	2
Stockton	44,837	70,651	39,992	69,207	39,990	69,207	0	0	2	0	0	0
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	40,057	40,996	19,390	21,463	19,099	21,412	286	0	5	51	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern[b]	0	62,424	0	49,346	0	49,098	0	74	0	174	0	0
San Mateo County[b]	279,966	155,961	188,033	114,405	187,167	113,980	687	315	179	110	0	0
Southern[b]	0	45,238	0	29,103	0	28,695	0	370	0	38	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	1,881	2,081	1,493	1,589	1,482	1,567	3	3	8	19	0	0
Santa Maria	4,508	3,686	1,926	2,346	1,916	2,338	0	0	10	8	0	0
South Coast	0	0	411	138	377	149	9	0	25	9	0	0

TABLE A-31D—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders* [a]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	0	0	6,898	10,044	6,399	9,485	0	11	499	548	0	0
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	203,548	196,840	153,031	125,278	153,019	125,261	1	7	11	10	0	0
Shasta:												
Redding	172	219	184	201	120	114	9	5	55	82	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	4,193	4,528	3,014	1,952	3,008	1,934	2	0	4	18	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	9,708	13,161	8,976	12,800	8,958	12,765	3	2	15	33	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	34,341	101,122	31,929	85,006	31,898	84,883	14	41	17	82	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	771	3,991	708	3,830	290	3,480	128	147	290	203	0	0
Sutter:												
Sutter County	130	253	130	392	126	389	2	2	2	1	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	89	224	107	151	107	151	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	780	896	540	440	540	440	0	0	0	0	0	0
Visalia	72	355	285	697	285	695	0	2	0	0	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	3,857	3,217	3,371	3,124	3,332	3,124	9	0	30	0	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	70,448	62,971	50,874	37,929	50,841	37,880	13	14	17	22	3	13
Yuba:												
Yuba County	19	1,257	23	620	23	618	0	2	0	0	0	0

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[a] Order of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[b] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-32—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS SMALL CLAIMS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	492,104	R 482,579	367,216	377,162	78,817	80,814	159,069	160,280	129,330	136,068
Alameda:										
Alameda	1,051	1,088	813	967	209	190	326	458	278	319
Berkeley-Albany	2,318	2,622	1,967	2,101	294	303	761	890	912	908
Fremont-Newark-Union City	3,456	3,494	2,761	3,149	472	506	1,181	1,371	1,108	1,272
Livermore-Pleasanton	1,589	1,653	1,360	1,396	262	308	505	487	593	601
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	11,561	12,828	9,494	10,303	1,447	1,617	4,847	5,371	3,200	3,315
San Leandro-Hayward	6,414	6,674	5,354	5,043	1,002	885	2,702	2,454	1,650	1,704
Butte:										
Chico	1,586	1,333	1,298	1,196	277	280	596	487	425	429
Contra Costa:										
Bay	3,295	3,650	2,920	3,164	448	452	1,332	1,085	1,140	1,627
Delta	2,070	1,947	1,519	1,642	287	326	613	650	619	666
Mt. Diablo	4,154	3,850	3,149	3,124	666	498	1,196	1,334	1,287	1,292
Walnut Creek-Danville	4,060	4,108	3,273	3,511	985	1,079	1,218	1,191	1,070	1,241
Fresno:										
Consolidated Fresno	9,920	8,945	7,509	6,436	1,596	1,379	3,446	2,857	2,467	2,200
Humboldt:										
Eureka	988	963	806	770	137	144	389	367	280	259
Imperial:										
Imperial County	1,696	1,702	1,131	1,274	361	400	465	582	305	292
Kern:										
East Kern	1,339	989	1,017	850	263	195	460	367	294	288
West Kern	6,833	6,986	5,081	5,443	1,336	1,276	2,537	2,906	1,208	1,261
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra	2,881	2,791	2,078	1,979	378	375	864	777	836	827
Antelope	2,110	1,917	1,727	1,732	363	419	680	627	684	686
Beverly Hills	3,892	3,897	2,578	3,271	446	446	1,009	1,310	1,123	1,515
Burbank	2,105	1,717	1,577	1,314	413	302	569	431	595	581
Citrus	7,420	7,204	5,198	5,320	937	1,013	2,406	2,382	1,855	1,925
Compton	6,101	5,107	3,545	3,626	321	320	1,843	1,913	1,381	1,393
Culver	2,166	2,018	1,602	1,472	339	302	613	593	650	577
Downey	3,816	4,140	2,960	3,199	504	577	1,414	1,617	1,042	1,005
East Los Angeles	4,515	4,407	3,331	3,116	729	406	1,838	1,854	764	856
Glendale	3,423	3,292	2,601	2,803	498	745	957	1,008	1,146	1,050
Inglewood	5,341	5,267	3,671	3,873	610	666	1,919	1,971	1,142	1,236
Long Beach	11,117	10,815	7,457	7,576	1,263	1,234	4,325	4,160	1,869	2,182
Los Angeles	71,707	70,670	57,438	59,169	13,090	13,591	23,495	23,463	20,853	22,115
Los Cerritos	3,126	2,767	2,313	2,033	469	381	1,045	812	799	840
Malibu	1,229	1,240	791	779	93	89	351	379	347	311
Newhall	1,555	1,492	1,125	957	231	180	427	392	467	385
Pasadena	4,579	4,452	3,405	3,342	546	426	1,354	1,445	1,505	1,471
Pomona	3,638	3,356	2,373	2,381	259	328	1,113	1,039	1,001	1,014
Rio Hondo	3,966	3,501	2,835	2,216	654	361	1,234	1,098	947	757
Santa Anita	2,359	2,069	1,521	1,569	435	370	574	654	512	545

TABLE A-32—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS SMALL CLAIMS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial: Uncontested matters		Dispositions after trial: Contested matters	
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Los Angeles—*continued*										
Santa Monica	3,042	2,966	2,329	2,650	558	627	890	942	881	1,081
South Bay	8,411	8,484	6,227	6,248	1,502	1,371	2,388	2,430	2,337	2,447
Southeast	3,848	4,442	2,657	3,298	394	453	1,192	1,506	1,071	1,339
Whittier	3,939	3,686	2,848	2,889	578	574	1,260	1,260	1,010	1,055
Marin:										
Central	2,701	3,254	2,314	3,014	1,049	1,106	471	847	794	1,061
Merced:										
Merced County	2,227	2,330	1,748	1,723	354	298	913	904	481	521
Monterey:										
Monterey County [a]	0	2,879	0	2,309	0	387	0	1,336	0	586
Monterey County (Consolidated) [a]	5,948	3,053	5,192	2,556	802	421	2,881	1,437	1,509	698
Napa:										
Napa County	1,599	1,433	1,174	1,057	173	210	505	466	496	381
Orange:										
Central Orange County	14,556	14,274	10,119	10,690	2,271	2,368	4,740	4,975	3,108	3,347
North Orange County	11,168	11,230	7,827	8,615	1,579	1,930	3,189	3,405	3,059	3,280
Orange County Harbor	7,199	7,389	5,005	5,351	1,331	1,531	1,702	1,890	1,972	1,930
South Orange County	4,859	5,200	3,576	3,875	771	900	1,270	1,462	1,535	1,513
West Orange County	11,313	10,965	9,940	10,946	3,459	3,824	3,324	3,612	3,157	3,510
Placer:										
Placer	2,079	2,162	1,751	1,604	418	293	683	667	650	644
Riverside:										
Corona	1,502	1,433	1,082	1,119	223	222	420	458	439	439
Desert	5,945	5,194	4,121	3,703	747	635	1,719	1,518	1,655	1,550
Mt. San Jacinto	2,001	1,945	1,551	1,564	249	325	646	619	656	620
Riverside	6,382	6,163	4,822	4,938	1,003	934	2,194	2,190	1,625	1,814
Three Lakes	1,655	1,510	1,285	1,162	294	256	431	406	560	500
Sacramento:										
Sacramento	18,066	19,832	12,804	14,434	3,032	2,723	6,150	6,810	3,622	4,901
South Sacramento County [a]	608	240	466	295	127	85	179	123	160	87
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County	17,680	15,421	12,995	12,040	2,865	2,681	5,772	5,030	4,358	4,329
San Diego:										
El Cajon	6,810	7,149	5,274	6,013	1,229	1,558	1,883	1,982	2,162	2,473
North County	9,335	9,561	7,206	7,362	1,799	1,830	2,720	2,847	2,687	2,685
San Diego	21,663	21,718	15,453	15,733	3,049	3,716	6,309	6,124	6,095	5,893
South Bay	5,168	4,341	3,854	3,421	843	784	1,562	1,310	1,449	1,327
San Francisco:										
San Francisco	13,328	12,707	9,090	10,530	1,705	1,533	4,132	4,548	3,253	4,449
San Joaquin:										
Lodi	1,030	884	879	1,015	192	279	405	442	282	294
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	1,511	1,473	1,303	1,166	264	201	611	544	428	421
Stockton	5,124	5,259	4,319	4,561	1,085	983	2,060	2,265	1,174	1,313

TABLE A-32—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS SMALL CLAIMS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
San Luis Obispo:										
San Luis Obispo County	4,639	3,544	2,872	2,689	712	698	1,256	1,050	904	941
San Mateo:										
Northern [A]	0	1,276	0	1,219	0	338	0	407	0	474
San Mateo County [A]	8,508	4,212	6,120	3,281	1,175	840	2,277	1,154	2,668	1,287
Southern [A]	0	2,802	0	2,207	0	396	0	807	0	1,004
Santa Barbara:										
Lompoc	659	659	503	515	136	122	190	215	177	178
Santa Maria	2,106	1,818	1,538	1,444	356	268	742	761	440	415
South Coast	4,025	4,213	3,427	3,006	962	760	1,233	1,041	1,232	1,205
Santa Clara:										
Santa Clara County	21,996	22,391	14,375	16,554	2,284	3,263	7,370	7,549	4,721	5,742
Santa Cruz:										
Santa Cruz County	3,762	3,792	2,624	2,605	561	619	938	906	1,125	1,080
Shasta:										
Redding	2,010	1,792	1,676	1,539	519	470	561	570	596	499
Solano:										
Northern Solano	1,937	1,799	1,584	1,432	353	308	548	507	683	617
Vallejo-Benicia	2,053	1,568	1,679	1,362	447	211	616	560	616	591
Sonoma:										
Sonoma County	5,302	5,216	3,650	3,865	744	840	1,416	1,514	1,490	1,511
Stanislaus:										
Stanislaus County	5,016	[B] 4,931	3,806	3,298	759	559	1,745	1,643	1,302	1,096
Sutter:										
Sutter County	934	969	788	761	213	207	310	320	265	234
Tulare:										
Porterville	836	826	634	844	110	325	284	263	240	256
Tulare-Pixley	888	764	621	649	86	173	314	267	221	209
Visalia	1,967	1,958	1,425	1,475	128	343	734	709	563	423
Ventura:										
Ventura County	13,039	12,390	9,277	8,777	2,318	2,352	4,503	4,100	2,456	2,325
Yolo:										
Yolo County	1,899	1,627	1,425	1,247	304	239	701	612	420	396
Yuba:										
Yuba County	455	504	403	416	85	76	126	188	192	152

[A] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[B] Revised.

TABLE A-33—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS (Excludes Small Claims)
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions After Trial*			
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*	
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State Total	502,797	[R] 489,309	406,116	380,073	323,232	288,788	52,721	63,289	30,163	27,996
Alameda:										
Alameda	749	804	1,054	833	849	728	101	16	104	89
Berkeley-Albany	1,878	1,792	1,531	1,499	[illegible]	1,377	34	28	101	94
Fremont-Newark-Union City	3,285	2,739	3,333	3,591	[illegible]	1,723	1,440	1,566	297	302
Livermore-Pleasanton	1,265	1,077	1,516	824	965	570	388	145	163	109
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	14,570	14,915	12,749	11,979	11,114	10,491	319	302	1,316	1,186
San Leandro-Hayward	5,067	5,362	4,414	4,713	3,910	4,120	169	236	335	357
Butte:										
Chico	1,193	1,120	996	1,064	880	943	67	61	49	60
Contra Costa:										
Bay	3,988	4,017	2,877	3,321	2,314	2,800	213	217	350	304
Delta	1,903	1,955	1,428	1,455	1,197	1,236	37	57	194	162
Mt. Diablo	2,556	2,499	2,242	2,252	1,999	2,017	134	107	109	128
Walnut Creek-Danville	2,176	2,241	1,729	1,728	1,596	1,561	44	53	89	114
Fresno:										
Consolidated Fresno	10,198	9,320	7,938	7,686	7,600	7,377	95	97	243	212
Humboldt:										
Eureka	1,000	810	671	650	528	500	47	64	96	86
Imperial:										
Imperial County	1,215	1,134	923	710	754	607	125	87	44	16
Kern:										
East Kern	468	471	325	350	272	277	30	40	23	33
West Kern	5,870	5,615	4,794	4,710	3,659	3,505	978	1,036	157	169
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra	2,756	2,482	1,915	1,756	1,071	1,000	587	525	257	231
Antelope	1,820	1,714	1,431	1,164	812	699	464	352	155	113
Beverly Hills	4,346	4,663	3,002	2,275	2,759	2,065	81	70	162	140
Burbank	1,847	1,758	1,334	1,231	808	759	404	360	122	112
Citrus	6,209	6,630	5,476	4,723	3,202	2,682	2,074	1,747	200	294
Compton	6,990	6,665	4,804	4,178	2,426	1,821	1,711	1,746	667	611
Culver	2,432	2,271	1,728	1,692	1,188	1,064	490	564	50	64
Downey	3,297	3,751	2,252	2,738	1,315	1,498	668	930	269	310
East Los Angeles	1,824	1,930	684	744	362	406	150	164	172	174
Glendale	2,834	2,825	2,313	2,236	1,397	1,584	743	487	173	165
Inglewood	9,814	9,993	5,770	6,806	4,380	5,555	479	421	911	830
Long Beach	11,553	11,462	6,860	8,029	5,289	6,283	575	718	996	1,028
Los Angeles	100,937	97,270	101,292	80,769	89,387	57,877	6,751	17,377	5,154	5,515
Los Cerritos	2,832	2,798	1,932	2,216	1,048	1,172	558	815	326	229
Malibu	923	875	525	456	454	389	35	27	36	40
Newhall	999	874	723	597	626	438	27	110	70	49
Pasadena	6,136	5,256	4,347	3,734	3,448	2,496	209	693	690	545
Pomona	5,153	4,785	4,290	3,832	2,329	2,309	1,658	1,303	303	220
Rio Hondo	4,409	4,313	4,168	3,565	3,703	3,240	144	106	321	219
Santa Anita	2,015	1,824	1,472	1,181	965	729	381	354	126	98

TABLE A-33—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS (Excludes Small Claims)—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

County and judicial district	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*			
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*	
	1984–85	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Los Angeles—*continued*										
Santa Monica	2,589	2,722	2,460	2,176	1,385	1,503	660	609	415	64
South Bay	7,805	7,551	5,502	5,579	2,856	3,246	2,072	1,804	574	529
Southeast	4,386	4,421	3,097	2,993	2,159	2,162	526	464	412	367
Whittier	3,410	3,755	2,622	2,891	1,546	1,762	728	818	348	311
Marin:										
Central	3,381	3,424	2,526	2,967	2,357	2,703	96	168	73	96
Merced:										
Merced County	1,813	1,980	1,148	1,433	992	1,289	32	36	124	108
Monterey:										
Monterey County [a]	0	2,274	0	1,939	0	1,601	0	226	0	112
Monterey County (Consolidated) [a]	4,858	2,680	4,582	2,182	3,794	1,830	528	247	260	105
Napa:										
Napa County	1,245	1,295	914	1,143	890	1,103	10	9	14	31
Orange:										
Central Orange County	11,912	10,522	8,152	7,689	5,520	5,086	2,110	2,027	522	576
North Orange County	10,640	10,678	7,236	7,017	6,058	5,941	314	290	864	786
Orange County Harbor	6,086	5,957	4,177	4,210	3,747	3,814	200	150	230	246
South Orange County	3,678	3,783	2,904	2,701	1,955	1,670	770	799	179	232
West Orange County	9,111	8,825	7,199	6,653	4,193	3,901	1,942	2,296	1,064	456
Placer:										
Placer	1,392	1,214	1,326	1,156	915	750	254	279	157	127
Riverside:										
Corona	1,152	1,004	827	721	472	403	244	216	111	102
Desert	3,996	3,321	2,942	2,850	2,532	2,471	261	206	149	173
Mt. San Jacinto	1,353	1,132	1,147	1,068	816	750	221	244	110	74
Riverside	5,962	5,094	4,417	3,397	2,172	1,546	1,512	1,418	733	433
Three Lakes	1,277	920	830	660	568	477	86	70	176	113
Sacramento:										
Sacramento	21,908	22,312	13,021	13,674	7,784	7,808	4,494	5,018	743	848
South Sacramento County	200	88	119	86	91	30	8	35	20	21
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County	15,777	13,932	12,092	10,851	7,880	6,784	2,855	2,844	1,357	1,223
San Diego:										
El Cajon	5,945	5,682	4,311	4,016	3,400	3,178	332	335	579	503
North County	6,080	5,664	4,434	4,130	2,352	2,070	1,660	1,762	422	298
San Diego	19,498	17,555	17,400	14,453	15,059	12,135	1,331	1,179	1,010	1,139
South Bay	3,382	3,166	2,783	2,795	2,410	2,453	110	93	263	249
San Francisco:										
San Francisco	18,230	18,539	12,793	13,618	11,084	12,254	1,230	982	479	382
San Joaquin:										
Lodi	1,178	1,030	978	1,051	861	956	58	22	59	73
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	1,332	1,198	940	918	723	688	121	139	96	91
Stockton	5,956	5,489	4,947	4,998	3,597	3,666	941	902	409	430
San Luis Obispo:										
San Luis Obispo County	2,648	2,320	1,813	1,850	1,333	1,477	280	231	200	142

TABLE A-33—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS (Excludes Small Claims)—Continued

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial			
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
San Mateo:										
Northern [a]	0	1,582	0	1,176	0	1,124	0	10	0	42
San Mateo County [a]	8,409	4,150	6,802	3,477	6,350	3,177	146	66	306	234
Southern [a]	0	2,692	0	2,198	0	2,028	0	45	0	125
Santa Barbara:										
Lompoc	460	481	312	420	267	379	23	7	22	34
Santa Maria	1,300	1,288	945	1,104	817	868	71	162	57	74
South Coast	3,164	3,590	2,476	2,516	996	950	1,436	1,514	44	52
Santa Clara:										
Santa Clara County	25,615	26,451	21,189	20,580	19,755	19,023	556	532	878	1,025
Santa Cruz:										
Santa Cruz County	3,163	2,767	2,425	2,302	1,812	1,672	479	507	134	123
Shasta:										
Redding	1,805	1,781	1,406	1,595	1,031	1,234	240	233	135	128
Solano:										
Northern Solano	3,092	4,420	2,898	4,465	2,638	4,214	52	71	208	180
Vallejo-Benicia	1,998	2,030	1,537	1,575	1,407	1,419	62	64	68	92
Sonoma:										
Sonoma County	5,777	5,782	3,912	4,873	3,538	4,571	158	116	216	186
Stanislaus:										
Stanislaus County	7,327	[R] 7,597	5,332	6,326	4,914	6,049	221	162	197	115
Sutter:										
Sutter County	1,015	982	710	696	562	545	66	99	82	52
Tulare:										
Porterville	1,127	1,094	975	1,160	930	1,115	18	9	27	36
Tulare-Pixley	525	545	482	477	436	445	26	14	20	18
Visalia	1,795	1,703	1,404	1,412	1,041	953	221	314	142	145
Ventura:										
Ventura County	8,637	8,173	6,738	6,416	6,011	5,808	237	243	490	365
Yolo:										
Yolo County	1,938	1,811	1,462	1,539	1,088	1,280	242	168	132	91
Yuba:										
Yuba County	963	853	634	614	540	529	71	54	23	31

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[a] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-34—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS NUMBER OF JURY DISPOSITIONS [a]

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Total		*Reduced felonies*		*Other nontraffic*		*Total traffic*		*Traffic selected* [b]		*Other traffic*		*Civil*	
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State total	7,582	8,344	81	45	3,071	3,370	3,827	4,292	3,524	3,990	303	302	603	637
Alameda:														
Alameda	6	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	1
Berkeley-Albany	65	44	0	0	34	11	18	17	13	14	5	3	13	16
Fremont-Newark-Union City	58	57	2	2	15	13	36	38	30	37	6	1	5	4
Livermore-Pleasanton	20	244	0	0	9	240	10	4	9	4	1	0	1	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	183	187	1	3	50	90	110	73	109	67	1	6	22	21
San Leandro-Hayward	52	42	0	0	15	17	34	21	32	21	2	0	3	4
Butte:														
Chico	31	42	0	0	13	9	18	29	12	26	6	3	0	4
Contra Costa:														
Bay	138	189	0	1	65	78	70	110	65	109	5	1	3	0
Delta	34	43	0	0	12	22	21	21	18	20	3	1	1	0
Mt. Diablo	85	77	0	0	12	14	73	61	70	60	3	1	0	2
Walnut Creek-Danville	72	75	0	1	6	15	63	58	63	57	0	1	3	1
Fresno:														
Consolidated Fresno	91	128	8	10	27	39	49	76	37	74	12	2	7	3
Humboldt:														
Eureka	32	34	1	2	7	11	23	21	20	19	3	2	1	0
Imperial:														
Imperial County	63	14	4	2	9	7	7	5	1	4	6	1	43	0
Kern:														
East Kern	39	36	5	1	15	12	16	18	16	17	0	1	3	5
West Kern	157	138	0	0	58	78	98	58	95	57	3	1	1	2
Los Angeles:														
Alhambra	77	108	0	0	31	56	42	51	38	45	4	6	4	1
Antelope	48	56	0	0	33	26	15	30	15	30	0	0	0	0
Beverly Hills	75	105	0	0	26	24	35	72	32	72	3	0	14	9
Burbank	8	11	0	0	2	5	4	4	4	4	0	0	2	2
Citrus	140	104	10	0	48	38	81	63	72	52	9	11	1	3
Compton	63	85	0	0	22	35	40	47	38	38	2	9	1	3
Culver	10	25	0	0	5	7	5	15	5	15	0	0	0	3
Downey	75	46	3	3	30	14	40	24	40	24	0	0	2	5
East Los Angeles	42	54	0	0	20	26	19	26	19	26	0	0	3	2
Glendale	97	103	0	0	28	13	64	88	61	82	3	6	5	2
Inglewood	37	44	7	0	19	21	9	18	9	17	0	1	2	5
Long Beach	115	89	0	0	71	43	43	45	41	44	2	1	1	1
Los Angeles	778	960	3	1	472	449	190	312	168	257	22	55	113	198
Los Cerritos	83	88	0	0	35	34	44	51	44	49	0	2	4	3
Malibu	29	16	1	0	6	4	18	12	18	11	0	1	4	0
Newhall	59	59	0	0	16	15	42	43	41	42	1	1	1	1
Pasadena	70	36	2	0	21	17	46	16	42	16	4	0	1	3
Pomona	83	60	0	0	30	23	45	28	44	28	1	0	8	9
Rio Hondo	112	85	6	0	46	30	57	49	57	48	0	1	3	6
Santa Anita	64	53	0	0	32	25	19	23	19	21	0	2	13	5
Santa Monica	37	22	0	0	19	14	15	7	15	7	0	0	3	1
South Bay	93	158	0	0	48	46	40	102	38	96	2	6	5	10
Southeast	56	79	1	0	30	48	24	30	21	21	3	9	1	1
Whittier	73	188	0	1	24	98	47	87	40	86	7	1	2	2

TABLE A-34—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS NUMBER OF JURY DISPOSITIONS [a]—Continued

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

County and judicial district	*Total*		*Reduced felonies*		*Other nontraffic*		*Total traffic*		*Traffic selected* [b]		*Other traffic*		*Civil*	
	1984–85	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Marin:														
Central	139	171	0	0	18	10	120	160	113	149	7	11	1	1
Merced:														
Merced County	30	47	0	0	13	9	15	31	15	31	0	0	2	7
Monterey:														
Monterey County [c]	0	89	0	0	0	18	0	70	0	67	0	3	0	1
Monterey County (Consolidated) [c]	172	96	0	0	70	40	100	52	94	50	6	2	2	6
Napa:														
Napa County	70	129	9	0	14	19	46	107	46	107	0	0	1	3
Orange:														
Central Orange County	92	142	0	0	56	77	28	55	27	54	1	1	8	10
North Orange County	104	115	0	1	58	46	38	60	37	57	1	3	8	8
Orange County Harbor	65	80	0	1	12	11	46	62	43	60	3	2	7	6
South Orange County	91	76	0	0	47	21	43	48	36	44	7	4	1	7
West Orange County	114	132	0	0	37	53	58	78	58	75	0	3	19	1
Placer:														
Placer	35	31	0	0	7	7	28	12	27	12	1	0	0	12
Riverside:														
Corona	10	4	0	0	7	2	3	2	2	2	1	0	0	0
Desert	35	38	0	0	14	11	21	20	19	19	2	1	0	7
Mt. San Jacinto	17	16	0	0	13	11	4	5	1	4	3	1	0	0
Riverside	71	23	0	0	43	11	27	12	25	11	2	1	1	0
Three Lakes	8	6	0	0	6	2	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	1
Sacramento:														
Sacramento	238	250	0	0	62	88	110	157	98	140	12	17	66	5
South Sacramento County [c]	4	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
San Bernardino:														
San Bernardino County	439	385	4	1	172	144	253	225	242	215	11	10	10	15
San Diego:														
El Cajon	88	74	3	0	22	21	59	47	59	46	0	1	4	6
North County	296	318	2	2	100	104	181	198	168	191	13	7	13	14
San Diego	302	329	0	0	147	163	148	133	135	123	13	10	7	33
South Bay	122	139	3	2	46	73	70	61	65	56	5	5	3	3
San Francisco:														
San Francisco	155	215	1	3	80	81	24	60	22	36	2	24	50	71
San Joaquin:														
Lodi	19	21	0	0	7	5	11	13	10	0	1	13	1	3
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	24	20	0	0	11	7	13	11	11	11	2	0	0	2
Stockton	37	38	0	0	13	21	21	14	21	14	0	0	3	3
San Luis Obispo:														
San Luis Obispo County	59	137	0	0	27	89	29	37	28	37	1	0	3	11
San Mateo:														
Northern [c]	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Mateo County [c]	148	53	0	0	54	17	90	34	75	34	15	0	4	2
Southern [c]	0	50	0	0	0	17	0	28	0	27	0	1	0	5
Santa Barbara:														
Lompoc	24	9	0	0	4	4	3	4	3	4	0	0	17	1
Santa Maria	25	40	0	0	11	19	14	21	14	20	0	1	0	0
South Coast	34	35	0	0	17	23	16	8	16	8	0	0	1	4

TABLE A-34—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NUMBER OF JURY DISPOSITIONS [c]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

County and judicial district	*Total*		*Reduced felonies*		*Other nontraffic*		*Total traffic*		*Traffic selected* [b]		*Other traffic*		*Civil*	
	1984–85	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Santa Clara:														
Santa Clara County	256	285	0	0	110	96	135	167	125	152	10	15	11	22
Santa Cruz:														
Santa Cruz County	51	27	0	0	5	5	33	22	32	20	1	2	13	0
Shasta:														
Redding	37	16	0	2	5	5	9	8	9	8	0	0	23	1
Solano:														
Northern Solano	107	81	1	3	39	19	65	56	60	51	5	5	2	3
Vallejo-Benicia	43	39	0	0	27	17	16	20	14	18	2	2	0	2
Sonoma:														
Sonoma County	49	23	0	0	13	6	35	16	7	15	28	1	1	1
Stanislaus:														
Stanislaus County	180	218	0	1	76	61	104	152	95	141	9	11	0	4
Sutter:														
Sutter County	34	40	0	1	6	5	26	31	18	28	8	3	2	3
Tulare:														
Porterville	25	7	1	1	12	4	10	2	9	1	1	1	2	0
Tulare-Pixley	24	12	1	0	10	3	8	4	8	4	0	0	5	5
Visalia	46	60	2	0	24	34	19	24	16	23	3	1	1	2
Ventura:														
Ventura County	163	184	0	0	78	102	78	76	71	72	7	4	7	6
Yolo:														
Yolo County	22	22	0	0	5	7	16	15	15	15	1	0	1	0
Yuba:														
Yuba County	28	25	0	0	11	6	17	18	17	18	0	0	0	1

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[a] Cases disposed of by jury after trial has commenced. A jury trial has commenced once jury selection begins. The number of jury dispositions replaces the number of juries selected and sworn, previously presented in Table A-34

[b] Violations of Sections 20002, 23152, and 23104 of the Vehicle Code and Vehicle Code felonies filed as misdemeanors under Penal Code Section 17(b)4.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

TABLE A-35—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
TOTAL CASES AWAITING TRIAL
AS OF JUNE 30, 1984 AND JUNE 30, 1985

County and Judicial District	*Number of Judicial Positions*		*Cases awaiting trial at end of month*[a]						*Total cases per judicial position*[b]	
			Total		*Civil*		*Criminal*			
	6/30/85	*6/30/84*	*6/30/85*	*6/30/84*	*6/30/85*	*6/30/84*	*6/30/85*	*6/30/84*	*6/30/85*	*6/30/84*
State Total	642	620	89,850	[R] 95,839	25,488	29,780	64,362	[R] 66,059	140	155
Alameda:										
Alameda	2	1	88	66	52	40	36	26	44	66
Berkeley-Albany	5	5	303	325	66	88	237	237	61	65
Fremont-Newark-Union City	7	6	600	809	75	108	525	701	86	135
Livermore-Pleasanton	3	2	80	70	22	36	58	34	27	35
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	15	15	1,283	1,711	352	400	931	1,311	86	114
San Leandro-Hayward	9	7	1,035	1,550	100	136	935	1,414	115	221
Butte:										
Chico	1	1	97	25	21	25	76	0	97	25
Contra Costa:										
Bay	5	5	722	820	112	93	610	727	144	164
Delta	2	2	407	319	52	40	355	279	204	160
Mt. Diablo	4	4	1,124	[R] 1,163	88	94	1,036	[R] 1,069	281	[R] 291
Walnut Creek-Danville	3	3	898	832	83	78	815	754	299	277
Fresno:										
Consolidated Fresno	11	11	2,137	1,913	211	163	1,926	1,750	194	174
Humboldt:										
Eureka	2	2	389	341	32	19	357	322	195	171
Imperial:										
Imperial County	4	4	478	362	66	58	412	304	120	91
Kern:										
East Kern	2	2	84	100	13	15	71	85	42	50
West Kern	11	11	552	643	210	213	342	430	50	58
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra	4	4	583	653	122	101	461	552	146	163
Antelope	3	2	275	523	63	80	212	443	92	262
Beverly Hills	4	4	828	1,033	674	752	154	281	207	258
Burbank	3	3	289	260	95	102	194	158	96	87
Citrus	8	8	956	976	226	178	730	798	120	122
Compton	10	10	3,343	574	147	118	3,196	456	334	57
Culver	2	2	335	266	176	151	159	115	168	133
Downey	6	7	979	670	164	130	815	540	163	96
East Los Angeles	6	6	287	319	65	54	222	265	48	53
Glendale	5	5	583	699	101	136	482	563	117	140
Inglewood	9	8	469	628	317	264	152	364	52	79
Long Beach	11	10	2,320	2,583	579	624	1,741	1,959	211	258
Los Angeles	92	92	17,609	16,771	12,262	14,575	5,347	2,196	191	182
Los Cerritos	5	5	823	845	92	99	731	746	165	169
Malibu	2	2	357	279	88	98	269	181	179	140
Newhall	3	3	308	242	42	37	266	205	103	81
Pasadena	6	6	611	1,123	257	270	354	853	102	187
Pomona	5	5	776	624	131	145	645	479	155	125
Rio Hondo	6	6	957	978	138	127	819	851	160	163
Santa Anita	3	2	386	253	63	89	323	164	129	127

TABLE A-35—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS TOTAL CASES AWAITING TRIAL—Continued AS OF JUNE 30, 1984 AND JUNE 30, 1985

County and Judicial District	Number of Judicial Positions		Cases awaiting trial at end of month [a]						Total cases per judicial position [b]	
			Total		Civil		Criminal			
	6/30/85	6/30/84	6/30/85	6/30/84	6/30/85	6/30/84	6/30/85	6/30/84	6/30/85	6/30/84
Los Angeles—*continued*										
Santa Monica	4	4	1,726	708	164	207	1,562	501	432	177
South Bay	8	7	1,592	1,874	287	405	1,305	1,469	199	268
Southeast	9	9	1,219	1,137	255	341	964	796	135	126
Whittier	6	6	1,173	1,424	89	185	1,084	1,239	196	237
Marin:										
Central	6	5	1,195	3,556	459	976	736	2,580	199	711
Merced:										
Merced County	5	5	372	322	33	27	339	295	74	64
Monterey:										
Monterey County [c]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Monterey County (Consolidated) [c]	10	10	712	800	129	115	583	685	71	80
Napa:										
Napa County	3	2	121	293	18	87	103	206	40	147
Orange:										
Central Orange County	14	14	1,931	6,327	671	588	1,260	5,739	138	452
North Orange County	13	13	1,348	1,593	412	498	936	1,095	104	123
Orange County Harbor	9	9	845	909	213	241	632	668	94	101
South Orange County	5	5	863	629	158	151	705	478	173	126
West Orange County	12	12	1,366	1,130	335	297	1,031	833	114	94
Placer:										
Placer	3	3	206	426	63	280	143	146	69	142
Riverside:										
Corona	2	2	265	170	43	32	222	138	133	85
Desert	5	5	789	735	195	191	594	544	158	147
Mt. San Jacinto	3	2	77	71	47	59	30	12	26	36
Riverside	8	7	527	422	189	202	338	220	66	60
Three Lakes	2	2	42	51	36	43	6	8	21	26
Sacramento:										
Sacramento	18	17	756	715	327	541	429	174	42	42
South Sacramento County [c]	1	1	33	39	5	7	28	32	33	39
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County	24	23	3,869	3,331	623	513	3,246	2,818	161	145
San Diego:										
El Cajon	8	8	1,849	1,809	120	147	1,729	1,662	231	226
North County	11	11	812	1,695	130	248	682	1,447	74	154
San Diego	28	27	3,368	4,510	482	360	2,886	4,150	120	167
South Bay	7	7	853	595	81	65	772	530	122	85
San Francisco:										
San Francisco	23	23	5,639	4,561	661	775	4,978	3,786	245	198
San Joaquin:										
Lodi	2	2	91	75	31	31	60	44	46	38
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	2	2	229	200	66	60	163	140	115	100
Stockton	7	7	518	615	137	127	381	488	74	88

TABLE A-35—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS TOTAL CASES AWAITING TRIAL—Continued AS OF JUNE 30, 1984 AND JUNE 30, 1985

County and Judicial District	Number of Judicial Positions		Cases awaiting trial at end of month [a]						Total cases per judicial position [b]	
			Total		Civil		Criminal			
	6/30/85	6/30/84	6/30/85	6/30/84	6/30/85	6/30/84	6/30/85	6/30/84	6/30/85	6/30/84
San Luis Obispo:										
San Luis Obispo County	4	4	523	515	70	91	453	424	131	129
San Mateo:										
Northern [c]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
San Mateo County [c]	12	12	3,397	2,982	208	241	3,189	2,741	283	249
Southern [c]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Santa Barbara:										
Lompoc	1	1	23	16	14	10	9	6	23	16
Santa Maria	2	2	1,066	770	66	100	1000	670	533	385
South Coast	6	6	475	411	43	39	432	372	79	68
Santa Clara:										
Santa Clara County	30	28	2,252	4,651	572	889	1,680	3,762	75	166
Santa Cruz:										
Santa Cruz County	5	5	250	150	51	36	199	114	50	30
Shasta:										
Redding	1	1	267	202	70	52	197	150	267	202
Solano:										
Northern Solano	4	4	229	542	20	36	209	506	57	136
Vallejo-Benicia	3	2	169	165	69	43	100	122	56	83
Sonoma:										
Sonoma County	7	6	780	754	63	84	717	670	111	126
Stanislaus:										
Stanislaus County	8	7	721	595	120	150	601	445	90	85
Sutter:										
Sutter County	1	1	123	93	27	38	96	55	123	93
Tulare:										
Porterville	1	1	41	43	12	6	29	37	41	43
Tulare-Pixley	1	1	40	78	10	20	30	58	40	78
Visalia	2	2	157	286	52	118	105	168	79	143
Ventura:										
Ventura County	11	11	1,145	1,186	144	233	1,001	953	104	108
Yolo:										
Yolo County	4	3	333	219	54	46	279	173	83	73
Yuba:										
Yuba County	2	2	122	111	7	13	115	98	61	56

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[a] Cases awaiting trial include criminal and civil cases set for future trial and civil cases in which a memorandum to set has been filed but no trial date assigned. Small claims cases are excluded.

[b] Judicial positions include full-time court commissioners and referees in addition to the number of judges authorized for the court.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-36—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS NUMBER OF FULL-TIME JUDICIAL POSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Judicial Positions [a]								*Judicial Position Equivalents* [b]	
	Total		*Judges*		*Referees*		*Commissioners*			
County and Judicial District	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
State Total	642	620	529	518	11	9	102	93	659.0	645.7
Alameda:										
Alameda	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1.7	1.2
Berkeley-Albany	5	5	4	4	0	0	1	1	5.0	4.8
Fremont-Newark-Union City	7	6	4	3	0	0	3	3	6.8	6.6
Livermore-Pleasanton	3	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	2.8	2.5
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	15	15	14	14	0	0	1	1	17.0	15.7
San Leandro-Hayward	9	7	8	7	0	0	1	0	6.8	7.2
Butte:										
Chico	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.4	1.3
Contra Costa:										
Bay	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	6.2	6.2
Delta	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.2
Mt. Diablo	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4.9	5.0
Walnut Creek-Danville	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3.6	3.6
Fresno:										
Consolidated Fresno	11	11	9	9	1	1	1	1	11.3	11.2
Humboldt:										
Eureka	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.2
Imperial:										
Imperial County	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4.7	4.7
Kern:										
East Kern	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1.9	1.9
West Kern	11	11	9	9	1	1	1	1	11.1	11.0
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	4.1	4.1
Antelope	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	2.8	2.1
Beverly Hills	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	6.1	5.8
Burbank	3	3	2	2	0	0	1	1	3.1	3.0
Citrus	8	8	6	6	0	0	2	2	8.0	8.0
Compton	10	10	6	6	0	0	4	4	10.6	11.1
Culver	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.9	2.8
Downey	6	7	5	5	0	0	1	2	5.5	5.5
East Los Angeles	6	6	4	4	0	0	2	2	6.0	6.0
Glendale	5	5	3	3	0	0	2	2	5.1	5.0
Inglewood	9	8	6	6	0	0	3	2	9.3	7.9
Long Beach	11	10	8	7	0	0	3	3	10.5	10.1
Los Angeles	92	92	74	74	0	0	18	18	103.2	103.1
Los Cerritos	5	5	3	3	0	0	2	2	4.9	5.0
Malibu	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	2.2	2.1
Newhall	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3.4	2.9
Pasadena	6	6	4	4	0	0	2	2	6.3	6.6
Pomona	5	5	3	3	0	0	2	2	5.0	4.8
Rio Hondo	6	6	4	4	0	0	2	2	6.2	6.1
Santa Anita	3	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	2.8	2.4

TABLE A-36—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS NUMBER OF FULL-TIME JUDICIAL POSITIONS—Continued

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Judicial Positions [a]								*Judicial Position Equivalents* [b]	
	Total		*Judges*		*Referees*		*Commissioners*			
County and Judicial District	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
Los Angeles—*continued*										
Santa Monica	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	5.2	4.9
South Bay	8	7	6	6	0	0	2	1	8.5	7.4
Southeast	9	9	5	5	0	0	4	4	9.6	9.9
Whittier	6	6	4	4	0	0	2	2	5.9	5.8
Marin:										
Central	6	5	4	4	0	0	2	1	7.1	5.9
Merced:										
Merced County	5	5	3	3	2	2	0	0	5.0	4.8
Monterey:										
Monterey County [c]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[d] 4.3
Monterey County (Consolidated) [c]	10	10	9	9	0	0	1	1	10.2	[d] 5.2
Napa:										
Napa County	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.6
Orange:										
Central Orange County	14	14	13	13	0	0	1	1	12.5	12.2
North Orange County	13	13	12	12	0	0	1	1	14.1	13.6
Orange County Harbor	9	9	7	7	0	0	2	2	9.2	9.7
South Orange County	5	5	4	4	0	0	1	1	5.3	5.0
West Orange County	12	12	10	10	0	0	2	2	11.5	12.2
Placer:										
Placer	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3.8	3.1
Riverside:										
Corona	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	2.0
Desert	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5.2	5.1
Mt. San Jacinto	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	3.6	3.2
Riverside	8	7	6	6	1	0	1	1	7.4	6.9
Three Lakes	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.2
Sacramento:										
Sacramento	18	17	15	15	0	0	3	2	16.8	18.0
South Sacramento County [c]	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	[d] 0.7
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County	24	23	22	21	1	1	1	1	23.6	23.6
San Diego:										
El Cajon	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	7.4	6.9
North County	11	11	10	10	0	0	1	1	10.9	10.7
San Diego	28	27	23	23	0	0	5	4	24.9	25.5
South Bay	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	6.6	6.6
San Francisco:										
San Francisco	23	23	20	20	3	3	0	0	21.0	21.1
San Joaquin:										
Lodi	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	2.3
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.0
Stockton	7	7	6	6	0	0	1	1	7.1	6.7

TABLE A-36—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS NUMBER OF FULL-TIME JUDICIAL POSITIONS—Continued

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1984–85

	Judicial Positions[a]								Judicial Position Equivalents[b]	
	Total		Judges		Referees		Commissioners			
County and Judicial District	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*1984–85*	*1983–84*
San Luis Obispo:										
San Luis Obispo County	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4.4	4.6
San Mateo:										
Northern[c]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[d] 1.7
San Mateo County[c]	12	12	9	9	0	0	3	3	12.0	[d] 6.3
Southern[c]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[d] 4.2
Santa Barbara:										
Lompoc	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.1	1.0
Santa Maria	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	2.0
South Coast[c]	6	6	4	4	1	1	1	1	6.0	5.7
Santa Clara:										
Santa Clara County	30	28	26	24	0	0	4	4	29.3	27.9
Santa Cruz:										
Santa Cruz County	5	5	4	4	0	0	1	1	5.6	5.4
Shasta:										
Redding	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.3
Solano:										
Northern Solano	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	4.2	4.2
Vallejo-Benicia	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.2
Sonoma:										
Sonoma County	7	6	6	5	0	0	1	1	6.4	5.7
Stanislaus:										
Stanislaus County	8	7	7	7	0	0	1	0	7.9	7.3
Sutter:										
Sutter County	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	1.0
Tulare:										
Porterville	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.4	1.6
Tulare-Pixley	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.5	1.4
Visalia	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.6	2.5
Ventura:										
Ventura County	11	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	11.0	11.1
Yolo:										
Yolo County	4	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	3.5	3.3
Yuba:										
Yuba County	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	2.0

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[a] Judicial positions include full-time court commissioners and referees in addition to the number of judges authorized for the court.

[b] Judicial position equivalents are defined as authorized judgeships, when adjusted to reflect judge vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts by municipal court judges and assistance received by municipal courts from assigned judges, full or part-time referees and commissioners or from temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[d] Figure may understate present staffing because the court (or position) was operative only for part of the fiscal year.

TABLE A-37—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS
Fiscal Year 1984–85

	Total nonparking filings		*1984–85*									
			Criminal								*Civil*	
				Nontraffic			*Traffic*					
				Misdemeanors			*Misdemeanors*					
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*Felonies*	*Group A*[a]	*Group B*[b]	*Infract.*[c]	*Group C*[d]	*Group D*[e]	*Infract.*[f]	*Illegal Parking*	*Small Claims*	*Other*
State total	588,173	602,932	10,700	28,191	22,957	6,133	22,955	44,555	408,084	59,063	29,518	15,080
Alpine:												
Alpine	909	1,134	13	41	156	0	7	11	647	160	25	9
Amador:												
Amador	8,216	9,723	134	514	584	5	200	365	5,478	3,508	624	312
Butte:												
Biggs	1,715	1,403	0	47	64	0	66	89	1,394	208	32	23
Gridley	3,671	3,071	0	139	162	40	167	336	2,560	148	157	110
Oroville	11,816	11,327	805	1,224	495	84	348	928	6,724	340	636	572
Paradise	5,229	4,728	0	247	70	432	238	221	3,446	829	342	233
Calaveras:												
Calaveras	8,314	9,918	230	448	297	46	220	609	5,698	69	473	293
Colusa:												
Colusa-Williams	14,743	13,621	92	257	484	1	356	848	11,967	179	467	271
Del Norte:												
Del Norte County	7,977	8,207	198	443	161	0	415	427	5,853	260	278	202
El Dorado:												
Lake Valley	13,856	13,868	274	927	195	365	651	1,125	8,809	3,071	699	811
Placerville	13,240	11,962	255	453	483	0	318	1,096	9,311	60	759	565
Ponderosa	13,747	13,922	103	378	141	0	171	1,056	10,706	100	940	252
Fresno:												
Coalinga	13,944	13,355	147	381	351	22	486	1,220	10,939	840	317	81
Firebaugh[g]	2,094	–	67	76	152	0	259	201	1,258	101	48	33
Firebaugh-Kerman[g]	8,221	12,391	338	485	919	48	628	718	4,649	388	342	94
Fowler-Caruthers	6,083	5,769	92	125	3	0	466	138	5,145	65	86	28
Kerman[g]	942	–	44	69	106	7	72	82	523	15	26	13
Kingsburg-Riverdale	3,375	3,413	62	128	87	11	194	119	2,454	47	270	50
Parlier-Selma	6,365	7,705	214	543	574	0	474	236	3,839	759	365	120
Reedley-Dunlap	4,879	4,750	216	498	86	182	256	691	2,507	1,713	365	78
Sanger	6,062	6,760	208	712	503	136	339	676	3,023	775	376	89
Glenn:												
Glenn County	14,627	13,037	143	332	413	31	475	649	11,867	148	482	235
Humboldt:												
Arcata[h]	–	8,158	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eel River	10,506	10,462	0	364	358	6	564	443	7,867	870	644	260
Klamath-Trinity[h]	–	1,543	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
North Humboldt[h]	10,469	–	0	596	360	215	537	343	7,306	1,883	592	320
Inyo:												
Inyo County	10,989	10,828	182	363	396	147	295	606	8,377	806	394	229
Kern:												
Arvin-Lamont	16,233	17,819	217	609	521	0	544	1,495	12,608	462	131	108
Delano-McFarland	8,335	8,477	319	814	782	77	534	1,178	4,038	1,562	402	191
Maricopa-Taft	23,789	24,818	118	679	273	94	495	1,639	19,945	955	293	253
Shafter-Wasco	14,032	13,269	218	759	339	33	458	1,149	10,273	667	335	228
Kings:												
Avenal	4,727	4,558	64	111	118	20	195	475	3,602	171	91	51
Corcoran	4,901	3,563	284	1,002	530	32	658	972	1,125	106	166	132
Hanford	13,513	15,431	413	794	294	132	919	1,379	7,968	3,429	895	699
Lemoore	6,050	5,306	178	316	485	61	473	590	3,532	366	251	164

TABLE A-37—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS—Continued
Fiscal Year 1984–85

	Total nonparking filings		*1984–85*									
			Criminal								*Civil*	
				Nontraffic			*Traffic*					
				Misdemeanors			*Misdemeanors*			*Illegal Parking*		
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*Felonies*	*Group A*[a]	*Group B*[b]	*Infract.*[c]	*Group C*[d]	*Group D*[e]	*Infract.*[f]		*Small Claims*	*Other*
Lake:												
Clearlake Highlands[j]	–	3,695	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kelseyville[j]	–	1,777	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lakeport[j]	–	4,036	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middletown-Lower Lake[j]	–	2,403	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northlake[j]	2,370	–	22	163	317	7	75	295	1,335	14	85	71
Southlake[j]	7,152	–	176	201	323	19	249	517	5,044	295	348	275
Upper Lake[j]	–	1,830	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Westlake[j]	6,716	–	176	402	323	66	236	674	3,664	1,235	864	311
Lassen:												
Lassen Consolidated	6,816	6,776	224	378	166	7	208	199	4,914	847	574	146
Los Angeles:												
Catalina	875	914	1	22	269	0	3	337	122	924	100	21
Madera:												
Chowchilla	7,892	5,920	153	223	336	7	244	444	6,040	196	276	169
Madera	14,592	15,876	721	878	129	448	1,006	1,503	8,194	1,024	943	770
Sierra	4,691	4,825	99	279	519	45	466	148	2,504	27	549	82
Mariposa:												
Mariposa	2,723	2,693	32	168	175	9	109	120	1,873	422	123	114
Mendocino:												
Anderson	255	231	0	13	48	4	2	41	96	0	29	22
Arena	562	476	0	12	98	0	6	29	289	236	110	18
Little Lake	4,681	2,824	115	200	104	38	242	345	3,301	1,107	193	143
Long Valley	2,003	2,019	0	55	50	0	41	161	1,613	24	54	29
Round Valley	471	358	0	28	54	0	18	92	207	1	56	16
Ten Mile	5,362	6,613	126	234	384	180	185	981	2,686	207	438	148
Ukiah	12,329	12,627	307	611	241	169	515	1,139	7,231	1,259	1,500	616
Modoc:												
Modoc	4,055	3,919	83	119	116	3	65	278	2,914	65	419	58
Mono:												
Mono	7,155	7,475	81	221	323	451	122	149	5,204	1,435	438	166
Monterey:												
Central[j]	–	4,230	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southern[j]	–	10,133	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nevada:												
Grass Valley	7,933	8,061	214	390	153	0	285	599	5,357	3,964	587	348
Nevada City	5,557	5,471	188	268	168	0	217	325	3,789	10,097	403	199
Truckee	16,191	18,584	84	296	93	102	436	2,614	12,007	994	271	288
Placer:												
Tahoe	6,371	4,954	165	391	291	0	349	136	4,238	2,641	576	205
Plumas:												
Almanor[k]	–	541	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plumas[k]	–	1,270	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plumas (Consolidated)[k]	4,882	3,457	151	246	355	165	214	295	2,901	90	420	135
Sacramento:												
South Sacramento County[j]	–	4,088	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
San Benito:												
San Benito County	11,943	10,959	206	341	813	0	322	1,163	7,275	96	1,039	384

TABLE A-37—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS—Continued
Fiscal Year 1984–85

	Total nonparking filings		1984–85									
			Criminal								Civil	
				Nontraffic			Traffic					
				Misdemeanors			Misdemeanors					
County and judicial district	1984–85	1983–84	Felonies	Group A[a]	Group B[b]	Infract.[c]	Group C[d]	Group D[e]	Infract.[f]	Illegal Parking	Small Claims	Other
San Bernardino:												
Bear Valley	8,890	11,559	85	181	583	465	291	987	5,426	181	624	248
Crest Forest	10,034	9,991	0	1,404	816	210	275	551	5,853	1,698	575	350
Needles-Calzona	13,388	11,035	40	345	310	46	312	871	11,300	95	131	33
Trona	959	879	0	16	3	122	38	44	599	21	127	10
Santa Barbara:												
Solvang	9,708	7,938	32	196	216	0	222	577	7,993	447	312	160
Shasta:												
Anderson	5,409	5,548	0	339	151	255	229	503	3,307	372	357	268
Burney	4,045	2,970	69	126	294	58	107	541	2,451	0	355	44
Central Valley	12,750	11,464	0	557	539	4	176	1,164	9,886	214	269	155
Sierra:												
Sierra County	1,577	1,810	37	89	99	12	52	115	1,107	27	51	15
Siskiyou:												
Dorris-Tulelake	1,258	1,599	0	105	67	0	32	99	875	3	56	24
Dunsmuir-Mt. Shasta	10,401	10,524	0	79	71	100	175	739	8,939	339	229	69
McCloud	343	390	0	20	44	1	6	13	204	1	53	2
Shasta Valley	6,130	5,824	0	167	64	178	101	238	4,989	389	333	60
Western	10,765	10,819	372	419	266	84	259	291	8,369	741	465	240
Solano:												
Rio Vista	1,505	1,549	25	92	289	1	75	168	593	255	136	126
Tehama:												
Corning	6,543	6,682	66	210	117	12	130	370	5,239	103	269	110
Red Bluff	13,727	13,330	176	664	330	79	416	760	10,418	1,091	552	332
Trinity:												
Trinity County	3,607	3,659	108	158	256	0	109	234	2,332	20	334	76
Tulare:												
Dinuba	10,688	11,387	295	388	377	0	597	267	7,979	0	531	254
Exeter-Farmersville	3,855	3,465	109	246	44	61	189	466	2,379	153	251	110
Lindsay[m]	1,017	2,567	0	26	66	6	89	59	615	14	107	49
Woodlake[n]	1,009	1,580	26	113	196	39	104	94	329	70	75	33
Tuolumne:												
First	3,685	4,037	106	233	208	24	206	217	2,151	110	279	261
Second	1,025	1,124	28	65	119	112	35	67	511	54	52	36
Third	4,990	4,048	97	273	208	191	283	175	3,495	170	148	120
Fourth	824	679	10	175	86	34	23	49	371	45	59	17
Fifth	2,895	2,844	67	292	128	52	131	182	1,918	190	90	35

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[a] Group A Misdemeanors are: Misdemeanor violations of Penal Code and other state statutes except intoxication and Fish and Game. Examples: Battery 242 PC, Disorderly Conduct 647 PC, Disturbing Peace 415 PC, Joy Ride 499b PC, Trespass 602 PC.

[b] Group B Misdemeanors include Fish and Game violations, intoxication complaints, and violations of city and county ordinances.

[c] Nontraffic infractions are city and county ordinances specified as infractions.

[d] Group C traffic misdemeanor violations of the Vehicle Code are hit and run with property damage, reckless driving with injury and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

[e] Group D traffic misdemeanors are all traffic misdemeanor offenses that are not specified in Group C. Examples of Group D traffic misdemeanors are speed contests, driving without a valid driver's license, failure to appear after signing citation, violation of weight limit for trucks, reckless driving without injury and driving with a suspended or revoked license.

[f] Examples of traffic infractions are running a stop sign, speeding, improper operation of vehicle, faulty equipment and improper registration.

[g] Firebaugh-Kerman Justice Court District deconsolidated to become the Firebaugh and Kerman Justice Court Districts, effective March 26, 1985.

[h] Arcata and Klamath-Trinity Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the North Humboldt Justice Court District, effective June 26, 1984.

[i] Effective July 12, 1984:

Clearlake Highlands and Middletown-Lower Lake Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the Southeastern Justice Court District. Renamed the Southlake Justice Court District, effective October 4, 1984.

Kelseyville and Lakeport Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the Northwestern Justice Court District. Renamed the Westlake Justice Court District, effective October 4, 1984.

Upper Lake Justice Court District became the Northern Justice Court District. Renamed the Northlake Justice Court District, effective October 4, 1984.

[j] Central and Southern Justice Court Districts consolidated with the Monterey County Municipal Court District to become the Monterey County (Consolidated) Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1984.

[k] Almanor and Plumas Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the Plumas (Consolidated) Justice Court District, effective November 1, 1983.

[l] South Sacramento County Justice Court District became the South Sacramento County Municipal Court District, effective November 1, 1983.

[m] Excludes filings for the January–March, 1985 and April–June, 1985 quarters.

[n] Excludes filings for the April–June, 1985 quarter.

TABLE A-38—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Year 1984–85

	Total nonparking dispositions		*1984–85*									
			Criminal								*Civil*	
				Nontraffic			*Traffic*					
				Misdemeanors			*Misdemeanors*					
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*Felonies*	*Group A*[a]	*Group B*[b]	*Infract.*[c]	*Group C*[d]	*Group D*[e]	*Infract.*[f]	*Illegal Parking*	*Small Claims*	*Other*
State total	514,895	528,214	8,446	22,501	20,960	5,456	19,320	37,917	366,452	50,275	22,531	11,312
Alpine:												
Alpine	698	980	12	41	121	3	3	10	468	214	33	7
Amador:												
Amador	9,907	10,144	85	446	628	3	252	403	7,338	2,843	516	236
Butte:												
Biggs	1,773	1,462	0	70	83	0	49	84	1,450	172	7	30
Gridley	2,907	2,261	2	80	138	37	121	273	2,075	120	82	99
Oroville	9,715	10,298	486	1,244	492	62	339	663	5,534	182	470	425
Paradise	4,309	4,084	4	168	77	276	153	182	2,992	419	309	148
Calaveras:												
Calaveras	6,853	7,215	228	457	391	66	202	567	4,408	328	359	175
Colusa:												
Colusa-Williams	13,146	12,075	68	175	412	2	294	1,063	10,555	139	398	179
Del Norte:												
Del Norte County	6,395	6,999	150	362	172	27	237	265	4,823	213	169	190
El Dorado:												
Lake Valley	13,666	17,737	191	362	345	502	524	304	10,045	1,724	581	812
Placerville	10,883	10,205	165	232	226	1	285	879	8,310	0	471	314
Ponderosa	13,585	13,025	94	209	107	0	151	893	11,072	68	856	203
Fresno:												
Coalinga	12,526	12,375	135	337	312	28	457	1,203	9,718	630	241	95
Firebaugh[g]	2,419	–	87	157	277	0	203	161	1,433	74	51	50
Firebaugh-Kerman[g]	8,855	12,842	281	464	1,213	49	668	541	5,193	248	316	130
Fowler-Caruthers	4,966	4,874	79	145	8	0	286	146	4,202	53	79	21
Kerman[g]	596	–	19	42	71	4	35	93	278	9	48	6
Kingsburg-Riverdale	3,251	2,890	36	116	68	9	170	81	2,564	21	180	27
Parlier-Selma	4,940	5,460	160	401	417	0	435	282	2,907	648	275	63
Reedley-Dunlap	3,994	3,705	198	285	170	92	165	363	2,296	1,646	296	129
Sanger	6,720	7,575	157	672	728	162	383	1,034	3,146	884	332	106
Glenn:												
Glenn County	12,078	10,512	94	288	271	40	411	757	9,673	80	460	84
Humboldt:												
Arcata[h]	–	8,462	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eel River	7,955	8,224	0	398	213	7	377	481	5,928	716	409	142
Klamath-Trinity[h]	–	2,132	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
North Humboldt[h]	10,023	–	0	556	342	177	401	443	7,385	1,774	509	210
Inyo:												
Inyo County	10,367	10,432	140	287	399	113	269	476	8,153	846	339	191
Kern:												
Arvin-Lamont	13,456	15,393	181	703	218	25	420	1,888	9,704	745	208	109
Delano-McFarland	7,901	7,429	265	508	913	87	506	800	4,318	1,308	399	105
Maricopa-Taft	22,788	18,894	68	446	251	20	341	2,249	19,008	1,033	193	212
Shafter-Wasco	11,811	11,951	164	693	543	91	390	1,100	8,468	320	276	84
Kings:												
Avenal	4,190	3,874	49	99	77	14	157	348	3,371	118	58	17
Corcoran	3,436	3,173	198	390	289	49	338	738	1,096	178	164	174
Hanford	13,458	14,568	395	929	386	143	968	1,375	8,124	2,526	390	548
Lemoore	5,419	4,077	152	231	440	58	425	447	3,410	161	136	120

TABLE A-38—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING DISPOSITIONS—Continued
Fiscal Year 1984–85

	Total nonparking dispositions		1984-85									
			Criminal								Civil	
				Nontraffic			Traffic					
				Misdemeanors			Misdemeanors					
County and judicial district	1984-85	1983-84	Felonies	Group A[a]	Group B[b]	Infract.[c]	Group C[d]	Group D[e]	Infract.[f]	Illegal Parking	Small Claims	Other
Lake:												
Clearlake Highlands[j]	–	3,361	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kelseyville[j]	–	1,586	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lakeport[j]	–	3,835	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Middletown-Lower Lake[j]	–	2,132	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northlake[j]	2,012	–	28	144	245	2	60	181	1,249	11	42	61
Southlake[j]	6,302	–	141	266	259	11	261	632	4,280	181	212	240
Upper Lake[j]	–	1,695	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Westlake[j]	5,982	–	208	333	364	69	258	482	3,121	1,031	841	306
Lassen:												
Lassen Consolidated	5,836	5,207	204	241	154	1	183	255	4,216	697	485	97
Los Angeles:												
Catalina	880	913	1	22	271	0	3	339	123	922	100	21
Madera:												
Chowchilla	5,949	4,758	125	195	292	14	206	563	4,213	109	240	101
Madera	12,597	11,177	547	593	150	332	830	1,382	7,380	613	732	651
Sierra	5,281	4,128	55	234	347	18	350	116	3,785	25	350	26
Mariposa:												
Mariposa	2,870	2,644	44	125	213	7	105	158	1,991	196	143	84
Mendocino:												
Anderson	227	181	0	11	37	4	0	37	93	0	15	30
Arena	456	358	0	9	68	0	8	15	228	168	116	12
Little Lake	3,530	2,651	88	138	73	48	158	247	2,498	863	167	113
Long Valley	1,945	1,904	0	38	39	0	55	137	1,603	17	50	23
Round Valley	378	315	0	29	45	0	17	63	165	0	48	11
Ten Mile	3,970	4,870	129	223	315	117	171	315	2,337	141	289	74
Ukiah	9,411	9,044	253	686	139	138	444	591	5,714	1,973	1,023	423
Modoc:												
Modoc	3,037	3,334	63	66	103	2	59	132	2,231	47	339	42
Mono:												
Mono	7,284	7,120	71	236	372	334	120	244	5,485	934	297	125
Monterey:												
Central[j]	–	3,957	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Southern[j]	–	8,913	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nevada:												
Grass Valley	6,387	5,774	193	314	183	0	294	582	4,332	3,744	442	247
Nevada City	4,475	5,071	164	239	154	0	184	301	2,950	9,729	327	156
Truckee	16,537	20,665	68	113	129	156	414	2,632	12,732	513	199	94
Placer:												
Tahoe	4,195	3,910	146	232	262	2	373	177	2,358	2,242	410	235
Plumas:												
Almanor[k]	–	517	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plumas[k]	–	1,050	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plumas (Consolidated)[k]	3,806	2,903	67	138	292	11	128	185	2,575	63	279	31
Sacramento:												
South Sacramento County[j]	–	3,021	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
San Benito:												
San Benito County	10,170	9,238	160	453	726	0	453	1,260	6,509	57	190	419

TABLE A-38—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING DISPOSITIONS—Continued
Fiscal Year 1984–85

			1984–85									
	Total Nonparking Dispositions		*Criminal*								*Civil*	
				Nontraffic			*Traffic*					
				Misdemeanors			*Misdemeanors*					
County and judicial district	*1984–85*	*1983–84*	*Felonies*	*Group A*[a]	*Group B*[b]	*Infract.*[c]	*Group C*[d]	*Group D*[e]	*Infract.*[f]	*Illegal Parking*	*Small Claims*	*Other*
San Bernardino:												
Bear Valley	8,984	12,388	79	124	370	572	256	859	6,034	66	479	211
Crest Forest	9,185	8,911	0	978	799	215	164	687	5,555	2,223	490	297
Needles-Calzona	9,509	8,055	39	274	221	18	186	175	8,444	5	130	22
Trona	718	644	0	10	2	66	23	12	502	4	102	1
Santa Barbara:												
Solvang	7,993	6,777	29	189	175	0	203	332	6,721	305	211	133
Shasta:												
Anderson	4,648	5,142	0	313	134	201	180	180	3,103	239	344	193
Burney	3,050	2,548	41	59	241	40	75	100	2,172	0	294	28
Central Valley	11,056	9,348	0	421	465	0	133	345	9,415	69	197	80
Sierra:												
Sierra County	1,540	1,640	17	98	90	6	51	158	1,067	20	45	8
Siskiyou:												
Dorris-Tulelake	1,035	1,323	0	84	62	0	32	69	725	3	54	9
Dunsmuir-Mt. Shasta	7,449	8,235	0	38	36	87	87	391	6,633	220	161	16
McCloud	319	337	0	19	49	0	9	11	183	1	48	0
Shasta Valley	4,586	4,448	0	139	60	131	80	212	3,753	343	155	56
Western	8,831	8,228	168	235	159	40	194	54	7,496	392	399	86
Solano:												
Rio Vista	656	824	19	33	195	1	31	54	239	179	56	28
Tehama:												
Corning	6,270	5,586	60	168	96	23	85	519	5,056	69	186	77
Red Bluff	11,865	12,490	156	633	317	79	378	684	8,867	819	472	279
Trinity:												
Trinity County	3,428	3,354	108	131	242	0	86	213	2,286	37	285	77
Tulare:												
Dinuba	8,792	9,266	255	363	327	0	526	200	6,542	0	428	151
Exeter-Farmersville	3,463	3,380	102	222	61	57	221	404	2,106	113	187	103
Lindsay[m]	791	1,852	0	20	53	5	64	16	552	15	65	16
Woodlake[n]	1,015	1,432	35	68	127	60	104	150	451	117	18	2
Tuolumne:												
First	3,249	3,353	84	186	195	18	167	182	1,921	53	277	219
Second	919	1,050	26	58	114	104	41	43	484	36	41	8
Third	3,510	2,925	80	177	172	160	279	102	2,286	103	151	103
Fourth	637	506	7	119	73	14	16	38	309	38	48	11
Fifth	2,694	2,609	43	271	91	46	100	109	1,937	90	62	35

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[a] Group A Misdemeanors are: Misdemeanor violations of Penal Code and other state statutes except intoxication and Fish and Game. Examples: Battery 242 PC, Disorderly Conduct 647 PC, Disturbing Peace 415 PC, Joy Ride 499b PC, Trespass 602 PC.

[b] Group B Misdemeanors include Fish and Game violations, intoxication complaints, and violations of city and county ordinances.

[c] Nontraffic infractions are city and county ordinances specified as infractions.

[d] Group C traffic misdemeanor violations of the Vehicle Code are hit and run with property damage, reckless driving with injury, and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

[e] Group D traffic misdemeanors are all traffic misdemeanor offenses that are not specified in Group C. Examples of Group D traffic misdemeanors are speed contests, driving without a valid driver's license, failure to appear after signing citation, violation of weight limit for trucks, reckless driving without injury and driving with a suspended or revoked license.

[f] Examples of traffic infractions are running a stop sign, speeding, improper operation of vehicle, faulty equipment and improper registration.

[g] Firebaugh-Kerman Justice Court District deconsolidated to become the Firebaugh and Kerman Justice Court Districts, effective March 26, 1985.

[h] Arcata and Klamath-Trinity Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the North Humboldt Justice Court District, effective June 26, 1984.

[i] Effective July 12, 1984:

Clearlake Highlands and Middletown-Lower Lake Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the Southeastern Justice Court District. Renamed the Southlake Justice Court District, effective October 4, 1984.

Kelseyville and Lakeport Justice Court Districts consolildated to become the Northwestern Justice Court District. Renamed the Westlake Justice Court District, effective October 4, 1984.

Upper Lake Justice Court District became the Northern Justice Court District. Renamed the Northlake Justice Court District, effective October 4, 1984.

[j] Central and Southern Justice Court Districts consolidated with the Monterey County Municipal Court District to become the Monterey County (Consolidated) Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1984.

[k] Almanor and Plumas Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the Plumas (Consolidated) Justice Court District, effective November 1, 1983.

[l] South Sacramento County Justice Court District became the South Sacramento County Municipal Court District, effective November 1, 1983.

[m] Excludes dispositions for the January–March, 1985 and April–June, 1985 quarters.

[n] Excludes dispositions for the April–June, 1985 quarter.

Superior Court Glossary

Appeal refers to civil and criminal appeals from municipal and justice courts including appeals in small claims matters.

Awaiting Trial cases include civil and criminal cases calendared for trial. This category also includes civil cases not yet calendared in which a party has indicated readiness for trial by filing an at-issue memorandum.

Criminal is a count of defendants against whom an indictment, information, or certification was filed. All criminal charges filed in superior court are felonies. Some felonies, however, are disposed of as misdemeanors in superior court. *(See Municipal and Justice Court Glossaries for felonies.)*

Disposition refers to completion of a proceeding whether filed during the current or prior report period. Civil dispositions *before trial* include transfers to another trial court, dismissals, summary judgments and other judgments before trial. Criminal dispositions *before trial* include transfers to another trial court, convictions after pleas of guilty, and dismissals. *Contested* dispositions are trials in which evidence was introduced by both sides. *Uncontested* dispositions are trial matters in which evidence was introduced by one side only.

Eminent Domain is a count of parcels in a proceeding to take private property for public use and determine the amount of compensation due the owner.

Family Law is a proceeding in which a petition has been filed for dissolving or voiding a marriage or for legal separation.

Filings of civil matters mean all cases initiated during the report period while filings of criminal and juvenile matters refer to individual persons whose cases are before the court. Filings for a report period are counted even though they may not be disposed of in that period.

Habeas Corpus includes petitions for writs of habeas corpus and *coram nobis*, petitions seeking release from illegal restraints under Section 1473 of the Penal Code, and petitions challenging involuntary detention for treatment under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act. Habeas corpus may challenge either the legality of confinement or the conditions under which a person is confined.

Judicial Positions equal judgeships authorized by law plus full-time referees and commissioners.

Judicial Position Equivalents are an estimate of the number of judicial officers who were present and available to perform court business. The numbers include authorized judgeships, adjusted to reflect judicial vacancies and assistance given to other courts, plus assistance from full-time and part-time referees and commissioners, and assistance received from assigned and temporary judges.

Judges are the authorized number of positions, whether filled or vacant.

Juvenile Delinquency petitions are petitions filed under Welfare and Institutions Code sections 601 and 602 seeking to make a minor a ward of the court or alleging violation of a criminal statute.

Juvenile Dependency petitions are petitions filed under Welfare and Institutions Code section 300, seeking to make a minor a dependent child of the court.

Median Time refers to the middle value in a listing where time values are placed in order from shortest to longest.

Mental Health includes selected proceedings to detain a person under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act; proceedings to examine or detain a person as a mentally disordered sex offender, as a mentally retarded individual or narcotic addict; and proceedings to determine the present sanity of a criminal defendant.

Other Civil Complaints are cases not covered by another civil category. If the prayer is for money, it must be in excess of $15,000 to be filed in superior court.

Other Civil Petitions include petitions for adoption, for change of name, to establish the fact of birth or death (if not part of a pending probate proceeding), for writs of review, mandate and prohibition, for conciliation (when not part of a pending family law proceeding), and petitions filed under the Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act and other special proceedings.

Personal Injury, Death and Property Damage is a category that includes actions for damages in excess of $15,000 for physical injury to persons and property, and actions for wrongful death.

Probate and Guardianship is a category that includes all probate proceedings, will contests, guardianship and conservatorship proceedings, and petitions to compromise minors' claims (when not part of a pending action or proceeding).

Municipal and Justice Court Glossary

Civil Cases Awaiting Trial include civil cases calendared for trial, but excluding small claims cases. This category also includes civil cases in which a memorandum to set has been filed but no trial date has been assigned.

Disposition refers to completion of proceedings. Civil dispositions *before trial* include dismissals, summary judgments and other judgments before trial. Criminal dispositions is a count of defendants. Criminal dispositions *before trial* include bail forfeitures, transfers to another trial court, actions after pleas of guilty, and dismissals. After trial dispositions are divided into contested and uncontested trial categories. *Contested* dispositions are cases in which evidence was introduced by both sides. *Uncontested* dispositions are cases in which evidence was introduced by one side only, and traffic matters where the officer's written statement or citation is introduced in lieu of the officer's appearance.

Felonies refer to all offenses which are punishable by imprisonment in a state prison or by death, including certain crimes charged under the Vehicle Code. Such complaints are filed in municipal and justice courts for a preliminary hearing to determine if there is sufficient evidence to adjudicate the offense in superior court.

Filings in criminal cases refer to the number of defendants accused. In civil matters, they are the number of cases for which an initiating complaint has been filed.

Group A Misdemeanors include nontraffic misdemeanor violations of the Penal Code and other state statutes, but exclude fish and game violations and intoxication complaints.

Group B Misdemeanors include nontraffic misdemeanor violations of local city and county ordinances and of the Fish and Game Code, and also include intoxication complaints.

Group C Misdemeanors include violations of Vehicle Code sections 20002 (hit and run, property damage), 23104 (reckless driving, causing injury), and 23152 (driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs).

Group D Misdemeanors include all traffic misdemeanors that are not included in the Group C misdemeanor category.

Illegal Parking includes all violations of parking regulations established by state statutes and local ordinances.

Judicial Positions include authorized judges and full-time referees and commissioners.

Judicial Position Equivalents are estimates of the number of judicial officers who were available to conduct court business. The numbers include authorized judgeships, adjusted to reflect judge vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts and assistance received from full-time and part-time commissioners and referees, plus assistance received from assigned judges or from temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties.

Juvenile Orders are issued by municipal court judges acting as referees pursuant to designation by the superior court.

Nontraffic Infractions include local city and county ordinances unrelated to traffic and specified as infractions.

Other Civil includes all civil matters with a value of $15,000 or less, except small claims matters.

Small Claims refers to all matters filed in small claims court (value of $1,500 or less).

Traffic Infractions include all Vehicle Code violations specified as infractions, excluding parking violation.

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